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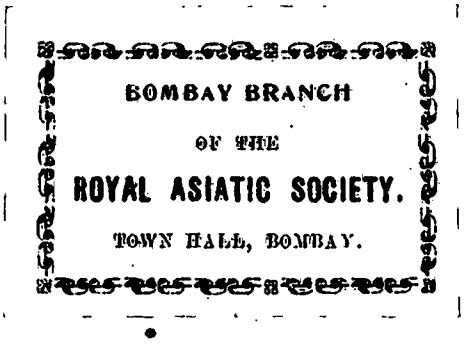

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A COLLECTION

OF

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, & SUNNUDS,

RELATING TO

INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

108375

COMPILED BY

C. U. AITCHISON, B.C.S.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

VOL. IV.,

CONTAINING

THE TREATIES, &c., RELATING TO RAJPOOTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, AND MALWA.

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PREFACE.

THE delay in the publication of this Volume has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining a complete collection of the engagements mediated with the petty Chiefs in Malwa. No collection of the kind has ever been attempted before; and only a few of the more important of these engagements are to be found among the records of the Foreign Office. For the comparative completeness of the collection now published the Compiler is entirely indebted to the assistance readily given him by Major Meade, the Governor General's Agent in Central India, and his subordinate officers, more particularly Lieutenant Bradford, Major Macmullin, and Major Hutchinson.

Most of the engagements contained in Part III. of this Volume were received from Central India in the vernacular. The translations were made by Moulvie Izhar Hoossein Khan Bahadoor, Baboo Anund Chunder Mookerjee, and Baboo Prankissen Gangooley, of the Persian Office, and were carefully revised by the Political Agents in Central India, to whom the best thanks of the Compiler are due.

SIMLA,
The 27th July 1864.

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PART I.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO THE

STATES IN RAJPOOTANA.

THE system of non-interference which was introduced on the accession of Lord Cornwallis left the States of Central India and Rajpootana a prey to the Pindaree freebooters, who gained in strength as the Mahratta power decayed. They soon ventured to extend their depredations into British territory. No line of defence and no disposition of troops could protect the country from their incursions under the system of warfare which they pursued, and Government was therefore led to form a general system of political alliances for the entire suppression of the Pindarees. The Treaty of 1817 with Sindia removed the restriction which had been placed upon the formation of alliances between the British Government and the Rajpoot States, and left Government free to enter on new relations with them. The object of the Treaties to be formed with them was the establishment of a barrier against the predatory system and against the extension of the power of Sindia or Holkar beyond the limits which Government designed to impose on it by other measures. It was not at that time proposed to acquire the power of exercising any interference in the internal administration of the Rajpoot States, but to subject only their political measures and external relations to the control of the British Government, to secure to Sindia and Holkar the tribute payable to them in the event of these Chiefs entering into the policy of the British Government, and to secure

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to the British Government such pecuniary aid as might be adapted to the means of the several States respectively, in order to indemnify the British Government for the charges incidental to the obligation of protecting them.

Arrangements on this principle were made with the States of Oudeypore, Jeypore, Jodhpore, Kotah, Boondee, Kerowlee, Banswarrah, Doongurpore, and Kishengurh, and the relations of Government with the more distant States of Jessulmere and Bickaneer were improved, but without the establishment of the same intimate connection as with the other States.

There are eighteen States in Rajpootana, of which fifteen are Rajpoot; two are Jat, Bhurtpore and Dholepore; and one is Mahomedan, Tonk. The Rajpootana States pay the following tribute to the British Government:—

Oudeypore	Co.'s Rs.	2,00,000
Jeypore	„	4,00,000
Jodhpore	„	98,000
Kotah	„	1,84,720
Boondee	„	1,20,000
Jhallawur	„	80,000
Pertabgurh	„	72,700
Banswarrah	„	27,387
Doongurpore	„	27,387
Serohi	„	7,500

In addition to the above, the three States of Oudeypore, Jodhpore, and Kotah, contribute towards the support of local corps:—

Oudeypore	Rs.	50,000.	In part support of the Meywar Bheel Corps.
Jodhpore	„	1,15,000.	In part support of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force (late Jodhpore Legion).
Kotah	„	2,00,000.	In part support of the Deolee Irregular Force (late Kotah Contingent).

And Government pays to the Nawab of Tonk a stipendiary allowance of Rupees 1,50,000 per annum in lieu of lands which he gave up.

OUDEYPORE OR MEYWAR.

From Captain Brooke's History of Meywar.

THE Oudeypore family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajpoot Chiefs of India. The ruling Chief is considered by Hindoos to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajoudhia, by one of whose descendants, Kanaksen, the present family was founded about A. D. 144. The States of Doongurpore, Sirohi, and Pertabgurh are offshoots from it. Sivajee, the founder of the Mahratta power, and the Bhonsla family were also descended from the House of Oudeypore. No State in India made a more noble and a more desperate resistance to the Mahomedans. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Mahomedan Emperors, and they for many years ceased to intermarry with the other Rajpoot families who had disgraced themselves by such alliances.

Rana Umra, who succeeded to the State in A. D. 1700, formed an alliance with the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore for mutual protection against the Mahomedans. It was one of the conditions of this tripartite alliance that these Chiefs should regain the privilege of marriage with the Oudeypore family on condition that the sons of the Oudeypore princesses should succeed* in preference to children by other wives. The quarrels to which this stipulation gave rise led to the conquest of the country by the Mahrattas, at whose hands Oudeypore suffered more cruel devastations than it had ever been subjected to by the Mahomedans. Rana Umra was succeeded in 1716 by Sangram Sing II.,

* So recently as 1851 an attempt was made to revive this condition. In that year the Maharao of Kotah married a niece of the Maharana of Oudeypore, and an agreement was signed by him and his son, according to which the latter was to succeed to the Kotah State, but on his death his children were to be set aside in favor of the children of the Maharana's niece. The Agent to the Governor General refused to recognize the agreement.

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who was followed in 1734 by Juggut Sing II. On the departure of Nadir Shah, the Peishwa, having received from Mahomed Shah the cession of the chouth or fourth part of the revenues of the empire, demanded this tribute from Oudeypore in common with the other States which had been tributary to the Emperor; and, in 1736, Bajee Rao Peishwa concluded a Treaty with Juggut Sing II., by which the Rana agreed to pay annually Rupees 1,60,000 on account of chouth.

Jey Sing, the Chief of Jeypore, had married a daughter of Sangram Sing of Oudeypore, having at the time a son Esree Sing whom, with the view of defeating the condition with Oudeypore regarding the succession, he had married to a daughter of the Rawut of Saloombur, the most powerful of the Oudeypore feudatories, and the hereditary leader of the Oudeypore forces. On the death of Jey Sing, the power in Jeypore was assumed by Esree Sing. But the claims of Madho Sing, the son of the Oudeypore princess, were supported by the Maharana, who called in the aid of Mulhar Rao Holkar and agreed to pay him Rupees 80,00,000 on condition of his deposing Esree Sing. In part payment of this sum the Maharana made over to Holkar the district of Rampoora. The loss of Rampoora, however, was the least of the evils which followed. It became thereafter the custom, for the redress of any real or supposed wrong, to call in the aid of the Mahrattas, who thus obtained a firm footing in Meywar and became the referees in all disputes and the virtual rulers of the country.

On the withdrawal of the British influence from Rajpootana in 1806 under the policy of non-inteference which had been introduced by Lord Cornwallis, Oudeypore was laid waste by the armies of Sindia, Holkar, and Ameer Khan, and by many hordes of Pindaree plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced, that he was dependent on the bounty of Zalim Sing, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rupees 1,000 a month, and was exposed to the insults of his own feudatories, the more powerful of whom had retired to their forts and were bent only on their own preservation.

In this state of degradation Maharana Bheem Sing was found in 1817, when the British Government entered on its general scheme of alliances for the suppression of the Pindarees. Bheem Sing had succeeded to power in 1778, and between Juggut Sing II. and him there

had been the following successions: Pertab Sing II. in 1752; Raj Sing II. in 1755; Rana Ursee in 1762, whose insolent behaviour led to the estrangement of his nobles from him and the seizure of the districts of Jawud, Jeerun, Neemuch, and Morwur by Sindia, of Neembhera by Holkar, and Godwar by Jodhpore; and Humeer in 1772, from whom Sindia wrested the districts of Ruttungurh, Kheree, and Singowlee, and Holkar the districts of Jath, Bichore, and Nuddomay.

By the Treaty (No. I.) the British Government agreed to protect the territory of Oudeypore, and to use its best exertions for the restoration of the territories it had lost when this could be done with propriety; and the Maharana acknowledged the British supremacy and agreed to abstain from political correspondence, to submit disputes to the arbitration of the British Government, and to pay one-fourth of the revenues as tribute for five years, and thereafter three-eighths in perpetuity. The object of the 7th Article of the Treaty was to leave Government the right of acting on the Meywar claims to restoration of territory as might be deemed just and expedient. This clause has furnished the Oudeypore State with never-failing cause of complaint, particularly with respect to the district of Neembhera. This district, having been guaranteed to Ameer Khan, could not be restored. During the mutinies of 1857, Captain Showers, the Political Agent of Meywar, unauthorizedly allowed the troops of Oudeypore to occupy it, but after the return of peace the Maharana was compelled by the British Government to restore it to the Nawab of Tonk, and to account for the revenues during the time of his occupation.

The district of Mairwarra, inhabited by predatory tribes and belonging* partly to Oudeypore, Jodhpore, and the British Government in virtue of its possession of Ajmere, was entirely subdued by a British force in 1821. With a view to the pacification and improvement of the country it was taken under British administration and a local corps was raised to which Oudeypore and Jodhpore were to contribute annually Rupees 15,000 each. Although the Maharana of Oudeypore acquiesced in

* The Pergunnahs of Beawur, Jak-Shamgurh, Behar-Burkochra, and Bhaelan belong to the British Government; Todgurh, Dewair, and Saroth to Oudeypore; and Chang and Kot-Kurana to Jodhpore.

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the arrangement and transferred his villages to the British Government for ten years, he appears to have executed no formal engagement. As his consent was reluctantly given, he was required to pay nothing towards the expenses of management beyond his contribution of Rupees 15,000 to the local corps. The arrangement expired in 1833, when the Maharana, having profited largely by it, willingly made a new engagement (No. II.) for eight years, and agreed to raise his contribution to Rupees 20,000. In 1843 he again expressed his readiness to allow the district to remain under British management so long as it might suit the convenience of the British Government. Much was done towards the civilization of the Mhairs by the British Government, and in 1847 an effort was made to procure the perpetual cession of the Meywar and Jodhpore shares. The Maharana agreed to a permanent transfer of his villages on condition of his receiving in farm the districts of Jawud, Jeerun, Neemuch, &c., which had been assigned to the British Government by Sindia for payment of the Gwalior Contingent, and to the restoration of which the Maharana conceived he had a right under the 7th Article of the Treaty of 1818. The Maharana's government, however, was so inefficient and oppressive that it was considered most objectionable to put additional districts under his control. In this unsatisfactory state the British occupation of Mairwarra remains.

The hill districts of Oudeypore to the south and south-west are inhabited by wild and turbulent tribes of Bheels and Grassias, under Rajpoot Chiefs owning a nominal allegiance to Oudeypore, holding the right of property in the land over which the Maharana has no power, and levying black mail on neighbouring villages and a tax on the passage of goods and travellers, for whose safety they are considered responsible. Various injudicious attempts to interfere with the prescriptive rights of these tribes drove them to revolt, and necessitated the employment of British troops for their coercion. It was found that without the constant supervision of British Officers permanent peace could not be restored. Accordingly it was proposed in 1838 to raise a Bheel Corps to be stationed in these districts. The Maharana of Oudeypore offered to contribute towards the expenses of the corps the revenues of his share of Mairwarra, estimated at Rupees 45,000, and the Grassia tributes, estimated at Rupees 40,000, and to make over

the district for ten years to British management. The corps was raised in 1841 at a cost of Rupees 1,20,000 a year, of which Oudeypore agreed to pay Rupees 50,000, but the civil control of the districts was left with the Maharana. Since the formation of the corps the outbreaks of the Bheels have been suppressed; but there has been a constant struggle between the native government seeking to oppress the Bheels and the Superintendent of Kherwarra to protect them. In 1861 the cost of the corps was reduced to about Rupees 98,000.

Captain Tod was the first Agent appointed to Oudeypore. As the country was utterly disorganized, decided interference was necessary to restore the State to prosperity, and enable it to perform with effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the British Government. Captain Tod was therefore directed to take the whole control of affairs into his own hands. The result was that the net revenues which in 1819 were only Rupees 4,41,218, amounted in 1821 to Rupees 8,77,634. Towards 1821, however, this minute interference was gradually withdrawn. The consequence was that within two years the State was involved in debt, the British tribute remained unpaid with arrears amounting to Rupees 7,90,747, and the incoming revenues of the State were anticipated. It became absolutely necessary again to place the districts under the superintendence of the Political Agent, to make the Maharana an allowance of Rupees 1,000 a day, and to reserve certain districts for the regular payment of the tribute and the liquidation of arrears. The dependent state to which the Maharana was reduced, although the result of his own improvidence, could only be justified as a temporary measure, inasmuch as it paralyzed all spontaneous and individual action within the State. In 1826, therefore, the authority of the Maharana was re-established, and the interference of the Political Agent was withdrawn. Within a few months the extravagance and oppression became as great as they had ever been before, and the roads became almost impassable to single travellers.

Maharana Bheem Sing died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son, Jowan Sing, who gave himself up to debauchery and vice. Within a few years the tribute again fell heavily into arrears, the State was overwhelmed in debt, and there was an annual deficit of two lakhs of Rupees; so that, in 1838, the Court of Directors ordered that, if the

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Maharana should fail in his engagements to liquidate the arrears, a territorial or other sufficient security should be required.

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In August 1838 Jowan Sing died without issue, and was succeeded by his adopted son Sirdar Sing. He received an inheritance of debt amounting to Rupees 19,67,500, of which nearly eight lakhs were on account of tribute. Sirdar Sing was very unpopular with his Chiefs, and in 1841 he proposed, with a view to strengthen his authority, to subsidize a regiment of infantry to be stationed at his capital; but the proposal was not accepted. He died in 1842, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Suroop Sing, whom he had adopted.

The financial embarrassments in which the Oudeypore State was involved had led to repeated applications for a reduction in the amount of tribute, which, in 1826, had been fixed at three lakhs of Oudeypore Rupees. In June 1846 it was reduced to two lakhs of Government Rupees.

Suroop Sing died on 17th November 1861, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Sumbhoo Sing, to whom the privilege of adoption has been guaranteed (No. III.). The administration is conducted during his minority by a Regency Council with the aid of the advice of the Political Agent. The Council was, as usual in such cases, nominated by the Political Agent and appointed by Government. Three of the members have been dismissed by Government for misconduct, and in consequence of the gross perversion of justice by the Regency Council, it has been found necessary to confer judicial and revenue powers on the Political Agent during the minority of the Maharana.

Ever since the connection of the British Government with Oudeypore, the Chiefs of that State have been involved in disputes with their nobles, who enjoy privileges and rights which do not prevail in any other part of Rajpootana. The greater number of the feudatory Chiefs are descendants of former Ranas. Of these the most important are the Choondawut Chiefs who are descended from Choonda, and of whom the most powerful is the Rawut of Saloombur. This Choonda, about the middle of the fourteenth century, gave up his claim to the succession in favour of his younger brother Mokul, reserving for himself the first place in the councils of the State. The Rawut of Saloombur therefore claims the office of chief hereditary councillor; and when the

Treaty of 1818 was concluded, an attempt was made, but without success, to obtain the guarantee of the British Government to this office being held by the Rawut. Next in importance to the Choondawut Chiefs are the Sukhtawuts, descended from Sukhta, brother of Pertab Rana, who ruled about the middle of the sixteenth century. At the date of the Treaty with the British Government these Chiefs had made themselves virtually independent of the Maharana, and one of the first acts of the Political Agent, who was invested with full control, was to draw up an agreement (No. IV.) between the Maharana and his Chiefs, by which the latter bound themselves to restore all the lands they had usurped or otherwise acquired during the last fifty years, and to perform service for three months each year with quotas of two horsemen and four foot soldiers for every Rupees 1,000 of their revenue. The object of this was to restore territorial possession to the footing on which it stood in the year 1766, when the ruin of Oudeypore commenced.

The quotas furnished under this agreement were notoriously inefficient. Shortly afterwards, in addition to service, the Maharana levied chuttoond or a tax of one-sixth of their revenues, at first to meet the expenses of the marriage of his daughters, but afterwards for purposes of police. The Chiefs objected to this tax, which was taken without their consent and was not devoted to the purposes for which it was professedly raised. In 1827, therefore, a new agreement (No. V.) was framed, the principle of which was that the Chiefs should pay the tax of one-sixth of their revenues and be excused half their service; that is to say, be bound to serve for three months in the year with only one horseman and two footmen for every Rupees 1,000 of revenue. This agreement was sanctioned by Government as the act of the Maharana and his Chiefs, but was not guaranteed. It was as inoperative as the agreement of 1818. The oppressive measures of the Oudeypore government drove many of the Chiefs into rebellion, while the Maharana on his part complained of the failure of his Chiefs to perform their obligations. In 1840 a third agreement (No. VI.) was signed, only to be replaced by another (No. VII.) five years later. Within two years disputes were as violent as ever, the Maharana complaining that the Chiefs did not perform their stipulated service, and the Chiefs alleging that service was demanded of them beyond the period agreed upon,

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and that their villages were attached and fines imposed on them on groundless and frivolous pretences.

In 1850 the Maharana confiscated a large portion of the estates of the Rawuts of Saloombur and Deogurh for non-performance of their obligations, but his troops were expelled by these Chiefs, who forcibly retook possession of the confiscated villages. The Maharana and his Chiefs applied for the mediation of the British Government; and a full enquiry took place into the causes of dispute. Sir Henry Lawrence negociated a new agreement (No. VIII.), but this was signed only by the Maharana and four of his principal Chiefs. Its conditions, however, were never fulfilled, and eventually Government declared it to be null and void, but guaranteed the protection of the British Government to the Chiefs who had signed it. Under this guarantee the Maharana was compelled in 1861 to restore the estates of Mehta Sher Sing which he had confiscated.

The area of the Oudeypore State is 11,614 square miles and the population 1,161,400 souls. The gross revenue is about Rupees 40,00,000, of which about Rupees 12,00,000 are enjoyed by the subordinate Chiefs, subject to the payment of chuttoond. Deducting this and the religious endowments, British tribute, &c., there remain to the State about Rupees 14,00,000. The Maharana receives a salute of seventeen guns.

No. I.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARANA BHEEM SING, Rana of Oudeypore, concluded by Mr. CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, and by THAKOOR AJEET SING, on the part of the Maharana, in virtue of full powers conferred by the Maharana aforesaid.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the two States from generation to generation, and the friends and enemies of one shall be the friends and enemies of both.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Oudeypore.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharana of Oudeypore will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other Chiefs or States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharana of Oudeypore will not enter into any negociation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; but his usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharana of Oudeypore will not commit aggressions upon any one; and if by accident a dispute arise with any one, it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

One-fourth of the revenues of the actual territory of Oudeypore shall be paid annually to the British Government as tribute for five years; and after that term three-eighths in perpetuity. The Maharana will not have any connection with any other power on account of tribute; and if any one advance claims of that nature the British Government engages to reply to them.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas the Maharana represents that portions of the dominions of Oudeypore have fallen by improper means into the possession of others, and solicits the restitution of those places: the British Government, from a want of accurate information, is not able to enter into any positive engagement on this subject, but will always keep in view the renovation of the prosperity of the State of Oudeypore, and after ascertaining the nature of each case, will use its best exertions for the

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accomplishment of that object, on every occasion on which it may be proper to do so. Whatever places may thus be restored to the State of Oudeypore, by the aid of the British Government, three-eighths of their revenues shall be paid in perpetuity to the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

The troops of the State of Oudeypore shall be furnished according to its means, at the requisition of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

The Maharana of Oudeypore shall always be absolute ruler of his own country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 10.

The present Treaty of ten Articles, having been concluded at Delhi, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Thakoor Ajeet Sing Bahadoor, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Maharana Bheem Sing shall be mutually delivered within a month from this date.

Done at Delhi, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1818.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE. L. S.

(Signed) THAKOOR AJEET SING.

Governor General's Small Seal.

" HASTINGS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General this 22nd day of January 1818, in Camp, at Oocher.

(Signed) J. ADAM,

Secretary to the Governor-General.

No. II.

AGREEMENT entered into by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOCKETT, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and MEHTA SHERE SING PURDHAN, SHAM NATH PUROHIT, and RAI CHIRUNJEE LALL, the accredited Agents of the Government of Oudeypore, for continuing in the possession of the British Government for a further period of eight years, *viz.*, from 31st May 1833 to 31st May 1841, that portion of the Oudeypore lands comprised in the tract called Mugra Mairwarra. Concluded at Beawur on the 7th March 1833, with the consent of both parties.

ARTICLE 1.

The arrangements now in force for the management of the villages comprised in the Oudeypore share of Mugra Mairwarra to continue for a further period of eight years as stated above.

ARTICLE 2.

As the existing arrangement entails upon the British Government considerable expense, while it tends to the increased advantage of the State of Oudeypore, it is stipulated and agreed that the Durbar of Oudeypore shall pay to the British Government, in addition to the sum of Rupees 15,000 hitherto annually paid by them to defray the expenses of the Cantonment of Beawur, the further sum of Rupees 5,000 per annum; or in all Rupees 20,000, which will cover the expenses of the collection of the revenues also for eight years longer.

ARTICLE 3.

Two Mootsuddies shall always remain in attendance upon Major Hall for the purpose of examining the reports of the collections from the villages in the Oudeypore share of Mairwarra; and they shall prepare and compare the accounts of collections from those villages with the Mootsuddies of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

A copy of this agreement shall be transmitted to the Durbar of Oudeypore after the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General shall have been obtained.

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No. III.

COPY of a SUNNUD granted to RANA SUMBHOO SINGH of MEYWAR (Oudeypore).

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future Rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindoo law and to the customs of your race will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you, so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Similar Sunnuds were granted to the Chiefs of Jeypore, Jodhpore, Bhurtpore, Ulwur, Bickaneer, Jessulmere, Boondee, Serohi, Kerowli, Pertabgurh, Doongerpore, Banswarra, Kishengurh, Dholepore, Kotah, and Jhallawar.

No. IV.

CAPTAIN TOD'S KAULNAMAH of 4th May 1818.

1*st*.—All lands Khalsa obtained since the troubles and all lands seized by one Chief from another shall be restored.

2*nd*.—All new Rukhwarree, Bhoom, Lagut, shall be renounced.

3*rd*.—Dan, Biswah, the right of the Government, shall be renounced from this day; such belongs to the Durbar alone.

4*th*.—No Chiefs shall permit thefts in their estates. They shall entertain no thieves, home or foreign, as Mogeas, Baorees, Thorees, &c., nor shall any be permitted to remain but those who may return to honest pursuits. Should any of them revert to their old haunts, they shall instantly be cut off. All property stolen shall be made good by him in whose estate the theft is committed.

5*th*.—Home or foreign merchants, all Kafilas, Beoparees, Bunjaras, who enter the country, shall be protected. They shall in no ways be injured or molested. Whoever offends against this, his estate shall be confiscated.

6*th*.—According to command, at home or abroad, service shall be performed. The Chiefs shall be formed in four divisions; each shall remain in attendance on the Durbar for three months, and then be dismissed to their homes. Once a year a general assembly of the Chiefs shall take place. It shall be on the festival of Dusserah, commencing 10 days previous; and 20 days subsequent, with the exception of the Omrahs on duty, they shall be permitted to retire to their homes. On urgent occasions, or when their services are required, all shall obey the summons to the Presence.

7*th*.—All feudatories (puttaet), relations, and kindred holding by Sunnud from the Durbar shall perform separate service. They shall not perform with or remain united in the larger fees (puttas) of others. Relations and inferior vassals of Chiefs from whom they hold in fee, to them shall their services be rendered.

8*th*.—No Chiefs shall oppress or commit violence on their ryots. There shall be no exactions or fines: this is ordained.

9*th*.—What has been executed by Ajeet Sing, sanctioned and approved of by the Durbar, all shall agree to.

10*th*.—Whoever shall depart from the above, the Prince shall punish; in this the fault will not lay in the Durbar. Whoever fails, on him be the oath of Eklungjee and the Sree Durbar.

Signed by the Maharana, Colonel Tod, and 33 *Chiefs, &c.*

No. V.

KAULNAMAH (Agreement) between the MAHARANA of OUDEYPORE and his Chiefs, negociated by CAPTAIN COBBE, Political Agent, Meywar, and submitted for sanction in April 1827.

The Covenant between the Maharana Bheem Singh and the Chiefs, Jaghiredars, &c., of Meywar, which was contracted in 1818 and received the sanction of the British Government, having been found insufficient

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to regulate the relative rights and duties of the respective parties, His Highness and the Chiefs unanimously agree to the following additional Articles, and solicit for them the sanction of Government:—

1*st.*—The chatoun shall be levied at the rate of one-sixth of the actual produce, and shall be paid regularly in half yearly kists; beyond this contribution no claim or arbitrary fine shall be inflicted.

2*nd.*—Every Sirdar accompanied by half the quota he is by Sunnud bound to produce, shall do personal service in his turn for three months in each year; at the expiration of his tour he will be permitted by His Highness to retire to his jaghire.

3*rd.*—Foreign Beoparees, &c., &c., travelling through Meywar will give notice to and place themselves under the protection of the proprietor or local authorities of the village where they halt, who will he held responsible for their property; this will not extend to such persons as may encamp at a distance from the village without giving notice.

4*th.*—The Sirdars, &c., will take from their ryots half the produce as is done in the Khalsa; if this be objected to, the ryots will pay one-third and Burar as usual.

5*th.*—We will settle the accounts of our kamdars, puttails, &c., with justice.

6*th.*—No village shall be sequestrated without just cause.

7*th.*—If any Chief shall offend, the punishment shall be proportioned to the crime.

8*th.*—All Bhoom granted prior to 1722 Sumbut shall be considered valid.

9*th.*—Dhoose, Rozeena, Dustuks, &c., shall not be served on any Sirdar from the provincial kutcherries, but when requisite shall be issued by the Minister.

10*th.* Surna (or Sanctuary) shall remain on the established footing, but shall not extend to murderers.

N. B.—This was not signed by the contracting parties until 1839, when it was signed by both and countersigned by Colonel Robinson, Political Agent, as witness of its having been duly executed in his presence.

No. VI.

KAULNAMAH or AGREEMENT between the MAHARANA and his Chiefs, signed in presence of MAJOR ROBINSON, Officiating Political Agent in Meywar, on the 1st February 1840.

On Bysack bud 14th, Sumbut 1874, or May 1818, a Kaulnamah of ten Articles was concluded through the mediation of Captain Tod, bearing the signature of the Maharana and his Chiefs, for the mutual benefit of the contracting parties.

As in several instances the Chiefs have lost sight of the terms of that agreement, and their conduct has been at variance with it, the Maharana has agreed that a new Kaulnamah should be drawn up with the advice and concurrence of Captain Cobbe, introducing therein the clauses of the original agreement with such additional Articles as may be deemed beneficial both for His Highness and the Chiefs: that on the Dusserah festival the whole of the Chiefs shall assemble and the Articles of the Kaulnamah be read and explained to every Chief, and their signature affixed to the same, as also that of His Highness: that the Political Agent should also be requested by the Maharana and the Chiefs to sign and witness, to ensure the due observance of the terms of the Kaulnamah. This agreement was drawn up several years ago, but was not signed either by the Maharana, the Chiefs, or the Political Agent. Now, at the request of the Nobles and Chiefs of Meywar, His Highness the Maharana Sirdar Sing approves and confirms the said Kaulnamah without making any additions or alterations to it, and the same has been formally executed in the presence of Major Robinson, Officiating Political Agent in Meywar, on Mahbud 13th, Sumbut 1896, or 1st February 1840; and has been duly signed by the Maharana and the Nobles and Chiefs of Meywar.

Additional Articles for the benefit of both parties.

1. In the 9th Article of the first Kaulnamah, it is written that no Chiefs shall oppress or commit violence on their ryots; that all new dund, barar exactions, levied in times of commotion, shall cease. As they have not acted up to this engagement, and through their oppression many ryots have been driven from Meywar, it is ordained that they shall in future desist from such proceedings, which will induce the ryots

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to re-settle and tend to the increase of the revenue of their puttahs and the prosperity of the country.

2. It is customary for every Chief to remain with his quota of troops in attendance on the Durbar for three months in the year. This shall continue in force, and no Chief shall be detained at Oudeypore beyond the stipulated period of service, as by their detention the Chiefs are subjected to additional expense and trouble. It is optional with the Durbar to excuse the attendance of any Chief; however, in doing so, the Durbar will not send for another in his room until the expiration of the period the Chief thus excused from duty was to attend. The Chiefs shall be bound to maintain the full number of followers; if they furnish a less number, they will subject themselves to the displeasure of His Highness.

3. The three-eighths from the revenue collections of the khalsa lands are paid by the Durbar to the British Government for the protection of Meywar from foreign enemies; not a fraction is taken from the jaghiredars on this account. The payment of the tribute as here stated is exclusively for the protection of the country against foreign invasion, as the troops of the Chiefs are wholly inadequate for this purpose, the Chiefs participating largely in the benefit thus secured. In former times, a chout was paid to the Dukhnees, who were a source of great annoyance to the country; this evil is removed. The troops furnished by the Chiefs are only half the number they are bound to maintain, and are altogether unfit for duty; on which account the Durbar is obliged to issue rozeena and dustuk on the villages of the Chiefs, which subject them to trouble and expense. As the Durbar pays the tribute from the revenue of his khalsa possessions to the British Government, it was but fair for the Chiefs to have made a similar payment from the proceeds of their estates to the Durbar; but knowing that they can ill afford such a demand in consequence of the heavy expenses they are subject to for the maintenance of their relations and dependants, His Highness has thought proper to discharge the tribute from the revenue collections of the crown lands, without making any demands on that account from the Chiefs. His Highness has now resolved that the service of half the troops the Chiefs are bound to furnish, agreeably to the rekh or rent-roll, be discontinued, and, in commutation of the above half service, a money payment, amounting to 2 annas 7½ pie in the Rupee, be made, which is to be termed chuttoond;

that from this fund a body of troops shall be raised for the service of the State. The Chiefs are not to suppose that the amount to be paid by them is taken in lieu of the tribute payable to Government, as no portion of it will be appropriated to any other purpose than the maintenance of a body of troops. The payment of the chuttoond will not bear hard upon the Chiefs, considering the performance of twelve months' service with their full quota of troops, which, no doubt, is more expensive and troublesome to them. On urgent occasions, if the Durbar requires the attendance of the full number of troops, and detaches them on duty beyond the Meywar limits, a remission will be made in the amount of the chuttoond of the Chief furnishing such troops.

4. His Highness the Maharana declares that he will not, without cause, confiscate the villages belonging to a Chief and bestow the same on another.

5. As several Chiefs wilfully withhold and delay the payment of the chuttoond, on which account the Durbar is compelled to send dustuks of horse and foot on the estates of the Chiefs, to enforce payment of the dues of the State, which subjects the Chiefs to a loss of hundreds of Rupees, and is by no means profitable to the Durbar, His Highness has resolved to invite agents on the part of the whole of the Chiefs, and in conjunction with the minister, to make a settlement for five years for the payment of chuttoond by two instalments; by doing so, there will be no occasion to send rozeena or dustuks: that if any of the Chiefs fail to pay the chuttoond ten days after it has been due, they would render themselves liable to the confiscation of their lands and villages to the extent of the defalcation, which shall not be restored to them.

Period of the payment of chuttoond 1st instalment on Mungsirsood Poonum, 2nd instalment Jeytsood Poonum.

Signatures affixed of

Rao Bukhut Singh of Baidla.	Maharaj Humeer Singh.
Rawut Puddum Singh of Saloombur.	Rawut Umeer Singh.
Rawut Nahur Singh of Deogurh.	Rawut Essree Singh.
Rawut Salim Singh.	Rawut Dooleh Singh.

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No. VII.

Oudeypore.

No. VII.

KAULNAMAH between MAHARANA SUROOP SINGH of Oudeypore and his Nobles and Chiefs, mediated by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBINSON, dated Mah sood dooj, Sumbut 1901, or 8th February 1845.

Formerly an agreement was entered into between Maharana Bheem Singh and the Meywar Chiefs in Captain Tod's time, consisting of ten Articles. Afterwards another Kaulnamah of five Articles was drawn up in Captain Cobbe's time, and lastly one was concluded between Maharana Sirdar Singh and the Chiefs in the presence of Colonel Robinson, and duly signed by both parties. As the Chiefs have failed to act up according to the terms of the Kaulnamah, the Maharana, in order to the due observance of the same in future, has, in conjunction with the Chiefs and His Highness' authorities, drawn up the following additional Articles, and which have been mediated by Colonel Robinson and in his presence signed by both parties.

1. All the Articles of the former agreement are to continue in force. Every year, ten days before the Dusserah festival, a general assembly of the Chiefs shall take place. After the inspection of their troops, the Durbar will order such Chief as he pleases for three months' duty, and distinctly name the Chiefs and periods they are required to attend, and permit them to return to their homes. The troops of the Chiefs to make no excuse in the performance of their duties. Should they fail to attend at the appointed time, or be found negligent or deficient in numbers, the Chief in whose service they may be shall be called upon to make a money payment in lieu of troops to the Sree Durbar.

2. The Chiefs are to pay chuttoond at the rate of 2 annas 7½ pie in the Rupee, in commutation of half the troops they are bound to furnish, regularly at the stipulated periods according to the terms of the first Kaulnamah.

3. The Chiefs are to use their best endeavours for the suppression of thefts and robberies in their respective puttahs; they are not to harbor thieves, outlaws, or dacoits, belonging to foreign jurisdictions, but to apprehend all such offenders who may attempt to enter their elaquas, and make them over, together with such plundered property as may be found in their possession, to the State whose subjects they may be, agreeably

to the course adopted with the concurrence of this Durbar by the governments of Jeypore and Jodhpore.

4. The Durbar has agreed, at the request of the Chiefs, that, whenever any dispute may arise among them concerning boundary or other matters, a punchayut will assemble at the scene of dispute, consisting of four persons on the part of the Chiefs and one to be nominated by the Durbar. It will be their duty to enquire into and settle the dispute with justice and equity, and their decision to be binding on both parties.

5. This agreement has been entered into with the free will and pleasure of both parties and to be mutually observed. All the Chiefs shall continue to pay chuttoond and perform service with pleasure and satisfaction according to the Kaulnamah, and as in Maharana Juwan Singh's time; any instance of carelessness or departure from the terms of this agreement shall render the Chiefs liable to the displeasure of the Sree Durbar as set forth in the first Kaulnamah.

Signatures affixed of

MEHTA SHERE SINGH, by order of the Durbar.

RAWUT NAHUR SINGH.

RAWUT PIRTHEE SINGH.

MAHARAJ HUMEER SINGH.

RAWUT DOOLEH SINGH.

No. VIII.

KAULNAMAH of 1854.

For thirty-four years the Maharana and his Chiefs have been at variance. The first has perpetually complained of disloyalty, the latter as often of tyranny.

With no other motive than the peace of the country and the happiness of all ranks, the various representatives of the Supreme Government have been from time to time permitted to arbitrate between the parties.

Several Kaulnamahs have been accordingly prepared, signed, and agreed to; yet all by each side have been continually broken.

The Maharana's answer to the Chiefs' complaints of encroachment on their lands proves that he has not only encroached on their estates, but even established villages in them. His Highnesss' treatment of Lawa also shows he has punished guilt with undue severity. On the other hand, it is not denied that the Chiefs have been disobedient and many of them even rebellious.

Such conduct must cease on both sides, and as it is the desire of the Government of India that all subjects of Meywar should know that it will support the legitimate authority of the Maharana, so long as he acts justly and to their satisfaction and in accordance with the counsel and advice of the Political Agent, the Government orders the promulgation and enforcement of the following "Kaulnamah," which is founded on previous ones. Whoever does not adhere to it will be considered an offender against the British Government and liable to punishment; but an appeal in any dispute may be made to the Political Agent and the Agent, Governor General, whose decision will be final, and in accordance with the present Kaulnamah and with the spirit of ancient customs.

ARTICLE 1.

Chuttoond at the rate of 2½ annas per Rupee of actual produce to be paid to the State of Meywar at two periods, December and June, through a banker or vakeel.

If any Chief fails in doing this he must pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; after 12 months, lands to be confiscated to the extent of defalcation.

Those who neglect to give in a statement of actual produce to be arbitrarily assessed, but no increase to be hereafter demanded.

Saloombur does not pay chuttoond, but performs service at the capital for 12 months.

In addition to the 2½ annas chuttoond, the Chiefs are to furnish one horse and two foot soldiers for 3 months at home or abroad [that is within Meywar], in lieu of the two horse and four foot at present furnished on each Rupees 1,000 of actual produce. Should any extra service be required, the Rana will pay for it at Rupees 16 a month for a horse and Rupees 6 for a foot soldier. Any failure of service will be charged to the Chiefs at the same rate. All Chiefs

with their quotas will attend at Oudeypore for 10 days before and 5 days after the Dusserah, to pay their respects to the Maharana, at which period their turns of service and their posts will be allotted. On any emergency all Chiefs on receipt of the Rana's sign-manual will attend with their quotas.

Those holding separate jaghires from the Rana will pay chuttoond and perform service separately.

ARTICLE 2.

Kaid or fees paid on Tulwar Bundun, *i. e.*, investiture of fief, to be 12 annas per Rupee on the actual produce of one year; this will exempt the payment of that year's chuttoond. The Chiefs of Amait Gogoonda, Kanore, and Banaira, and the Kishnawuts, are exempt from these fees, but in lieu of them they pay nuzzerana, which, instead of being left to the will of the Rana, is now fixed at Rupees 8 per cent. on the actual produce.

ARTICLE 3.

All sums which the Rana has paid or may yet pay in indemnifications for thefts and robberies proved to have occurred within their fiefs, to be repaid by the Chiefs with interest at Rupees 6 per cent. for the past, and 12 per cent. for the future.

ARTICLE 4.

Thieves, dacoits, Thories, Baorees, Mogheas, and outlaws, are not to be harboured by the Chiefs. All participators in the proceeds of robbery, receivers of stolen goods, or protectors of thieves, will be held as guilty as the thieves. They will, with the concurrence of the Political Agent, be punished by fine or imprisonment. All merchants, traders, caravans, Bunjaras, and travellers are to be protected in passing through the territories of the Chiefs, who will be answerable if plundered, provided they have given notice of their arrival and taken reasonable precautions for their own protection. Plunderers of all kinds are to be apprehended and made over to the Maharana. If the Chiefs are unable to do this, they must report it to His Highness, and the Political Agent conjointly with the Maharana will settle upon the responsible party. All

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Oudeypore.

claims for thefts traced into Meywar villages will have to be paid by the villages where the tracks cease.

ARTICLE 5.

All monies borrowed from the Maharana by the Chiefs, or on His Highness' guarantee, to be liquidated; the former at 6 per cent., and the latter at 9 per cent., unless a rate was fixed at the time of guarantee, in which case that rate must hold good. The Political Agent will fix the instalments to be paid in such liquidation.

ARTICLE 6.

All nuzzerana except the following are abolished:

1*st.*—On accession to the throne and on the first marriage of the Rana or heir apparent: From the sixteen Chiefs, and two Rajahs of the first rank, Rupees 500 and one or two horses, as is customary; lesser Chiefs and others 2 per cent. on the present actual produce; will be given to the State.

2*nd.*—On the marriage of the Rana's sisters or daughters, 2½ annas in the Rupee on the present actual produce for one year, and horses as in Rana Bheem Singh's time, will be given to the State.

3*rd.*—On the Rana's proceeding on a pilgrimage, 1¼ anna in the Rupee on the present actual produce of one year, will be given to the State.

ARTICLE 7.

Arrears due by Chiefs on account of the marriage of the present Rana's sisters to be paid at the rate of 2½ annas per Rupee on the present actual produce of one year.

ARTICLE 8.

The Chiefs are not to levy larger sum from their ryots on occasions of investiture or nuzzerana, than they themselves pay the Rana.

ARTICLE 9.

Many Chiefs have of late been guilty of contumacy and disloyalty, thus rendering themselves liable to be fined. The Maharana has, however, with the advice of the Agent, overlooked their offences except those of

the Chiefs of Saloombur and Deogurh. These latter forcibly resumed their confiscated villages, and ejected the State troops; for which they are each to be fined Rupees 25,000. The Maharana has forgiven all past offences with the exception of murder. In future all offenders shall be punished as the courts of justice may decree.

ARTICLE 10.

Bhoom lands [allodial allotments], houses, jaghires, villages, pieces of mortgaged land, deeds, grants, charity lands, &c., to continue in the possession of the present holders. Those which are held by grants dating from Bheem Sing's reign, or written deeds of Captains Tod and Cobbe, will not be resumed without good grounds, and their rights will be investigated by the Political Agent, aided, if he thinks advisable, by four or six Chiefs who are known not to be hostile to their sovereign.

Bhoomias [or landholders] from the Maharana are, as hitherto, to be responsible for the protection of their villages, and for all losses by theft and robbery.

ARTICLE 11.

Dan, Biswah [transit duties], Lagut [taxes], Khur Lakur [wood and grass], Rewaree camels, house-tax [Khana Shumari], all belong to Government; but those who have had the right of collecting such since Tod and Cobbe's time, and who possess the necessary [Sunnuds] deeds, will continue to collect them.

ARTICLE 12.

All [cesses] demands in force in Captains Tod and Cobbe's time to continue; all others levied of late years are abolished, *viz.*, Lagut of Dan [customs], Burar [taxes], fines, &c. Deeds [Sunnuds] of exemption by former Maharanas and by the present Maharana will be respected and continue in force.

ARTICLE 13.

The orders about jails, witches [Dakuns], Bhopas [witch-informers], Tyag Bhat Charun, fixed by the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana and concurred in by the Maharana, are to be obeyed by all classes in Meywar. Prisoners are to be maintained according to their condition,

but not at a less rate than one anna or at a greater than eight annas per diem for each man. None are to be tortured or ill-treated.

ARTICLE 14.

The Maharana, the Political Agent, and the Chiefs will each appoint three Agents of character and knowledge, and these will name a seventh to draw up a Code of Rules consonant to Rajwarra customs and justice, for the future settlement of all Criminal and Civil cases, and by which in future all parties must be adjudged; the Code to be approved of by the Political Agent.

ARTICLE 15.

The constituted courts will settle all cases of importance and any that may come before them. The Chiefs may adjudicate suits of minor consequence between their retainers and ryots, and may imprison culprits for one month, though not ill-treat or torture them. An appeal in any case may be made from their decision to the Minister and from him to the Political Agent.

ARTICLE 16.

Surna, or sanctuary, except for murder, dacoity, or treason, will continue with those who have hitherto held it.

ARTICLE 17.

Bhanjguria or hereditary councillorship was not allowed by Captain Tod, nor has it since been admitted. It rests on the pleasure of the Maharana who in future, in matters of importance, will be guided by the advice of the Political Agent and that of four or five loyal and well-disposed Chiefs.

ARTICLE 18.

The ancient usages and privileges of Chiefs, temples, religious establishments, &c., to continue. The An or oath of allegiance to be observed as of old.

ARTICLE 19.

No person to be seized on the plea of sorcery, witchcraft, or incantations. In charges of poisoning or of criminal intercourse [both cognizable by the courts] the Durbar is in no way to interfere.

ARTICLE 20.

The Maharana is only to levy fines through a written order of the Minister, in which must be shown the reasons for levying, and the amount, which must be in accordance with justice and moderation. The same rule to prevail with the Chiefs who may levy small fines as heretofore, recording their scale and rate in the Agent's Office. Dhouse Dustuk (or summons) only to be sent by the Minister's written order or by those who did so in Tod and Cobbe's time.

ARTICLE 21.

A British Officer or other Official will be appointed to settle all boundary disputes [Kankur or Seem-ka-jugra] present and future. Both parties to share the costs, unless one may be proved to have destroyed boundary marks, when that party will pay the whole, and be further punished as deemed expedient.

ARTICLE 22.

Adoption of the next heir male by Chiefs or others is allowed, with the knowledge of the Maharana, and in consonance with custom and Hindee law. On the demise of Chiefs, their widows, with the council of respectable well-wishers of the family, may adopt. In cases of disagreement appeal to lie to Political Agent.

ARTICLE 23.

Grants of lands or villages to Eklungjee, Nathowara, Punchowlee, Behareedass, and Chobee, to continue to the holders; all customary collections as Naiq or court fees to be paid to those entitled to them, and not to be collected with the chuttoond.

ARTICLE 24.

The houses of Chiefs in the city of Oudeypore not to be resumed or given to others while inhabited and kept in order, and never without a reference to Political Agent. Their gardens to be watered from the lake "Peechola" free of charge.

ARTICLE 25.

The Rana will not interfere in mortgages of houses, lands, &c., though he may discourage them as much as possible. He will not take interest from his troops for advances, but pay them regularly every four months. Nor will he permit his name to be used in shops or in any way in trade.

ARTICLE 26.

The Chiefs were prohibited in former Kaulnamahs from uniting or banding together. This has not been attended to. All such combinations are now unnecessary, as every one can, if he has a real grievance, immediately obtain redress; and they will therefore in future subject those entering into them to be treated as enemies to the State.

ARTICLE 27.

An Agent from each Chief to reside at court, through whom business will be transacted. Persons of respectability only to be deputed, and they will be treated according to custom and the rank of their master.

ARTICLE 28.

All ryots [cultivators] whether of the Crown or of the Chief's lands can settle wherever they please, unmolested. Any suits against them must be referred to the courts of law. All people, high or low, can appeal to the Political Agent.

ARTICLE 29.

The Crown lands being responsible for the protection of the British Government dâks and banghees, the Chiefs must be equally responsible in their jaghires and in like manner make good all losses by plunderers.

ARTICLE 30.

After the execution of this Kaulnamah, which abrogates all previous ones, any disputes that may arise at any time between the Durbar and Chiefs, on points not mentioned or that may be doubtful, must be brought to notice within three months, for the decision of the Political Agent in Meywar and the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, whose decision will be final. Any case not submitted within the above period will be dismissed as groundless.

JEYPORE.

THE present State of Jeypore was founded by Dhola Rai in A. D. 967. The family belong to the Cuchwaha tribe of Rajpoots and claim descent from Rama, King of Ajoodhia, between whom and Dhola Rai are said to have intervened thirty-four generations. At the time of the foundation of the Jeypore State, the country of Rajpootana was divided among petty Rajpoot and Meena Chiefs, all owing allegiance to the Hindoo Kings who then ruled in Delhi.

At an early date Jeypore succumbed to the Mahomedans. Rajah Bhugwan Dass was the first Rajpoot Chief who allied himself by marriage with the Mahomedan Emperors of Delhi. The Jeypore family furnished the Emperors with some of their most distinguished military leaders. One of the Chiefs of Jeypore, Jey Sing II., who began to rule in A. D. 1699, was distinguished by his intellectual capacity and his liberal patronage of science and art. His attainments in mathematics and astronomy have made his name known to European scholars. At a later period the Rajahs of Jeypore united with Oudeypore and Jodhpore to resist the Mahomedan power. To obtain the privilege of re-marrying with the Oudeypore family, which had been forfeited by marriage with the Emperors, they agreed, on the occasion of such alliances, that the issue of the Oudeypore princess should succeed to the State in preference to elder sons by other wives. This attempt to set aside the rights of elder sons brought great disasters both on Jeypore and Oudeypore.

The Mahratta supremacy over the Rajpoot States had succeeded that of the Mahomedans when the political relations of the British Government with Jeypore commenced in 1803. Juggut Sing was then Maharajah of Jeypore. In pursuance of the general policy of

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the British Government at the commencement of the Mahratta war to exclude the Mahrattas from Hindostan by uniting the Rajpoot Chiefs in a subsidiary alliance with the British Government, a Treaty (No. IX.) had been concluded in 1803 with the Maharajah of Jeypore. That Chief, however, fulfilled his obligations very imperfectly, and Lord Cornwallis, who had resolved to abandon the system of subsidiary alliance, declared the connection with Jeypore to be dissolved, and withdrew from that State the protection of the British Government. But before this resolution had been communicated, the Maharajah had retrieved his credit by heartily co-operating against Holkar with Lord Lake, who had thereupon assured him of continued support. The policy of Lord Cornwallis, however, was adopted by Sir George Barlow who, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Lord Lake made both on grounds of general policy and good faith, dissolved the alliance with Jeypore.

The expediency of the dissolution of this alliance was considered to be very questionable by the Home Government, who in 1813 directed that Jeypore should again be taken under protection if an opportunity afforded. But owing to the outbreak of the war with Nepal, it was considered better to postpone any such measure until it could be adopted as part of the general scheme for the suppression of the Pindarees. In 1817, when negociations were opened, it was found that the cancelment of the previous Treaty had rendered the Jeypore State reluctant to enter into a fresh alliance. In time, however, the increasing necessities of the State, the example of its neighbours, and the apprehension of being excluded from British protection, the continued exactions of Ameer Khan's troops who were permitted to remain in the country till Jeypore should enter into the general scheme of suppressing the Pindarees, and the arrangements in progress for forming separate engagements with the small States depending on Jeypore, which would have reduced her to insignificance; all these concurring causes led at length to Jeypore accepting a Treaty (No. X.) on 2nd April 1818, by which the protection of the British Government was extended to Jeypore, and the Maharajah agreed to furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government, and to pay an annual tribute of eight lakhs of Rupees until the revenue should exceed forty lakhs, after which five-

sixteenths of the excess were to be paid in addition to the eight lakhs. The first duty urged on the Maharajah after the conclusion of the Treaty was the resumption of the lands usurped by the nobles and the reduction of the nobles to their proper relation of subordination to the Maharajah. Through the mediation of Sir David Ochterlony agreements (No. XI.) were entered into similar to those formed at Oudeypore. The usurped lands were restored to the Maharajah and the nobles were guaranteed in their legitimate rights and possessions.

In 1818 Juggut Sing ended a life which had been spent in the grossest debauchery. He died regretted by none. He left no sons, and an attempt was made to put Mohun Sing, a distant relative of the family, in power; but on 25th April 1819 a posthumous son was born by one of the Ranees, and he was recognised as heir both by the Jeypore nobles and the British Government, under the Regency of his mother. Till the Ranee's death in 1833, Jeypore was a scene of corruption and misgovernment, and the British Government found it necessary to appoint an Officer to reside at Jeypore and to authorize him to interfere in the internal administration of the State, with the view of guarding the interests of Government and securing the payment of the tribute.

The young Maharajah Jey Sing died in 1835, leaving a young son, Ram Sing, the present Maharajah, then under two years of age. It was supposed that the Rajah was poisoned by one Jota Ram, the paramour of the late Ranee, who under her influence had acquired great power in the State and supplanted in the Office of Minister Rawul Byree Lall, the nominee of the British Government. On the death of the Maharajah, the Agent to the Governor General proceeded to Jeypore to make enquiries, reform the administration, and assume the guardianship of the infant heir. The strong measures which he adopted led to the formation of a conspiracy by Jota Ram. The Agent's life was attempted and his Assistant was murdered. The murderers were seized and executed by order of Rawul Byree Lall whom the Agent had appointed minister, and Jota Ram and his fellow-conspirators were imprisoned for life in the fort of Chunar.

Large arrears of tribute had accumulated during the long course of misgovernment in Jeypore, and the resources of the State were nearly

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ruined. It therefore again became necessary for the British Government to interfere in the internal administration. A council of Regency, consisting of five of the principal nobles, was formed under the superintendence of a Political Agent for whose decision all measures of importance were submitted; the army was reduced, every branch of the administration was reformed, and suttee, slavery, and infanticide were prohibited. The tribute was found to be far in excess of a fair proportion of the revenue; and therefore in 1842 a remission was made of forty-six lakhs of arrears, and the annual tribute was reduced to four lakhs of Rupees.

The Maharajah Ram Sing did good service during the mutinies for which he received a grant of the pergunnah of Kote-kassim, under a promise to respect the revenue settlements made while the pergunnah was under British management. He has also received the privilege of adoption (No. III). He is an intelligent ruler, and takes much interest in education and in opening up roads through his State.

The right of succession to the State of Jeypore, in the event of the failure of direct heirs, is supposed to be vested in the Rajawuts or the descendants of the main stock of Pirthee Raj, one of the former rulers, in contradistinction to the descendants of the other sons of Pirthee Raj. Of these sons there were twelve, to each of whom Pirthee Raj gave estates known as the twelve Kotrees. The present number of Kotrees, however, is more than twelve,* some having been obtained by descendants of earlier rulers, while some of the Kotrees created by Pirthee Sing are now extinct.

The area of Jeypore is about 15,000 square miles and the population 1,900,000. A large portion of the revenues of the State is alienated in jaghires and religious grants, but the available receipts are Rupees 36,00,000. The larger portion of the Sambur Lake belongs to Jeypore, and the salt manufactured from it yields to the State a revenue of about Rupees 4,00,000. No local corps or contingents are paid from the resources of Jeypore. The effective military force consists of 452 Artillery, 4,600 Infantry, 5,142 Cavalry, and 4,096 Naghas. The Maharajah receives a salute of seventeen guns.

* *Vide* Statement on following page.

No.	Kotrees.	Name of Fiefs.	Yearly Revenue of principal Fief.	Sub-Fiefs in family.	Total Revenue held by family.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
1	Purnumulote	Neemera	10,000 0 0	1	10,000 0 0	The twelve Kotrees formed by Pirthee Raj.
2	Bheempota	Extinct	... ...	...	... ...	
3	Nathawut	Choornoo	70,000 0 0	10	2,20,000 0 0	
4	Puchaenote	Sambra	17,700 0 0	3	24,700 0 0	
5	Sooltanote	Soorut	22,000 0 0	...	... ...	
6	Kangarote	Diggee	50,000 0 0	22	6,00,000 0 0	
7	Rajawut	Chundlai	20,000 0 0	16	1,98,137 0 0	
8	Pertabjee	Extinct	... ...	...	... ...	
9	Bulbudherote	Achrole	28,850 0 0	2	1,30,000 0 0	
10	Saedasjee...	Extinct	... ...	...	... ...	
11	Kullianote	Kalwar	25,000 0 0	19	2,45,000 0 0	
12	Chutterbhojote	Bhujwo	40,000 0 0	6	1,00,000 0 0	
	Googawut	Dhoonee	70,000 0 0	13	1,67,900 0 0	Kotrees held by descendants of other Rajahs.
	Khoombanee	Bhansko	21,000 0 0	2	23,787 0 0	
	Khoombawut	Mahar	27,538 0 0	6	40,738 0 0	
	Scoburrunpota	Neendhir	10,000 0 0	3	49,500 0 0	
	Bunbeerpota	Balkoh	19,000 0 0	3	26,575 0 0	
	Nurookah	Ooniara	2,00,000 0 0	6	3,00,000 0 0	
	Bhankawut	Lohwan	15,000 0 0	4	34,600 0 0	

No. IX.

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Jeypore.

TREATY with the RAJAH of JEYPORE (or JYENAGUR), 1803.

TREATY of amity and alliance between the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ RAJ RAJINDER SEWAEE JUGGUT SING Bahadoor, settled by His EXCELLENCY GENERAL GERARD LAKE, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD, MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council of all the British possessions and Captain-General of all the British land forces in the East Indies, in behalf of the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, and by MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ RAJ RAJINDER SEWAEE JUGGUT SING Bahadoor, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

A firm and permanent friendship and alliance is established between the Honourable the English Company and Maharajah Dheeraj Juggut Sing Bahadoor, and between their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

Whereas friendship has been established between the two States, the friends and enemies of one of the parties shall be considered the friends and enemies of both, and an adherence to this condition shall be constantly observed by both States.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable Company shall not interfere in the Government of the country now possessed by Maharajah Dheeraj, and shall not demand tribute from him.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of any enemy of the Honourable Company evincing a disposition to invade the country lately taken possession of by the Honourable Company in Hindostan, Maharajah Dheeraj shall send the whole of his forces to the assistance of the Company's army, and shall exert himself to the utmost of his power in repelling the enemy, and shall neglect no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas, in consequence of the friendship established by the second Article of the present Treaty, the Honourable Company become guarantees to the Maharajah Dheeraj for the security of his country against external enemies, Maharajah Dheeraj hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and any other State, Maharajah Dheeraj will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's government, that the government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If from the obstinacy of the opposite party no amicable terms can be settled, then Maharajah Dheeraj may demand aid from the Company's government. In the event above stated, it will be granted; and Maharajah Dheeraj agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expense of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other Chieftains of Hindostan.

ARTICLE 6.

Maharajah Dheeraj hereby agrees, although he is in reality the master of his own army, to act during the time of war, or prospect of action, agreeably to the advice and opinion of the Commander of the English army which may be employed with his troops.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maharajah shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to, any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the Company's government.

The above Treaty, comprised in seven Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed, by the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, at Surhindee, in the Soobah of Akburrabad, on the 12th day of December 1803 of the Christian era, corresponding with the 26th of Shabaan 1218 Hegira, and with the 14th of Poos 1860 Sumbut; and under the seal and signature of Maharajah Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Sewace Juggut Sing Bahadoor at on the 12th day of December 1803 of the Christian era, corresponding with the of 1218 Hegira, and with the of 1860 Sumbut. When a Treaty, containing the above seven Articles, shall be

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delivered to Maharajah Dheeraj under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Most Noble Governor General in Council, the present Treaty, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, shall be returned.

Company's Seal.

(Sd.) WELLESLEY.

This Treaty was ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 15th January 1804.

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW.
„ G. UDNY.

No. X.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH SEWAEE JUGGUT SING Bahadoor, Rajah of Jeypore, concluded by Mr. CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, in virtue of full powers granted by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, &c., &c., and by THAKOOR RAWUL BYREE SAUL NATTAWUT, on the part of RAJ RAJINDER SREE MAHARAJ DHEERAJ SEWAEE JUGGUT SING Bahadoor, according to full powers given by the Rajah.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interest between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Juggut Sing and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the territory of Jeypore, and to expel the enemies of that principality.

ARTICLE 3.

Maharajah Sewaee Juggut Sing and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy; and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors will not enter into negociation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors will not commit aggressions on any one. If it happen that any dispute arise with any one it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

Tribute shall be paid in perpetuity by the principality of Jeypore to the British Government, through the treasury of Delhi, according to the following detail:—First year from the date of this Treaty, in consideration of the devastation which has prevailed for years in the Jeypore country, tribute excused. Second year, four lakhs of Delhi Rupees. Third year, five lakhs. Fourth year, six lakhs. Fifth year, seven lakhs. Sixth year, eight lakhs.

Afterwards eight lakhs of Delhi Rupees annually, until the revenues of the principality exceed forty lakhs.

And when the Rajah's revenues exceed forty lakhs, five-sixteenths of the excess shall be paid in addition to the eight lakhs above mentioned.

ARTICLE 7.

The principality of Jeypore shall furnish troops according to its means, at the requisition of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their territory and their dependants according to long established

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usage; and the British civil and criminal jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 9.

Provided that the Maharajah evince a faithful attachment to the British Government, his prosperity and advantage shall be favourably considered and attended to.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty of ten Articles having been concluded and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Thakoor Rawul Byree Saul Nattawut, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Raj Rajinder Sree Maharaj Dheeraj Sewaee Juggut Sing Bahadoor shall be mutually exchanged within one month from the present date.

Done at Delhi, this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1818.

(Sd.) C. T. METCALFE. L. S.

(Sd.) THAKOOR RAWUL BYREE. SAUL NATTAWUT. L. S.

Small Seal of the Governor General.

(Sd.) HASTINGS.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in Camp near Toolseypoor, on the 15th of April 1818.

(Sd.) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor General.

No. XI.

TRANSLATION of an URZEE in the Hindee Language, signed by all the Thakoors and Servants of the Maharajah's Government, addressed to the BAE BHUNTANEE JEE SAHEBA, dated the 12th May 1819, a copy of which was forwarded to the General through ROY JOWALLANAUTH and DEWAN AMIR CHUND. It is stated as follows :—

Let it be represented to the Bae Saheba on the part of all the Thakoors and Mootsuddees, that until the Maharajah Sirree Sewaee Jey Sing Jee shall arrive at the years of discretion, none of us will appropriate any of the Khalsa lands for our own use, and will all faithfully perform our duty towards the State.

(Sd.)	RAWUL BYREE SAUL.	(Sd.)	LUTCHMUN.
„	BAUGH SING CHUTTURBHOOJOUT.	„	KIRPAHRAM.
„	KISHEN SING.	„	JEETRAM SHA.
„	BEHADUR SING RAJAWUT.	„	MUNGUL SING KHOMALY.
„	KAIM SING BULBHUDDUROUT.	„	BANS KHOWALA.
„	LUTCHMUN SING JHUNJHUNOWALA.	„	SEWAE SING KULLANOOT.
„	OODEY SING GUNGAROUT.	„	ROY JOWALANATH.
„	RAJAH UBHOY SING KHETTREE.	„	DEWAN UMMURCHUND.
„	ROW CHUTTER BHOOJ.	„	RAWUT SURROOP SING.
„	MAUN SING GUNGAROUT.	„	KOOMHAWUT MAHARWALA.
„	BYREE SAUL KHUKAROUT.	„	DEWAN NOWNIDRAM.
„	SURROOP SING BEERPOOTA.	„	ROY UMRUTRAM PULLYWAL.
„	BUKSHEEP SHREE NARAIN.	„	SUAGY MUNNALALL.
„	BHARUT SING CHAMPAWUL.	„	BALUM SING RANAWUT.
„	AMAN SING BUNCHAWUT.	„	LALLRAM DHA BHAE.
„	SULLA SING PUNCHAWUT.	„	ARUTHRAM BUDGE.
„	SAURDOOL SING NURROKA.	„	RAWUL BYREE SAUL.
„	KIRPARAM VAKAY NAVEES.		

TRANSLATION of an URZEE in the Hindee Language from all the MOOTSUDDEES addressed to the BAE SAHEBA, dated the 12th May 1819.

LET it be made known to the Bae Saheba on the part of all the Mootsuddees that until the Maharajah Sirree Sewa Jey Sing arrives at years of discretion, in performing the business committed to our charge

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by the Durbar and executing the orders we received, we promise to abide by the following engagements:—

1*st.*—We shall perform our duty with fidelity and shall not take bribes from any one.

2*nd.*—We shall at each Fussil render an account to Government through the mookhtar.

3*rd.*—We shall not levy fines but on those who transgress.

4*th.*—In the affairs of the State we shall not have quarrels amongst ourselves either open or concealed.

(Sd.)	Roy Jowallanath.	(Sd.)	Chuttur Bhooj.
„	Moonshy Deachund.	„	Dewan Nownidram.
„	Dewan Ameerchund.	„	Suagy Munna Lall.
„	Soojee Lall.	„	Ghasheeram.
„	Kirpaheram.	„	Arhutram.
„	Jeetram Sha.	„	Bukhshee Sirrée Narain.
„	Lutchmun.	„	Soonpútram.
„	Budduncund.	„	Jewonram.
„	Boherayjeenarain.	„	Ramlall Dha Bhae.
„	Roy Umritram.	„	Gayonchund.
„	Surroopchund Daroga.	„	Dewaram Daroga.
„	Kirpah Charburra.	„	Moonshee Shree Lall.
„	Rawul Byree Saul.		

JODHPORE OR MARWAR.

THIS State ranks next in importance to Oudeypore and Jeypore among the States of Rajpootana. Tradition ascribes its foundation to Jodha, a descendant of the Rahtore Rajpoot kings of Canauj, who is said to have founded the city of Jodhpore about A. D. 1459. Jodhpore became tributary to the Emperor Akbar. The family gave several daughters in marriage to the Imperial family and furnished some distinguished Generals to the Imperial army. About the beginning of last century Rajah Ajeet Sing became a party to the triple alliance with Oudeypore and Jeypore to throw off the Mahomedan yoke. It was one of the conditions of this alliance that the Chiefs of Jeypore and Jodhpore should regain the privilege of marriage with the Oudeypore family which they had forfeited by contracting alliances with the Emperors, on the understanding that the offspring of the princesses of Oudeypore should succeed to the State in preference to all other children. The quarrels to which this stipulation gave rise led to the invitation of the help of the Mahratta leaders by the aspirants to power in support of their claims and the subjection of all the Rajpoots States to the Court of Poona. Jodhpore was conquered by Sindia, who levied from it a tribute of sixty lakhs of Rupees and took from it the fort and city of Ajmere.

At the commencement of the war of 1803, Maun Sing had just been elected by the nobles to be Chief of Jodhpore after a long struggle with his cousin Bheem Sing. The alliance of the British Government was offered to him, and a Treaty (No. XII.) was concluded. But instead of ratifying it, Maun Sing proposed another. In the meantime he had also given assistance to Holkar. The Treaty was therefore formally cancelled in May 1804, and Maun Sing was left to his own resources. Thereafter Jodhpore was ruined by internal disputes regarding the succession of Dhokul Sing, a reputed son of Bheem Sing, and by a

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disastrous war with Jeypore, in which the freebooter Ameer Khan, after espousing first the cause of Jeypore and then of Jodhpore, terrifying the Maharajah into abdication and pretended insanity, and assuming the management of the country himself for two years, ended by plundering the treasury and leaving the country with its resources completely exhausted.

Chutter Sing, the only son of the Maharajah, assumed the Regency on the withdrawal of Ameer Khan in 1817. With him negociations were commenced at the outbreak of the Pindaree war and a Treaty (No. XIII.) was concluded in January 1818, by which Jodhpore was taken under the protection of the British Government, the tribute payable to Sindia was transferred to the British Government, and the Maharajah engaged to furnish 1,500 Horse for general sevice whenever required, and the whole forces of the Jodhpore State when necessary. Chutter Sing died from the effects of dissipation shortly after the conclusion of the Treaty, whereupon his father threw off the mask of insanity and resumed the administration.

In 1824 twenty-one villages in the pergunnahs of Chang and Kot Karana in Mairwarra were made over (No. XIV.) to the British Government for eight years, with a view of bringing the lawless Meenas and Mairs into submission, the Maharajah agreeing to pay Rupees 15,000 a year towards the expenses of the local corps which was then raised.* The engagement was renewed (No. XV.) in 1836 for nine years, and seven additional villages were put under British administration. This lease expired in 1843. The Maharajah then resumed the seven villages, but expressed his readiness to leave the others under the administration of the British Government for such time as might suit their convenience. But no definite arrangements were made; and on this unsatisfactory footing the administration of these villages still remains. The desert tract of Mullanee also is under the superintendence of the Jodhpore Political Agent. It belongs to Jodhpore, but the feudatories acknowledge the Maharajah's supremacy only by paying an annual tribute of Rupees 6,882, which is collected by the Political Agent and paid over to the Durbar.

* See Oudeypore, page 6.

By the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1818 the Jodhpore State was bound to furnish a contingent of 1,500 Horse. Under this Article a demand was made in 1832 for a force to co-operate against freebooters who occupied Nuggur Parker. The contingent failed in its duty and proved perfectly useless. In 1835, therefore, the obligation to furnish the contingent was commuted (No. XVI.) to an annual payment of Rupees 1,15,000 towards the Jodhpore Legion, which was then raised. This Legion mutinied in 1857. Its place is now supplied by the Erinpoora Irregular Force. The commandant of the Force is also Political Superintendent of Sirohee and Magistrate of Mount Aboo. Besides the contribution for the Erinpoora Force, Jodhpore pays a tribute of Rupees 98,000, a remission of Rupees 10,000 having been made in 1847, in consideration of the cession (No. XVII.) to the British Government of the rights of Jodhpore to the province and fort of Omerkote. This province fell to the possession of Jodhpore in 1780, but it was wrested from that State in 1813 by the Talpore Ameers of Sind. After the conquest of Sind, Government promised to restore it to the Maharajah. But as the fort of Omerkote was a valuable frontier post and the district could not be controlled by Jodhpore, it was considered best for the British Government to retain possession of it, and to give to Jodhpore a money compensation in the shape of remission of tribute.

Within a few months after his resumption of power, Maharajah Maun Sing put to death or imprisoned most of the Chiefs who, during his assumed imbecility, had shown any unfriendly feeling towards him. Many of the other nobles fled from his tyranny and found refuge in neighbouring States. The exiled party appealed for aid to the British Government. Aid was refused; but an accommodation (No. XVIII.) was effected with the Maharajah through the mediation of the British Government. In 1827 the recusant nobles assembled their followers, and putting the pretender Dhokul Sing at their head, prepared to invade Jodhpore from the Jeypore territory. By giving facilities for this attack on Jodhpore, the Jeypore State was considered to have violated its Treaty engagements in such a flagrant manner as to justify the British Government in adopting any measures which might seem expedient, both for resenting the infraction of a positive engagement, and for preventing its mischievous effects. Strong remonstrances were

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therefore addressed to the Maharajah of Jeypore. Although the attack on Jodhpore was headed by Marwar nobles, the Maharajah looked on it as a foreign aggression, and claimed protection under the Treaty of 1818. Dhokul Sing was therefore called on by the British Government to retire from the confederacy. He withdrew to Jhujjur and the Chiefs settled their differences among themselves. At the same time Government declared that although it might perhaps be required to protect the Maharajah against unjust usurpation or wanton but too powerful rebellion, there was no obligation to support him against universal disaffection and insurrection caused by his own injustice, incapacity, and misrule.

In 1839, in consequence of disputes with the nobles and the subjection of the Maharajah to priestly influence, the misgovernment of Jodhpore was such that the British Government was compelled to interfere. A force was marched to Jodhpore, of which it held military occupation for five months, and Maun Sing executed an engagement (No. XIX.) to ensure future good government. The engagement was a personal one, and ceased with his life on 5th September 1843.

Maun Sing died in 1843 without sons of his body and without adopting a son. The succession lay between the Chiefs of Edur and Ahmednuggur in the Bombay Presidency, Edur being the nearest of kin. It was left to the widows, the nobles, and the state officials interested to select the Chief whom they should desire to rule over them. Their choice fell on Tukht Sing of Ahmednuggur, whom with his son Jeswunt Sing they invited to Jodhpore. At this time Dhokul Sing, the supposititious son of Bheem Sing, revived his claims, but they were set aside.

On his removal to Jodhpore, Tukht Sing left his son Jeswunt Sing at Ahmednuggur and claimed the right to retain Ahmednuggur in his family on the ground that the former ruler Pirthee Sing had adopted Jeswunt Sing, and he, Tukht Sing, had only been regent and not actual ruler of Ahmednuggur. Inquiry, however, proved that for two years Tukht Sing had been, and had been recognized as, the ruler of Ahmednuggur, and that by the customs of Rajpootana and Goojerat and by Hindoo law the right of succession of his family in Ahmednuggur was cancelled by his acceptance of power in Jodhpore. It was therefore

decided in 1848 that Ahmednuggur should lapse to Edur from which State it had been severed in 1784, and that Tukht Sing should remove his family from Ahmednuggur and abstain from all interference in its affairs. Maharajah Tukht Sing is still ruler of Jodhpore. He did good service during the mutinies and has received the right of adoption (No. III.) He is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

The area of Jodhpore is 35,672 square miles, with a population of 1,783,600. The revenue is about seventeen and a half lakhs, of which about five lakhs are derived from salt. The troops kept up by the State do not exceed 6,000 men. The Political Agent is also President of the Marwar Interjurisdictional Court of Vakeels, which decides all border disputes arising between Bickaneer, Jessulmere, Kishengurh, Sirohee, Pahlunpore, and Jodhpore. The court is composed of vakeels from these States and from Oudeypore, Jeypore, and Seekur. It meets once a year at Ajmere, Balmere, Nagore, and Mount Aboo.

No. XII.

Treaty of Jodhpore.

Treaty of Amity and Alliance between the Honourable the English East India Company and Maharajah Dheeraj Raj Rajeshore Maun Sing Bahadoor, settled by his Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by His Excellency the most Noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Land Forces serving in the British Possessions in India, and Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, in behalf of the Honourable the English East India Company, and by Maharajah Dheeraj Raj Rajeshore Maun Sing Bahadoor, in behalf of himself, his heirs and sucessors.

Article 1.

A firm and permanent friendship and alliance is established between the Honourable the English Company and Maharajah Dheeraj Maun Sing Bahadoor, and between their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

Whereas friendship has been established between the two States, the friends and enemies of one of the parties shall be considered the friends and enemies of both, and an adherence to this condition shall be constantly observed by both States.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable Company shall not interfere in the government of the country now possessed by Maharajah Dheeraj, and shall not demand tribute from him.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of any enemy of the Honourable Company evincing a disposition to invade the country lately taken possession of by the Honourable Company in Hindostan, Maharajah Dheeraj shall send the whole of his forces to the assistance of the Company's army, and shall exert himself to the utmost of his power in repelling the enemy, and shall neglect no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas, in consequence of the friendship established by the second Article of the present Treaty, the Honourable Company become guarantee to the Maharajah Dheeraj for the security of his country against external enemies, Maharajah Dheeraj hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and any other State, Maharajah Dheeraj will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's government, that the government may endeavour to settle it amicably; if, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maharajah Dheeraj may demand aid from the Company's government. In the event above stated it will be granted, and Maharajah Dheeraj agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expense of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other Chieftains of Hindostan.

ARTICLE 6.

Maharajah Dheeraj hereby agrees, although he is in reality the master of his own army, to act, during the time of war or prospect of action, agreeably to the advice and opinion of the Commander of the English army which may be employed with his troops.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maharajah shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to, any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the Company's government.

The above Treaty, comprised in seven Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed by the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, at Surhindee in the Soubah of Akburrabad, on the 22nd day of December 1803 of the Christian era, corresponding with the 7th of Ramzan, 1218 Hegira, and with the 9th of Poos Soodee, 1860 Sumbut, and under the seal and signature of Maharajah Dheeraj Raj Rajeshore Maun Sing Bahadoor, at on the 22nd day of December, 1803, of the Christian era, corresponding with the of 1218 Hegira, and with the of 1860 Sumbut.

When a Treaty containing the above seven Articles, shall be delivered to Maharajah Dheeraj, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the present Treaty, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, shall be returned.

Company's. Seal.

(Sd.) WELLESLEY.

This Treaty was ratified by the Governor General in Council, on the 15th January 1804.

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW.

„ G. UDNY.

No. XIII.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH MAUN SING Bahadoor, Rajah of Jodhpore, represented by the Koowur Regent JOOGRAJ MAHARAJ KOOWUR CHUTTUR SING Bahadoor, concluded by Mr. CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, and by BYAS BISHUN RAM and BYAS UBHEE RAM, on the part of MAHARAJ MAUN SING Bahadoor, in virtue of full powers granted by the Maharajah and the Joograj Maharaj Koowur aforesaid.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honourable English East India Company and Maharajah Maun Sing, and his heirs and successors; and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Jodhpore.

ARTICLE 3.

Maharajah Maun Sing and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy; and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors will not enter into any negociation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government: but his usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors will not commit aggressions on any one. If, by accident, disputes arise with any one,

they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The tribute heretofore paid to Sindia by the State of Jodhpore, of which a separate schedule is annexed, shall be paid in perpetuity to the British Government, and the engagements of the State of Jodhpore with Sindia respecting tribute shall cease.

ARTICLE 7.

As the Maharajah declares that, besides the tribute paid to Sindia by the State of Jodhpore, tribute has not been paid to any other State, and engages to pay the aforesaid tribute to the British Government; if either Sindia or any one else lay claim to tribute, the British Government engages to reply to such claim.

ARTICLE 8.

The State of Jodhpore shall furnish fifteen hundred horse for the service of the British Government whenever required; and when necessary, the whole of the Jodhpore forces shall join the British army, excepting such a portion as may be requisite for the internal administration of the country.

ARTICLE 9.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their country, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty of ten Articles having been concluded at Delhi, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Byas Bishun Ram and Byas Ubee Ram; the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Governor General and by Raj Rajeesur Maharajah Maun

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XIII.

Jodhpore

Sing Bahadoor and Joograj Maharaj Koowur Chuttur Sing Bahadoor shall be exchanged within six weeks from this date.

Done at Delhi this sixth day of January, A. D. 1818.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE.

Seal. Seal. Seal.

BYAS BISHEN RAM. BYAS UBHEE RAM.

Seal. Seal.

MAHARAJAH MAUN SING BAHADOOR. JOOGRAJ MAHARAJAH KOOWUR CHUTTER SING BAHADOOR.

Governor General's Small Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor General in camp at Oochar, this sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor General.

Statement of the Tribute of Jodhpore.

Ajmere Rupees	1,80,000
Discount 20 per cent.	36,000
Jodhpore Rupees	1,44,000
Of which half in specie	72,000
„ half in goods	72,000
	1,44,000
Deduct, loss in goods, half	36,000
„ Jodhpore Rupees	1,08,000

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE. L. S.

L. S. Seal of BISKER RIR, *Vakeel.*

By order of the Governor General,

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor General.

No. XIV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT on the part of the JODHPORE GOVERNMENT regarding the Marwar lands in Mairwarra.

This Durbar feels perfectly satisfied it could keep up an efficient Police in Mairwarra and would

TRANSLATION of REPLY on the part of the POLITICAL AGENT.

Whatever amount may be collected from the Marwar Mairwarra villages made over in trust to the British Government shall be deducted from the fifteen thousand

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be accountable for all occurrences there; but being ever desirous of pleasing the British Government, who wish to establish their own system for the better order of the tract, the sum of Rupees 15,000 shall be annually paid for eight years towards the expense of maintaining the Corps raised for this purpose, as pointed out by Mr. Wilder. Accordingly Chang Chitar and the other Khalseh villages, belonging to Marwar, in which the Thakoors of this Durbar were stationed through the assistance of a British Force sent to chastise them, shall be made over in trust for the above time; but the attendance of an Agent on the part of this Government must be permitted in order to take an account of the receipts, and a corresponding deduction be allowed for whatever may be collected. At the expiration of the stipulated period the contribution will cease and the lands will be taken back.

Dated 4th Rujub 1239 *Hijree.*

(Signed) BYAS SOORUT RAM,
Vakeel.

Rupees, and after eight years the villages shall again be made over to the management of the Jodhpore Authorities and the contribution cease.

Dated 5th March 1824, *corresponding with Phagoon Suddee Punchmee* 1880 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) F. WILDER,
Political Agent.

No. XV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT on the part of the JODHPORE GOVERNMENT regarding the Marwar lands in Mairwarra.

Whereas this Durbar, with the view of acting in conformity with the wishes of the British Government and the advice and injunctions of their representative, Mr. Wilder, formerly agreed to pay annually the sum of Rupees (15,000) fifteen thousand for a period of eight (8) years towards the expense of maintaining the corps newly raised for the purpose of preserving good order in the Mairwarra tract; and whereas the villages of Chang Chittar and others of Marwar, in which the thannahs of this Durbar were established through the aid of the British Force sent to chastise them, were made over in trust to the British Government for the above period, on an understanding that an accredited Agent on the part of this Government should be permitted to be in attendance for the purpose of inspecting and examining all accounts of the revenue of the said villages, and a deduction should be allowed from the annual contributions of Rupees (15,000) fifteen thousand, corresponding in amount to the aggregate collections from the said villages,

TRANSLATION of a REPLY on the part of LIEUTENANT TREVELYAN, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana.

The lease of the Marwar Mairwarra villages, which were made over in trust to the British Government for a period of eight (8) years for the better order of the tract, on the understanding that the amount collected from them should be deducted from the amount contribution of Rupees (15,000) fifteen thousand, having expired, and a renewal of the lease having taken place for a further term of nine (9) years, and seven additional villages, agreeably to the list hereto appended, having at the same time been made over under similar condition to the former from the 2nd of Kartick Suddee 1892, the lease of those seven additional villages shall expire at the same time with that of the villages of Chang Chittar, &c., of Marwar Mairwarra before held in trust. The collections from these villages will be accounted for in the same manner as those made from the other villages; and at the completion of nine (9) years from the above date, the former villages and those now made over in addition shall be returned to the management of the Authorities of the

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and that, at the expiration of this stipulated period, the said contribution should cease and the lands be restored.

2. And whereas the said agreement expired on the 5th of Phagoon Suddee Sumbut 1888 (corresponding with the 3rd of Rujub 1247 Hijree), and this Durbar, with the view again of conciliating the good wishes of the British Government and yielding to the injunctions of Major Alves, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, communicated through his Assistant, Lieutenant Henry Trevelyan, does now engage to continue the payment to the British Government of the annual contributions aforesaid of Rupees (15,000) fifteen thousand towards the expense of maintaining the said corps and to replace in trust in their hands the villages of Chang Chittar and others aforesaid under similar conditions for a further period of nine (9) years, commencing from the 6th of Phagoon Sumbut 1888 (corresponding with the 5th of Rujub 1247 Hijree).

3. And further, with the desire of increasing the friendship at present subsisting between the British Government and this Durbar, it does hereby engage agreeably to their wishes to make over to them Jodhpore Government, and the contribution shall cease.

Concluded the 2nd of Kartick Suddee Sumbut 1892, *corresponding with the 23rd of October* 1835.

NAMES OF VILLAGES ABOVE ALLUDED TO.

Ratureeah.	Dhal.
Naudnah.	Bhugoorah.
Ral.	Karwarah.

Chuttrajee ka Goodha.

(Signed) H. W. TREVELYAN,

Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.

in trust, for a period commencing from the 2nd of Kartick Suddee Sumbut 1892 (corresponding with the 29th Jumadee Usanee 1251 Hijree) and ending with the conclusion of the engagement with regard to the villages above alluded to, seven other villages, as below detailed, subject to the same conditions as those under which the transfer of the former villages of Chang Chittar, &c., was made.

4. After the conclusion of the above mentioned period, the payment of the annual contribution in money and the lease of the villages, both now and before handed over to the British Government, shall cease to have effect, and the whole of the villages above adverted to shall be restored.

Concluded the 2nd of Kartick Suddee Sumbut 1892, *corresponding with 29th Jumadee Usanee* 1251 *Hijree, and 23rd October* 1835 *A. D.*

NAMES OF VILLAGES ABOVE ALLUDED TO.

Ratureeah.	Dhal.
Naudnah.	Bhugoorah.
Ral.	Karwarah.

Chuttrajee.ka Goodha.

(Signed) BYAS SIWAI RAM,

Vakeel.

No. XVI.

TRANSLATION of an ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT between MAHARAJAH MAUN SING BAHADOOR, Rajah of Jodhpore, and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, concluded by LIEUTENANT HENRY TREVELYAN, Assistant Agent, Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana.

WHEREAS Maharajah Maun Sing Bahadoor, Rajah of Jodhpore, having agreed to pay yearly, from the beginning of the month of Poose Sudee Proounmasee Sumbut 1892, the sum of one lakh and fifteen thousand Kuldar Rupees in lieu of the Contingent of fifteen hundred horse which he is bound to furnish when required, as specified in the eighth Article of his Treaty with the British Government, dated Delhi the 6th January 1818; this paper is written as an agreement which cancels, on the part of the British Government, the following words of the said eighth Article of the said Treaty, *viz.*: "The State of Jodhpore shall furnish fifteen hundred horse when required," and provides for the pecuniary payment at Ajmere by the State of Jodhpore as above stated, *viz.*, "one lakh and fifteen thousand Kuldar Rupees per year." The first payment of one lakh and fifteen thousand Rupees to be made on the first day of the month of Poose Sumbut 1893, and the same to be paid on the same date in each future year.

Done at Jodhpore, the 2nd of Poose Budi Sumbut 1892, *corresponding with the 7th December* 1835.

(Signed) H. W. TREVELYAN,
Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.

Confirmed by the Governor General in Council on 8th February 1836.

No. XVII.

TRANSLATION of a NOTE from the JODHPORE VAKEEL, to the POLITICAL AGENT, Jodhpore, dated 15th May 1847.

I communicated to His Highness the Maharajah the contents of your note of the 6th March last, intimating that, in lieu of the cession of Omerkote, a yearly deduction of Rupees 10,000 would be made from the 1,15,000 Sowar Khurch.

His Highness observed, "Omerkote was mine and my claim to "it is clear, as the Sahib Bahadoor knows. As long as it remains in the "possession of the British Government, I may look upon it as belonging "to myself; but whenever the British Government may be pleased "to grant it away, let it be granted to me, and not to another, for "Omerkote was mine, so let it be granted to me. In Rajusthan we "estimate a right to land very high, and the day on which Omerkote "is given to me will be a day of great rejoicing.

"In the meanwhile may the 10,000 Rupees be deducted yearly "from the 1,08,000 (tribute payable to the British Government). This "deduction is granted in lieu of land, and tribute is leviable on land, "therefore it ought to be deducted from the tribute."

(True translation.)

(Signed) H. H. GREATHED,
Political Agent.

Approved and confirmed by the Governor General in Council on 17th June 1847.

No. XVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT on the part of the JODHPORE GOVERNMENT regarding the exiled Thakoors.

The Boodsoo and Chundawell Thakoors are not desiring of being recommended to favor; but the Chiefs of Ahwa, Assore, Neemage, and Rass, although they are not fit objects of mercy either, nevertheless, in order to please the British Government, the estates they held in the time of Maharajah Bukht Sing shall be restored to them

TRANSLATION of REPLY on the part of the POLITICAL AGENT.

Maharajah Maun Sing having agreed to reinstate in their ancient possessions the Thakoors who had been exiled for former offences, in conformity with the wishes of the British Government who have deputed me here for that purpose; if hereafter any of these Thakoors be guilty of any offence or act contrary to the pleasure of the Maharajah, it is declared in

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within the period of six months; a khureeta being given, however, from the Governor General for the Maharajah's satisfaction to the following purport:—That, if these Thakoors be deficient in duty or obedience, be guilty of any offence, or not conduct themselves conformably to the wishes of the Durbar, the Maharajah may act as he thinks proper.

Thus much has been agreed to for the present at the instance of the British Government; but if hereafter these Chiefs show themselves obedient and willing in affording their services to the State, they shall be further rewarded; and with respect to some other exiled Thakoors of inferior note, they shall also be re-admitted to favor whenever they behave in a manner satisfactory to the Maharajah, but provided the British Government do not interpose in their behalf.

Dated Phagoon Buddee Egarees 1800 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) FUTTEH RAJE,
Dewan.

the Treaty that His Highness shall be ruler, the British Government will not again interfere in their behalf; and for the further satisfaction of the Maharajah a letter shall be given to this purport on the part of the Governor General.

Dated 25th February 1824.

(Signed) F. WILDER,
Political Agent.

No. XIX.

ENGAGEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJAH MAUN SING.

Between the august British Government and the Sirkar of Jodhpore friendship has of old subsisted, and in consequence of the negociation of the Treaty in Sumbut 1875 (A. D. 1818), this feeling has been established upon a firmer basis; mutual amity has thus existed down to the present time between the two Governments, and such will endure in future time.

At this time the following Articles of agreement are concluded between the august British Government and Maharajah Maun Sing Bahadoor, the sovereign of Jodhpore, through Colonel John Sutherland :—

1*st.*—Now for the government of the country mutual deliberations having been agreed upon, the Maharajah and Colonel Sutherland and the Sirdars and Uhal-i-kars and the Khuwas Pasbans of the Raj will meet and institute rules for the government of the country which are to be acted upon now and henceforward; they will also define and settle the rights of the several Chiefs and of the Officers of the Government and of others depending upon it according to ancient usage.

2*nd.*—The British Political Agent and the Uhal-i-kars of the Raj of Jodhpore having counselled together will conduct the affairs of the government according to these rules and after having consulted the Maharajah.

3*rd.*—The said Punchayut will conduct all the affairs of government in accordance with ancient usage.

4*th.*—The Colonel Sahib has said that a British garrison shall be placed in the fortress of Jodhpore, and to this the Maharajah agrees. In other Principalities of Rajusthan, where Political Agents reside, they remain outside the city. Within the precincts of the fortress are only dwelling houses, and the area is very much confined. In this consists the difficulty; but nevertheless in view to gratify the Sirkar, the (proposition regarding the) British garrison has been approved, and a suitable spot having been selected it shall be established. The Durbar is under no kind of apprehension of the Sirkar.

5*th.*—Sreejee ka Mundur *(a)*, Suroop *(b)*, and Jogeswur *(c)*, whether of the country or foreigners, their followers and associates, the Oomraos *(d)*, the Keekas *(e)*, Mutsuddees *(f)*, the Khuwas Pasbans and others, shall experience no diminution of their dignity, honor, or profession as at present existing.

a Meaning the Mundurs of the Naths.
b Meaning Lukhmee Nath, Prag Nath, and their relations.
c The Naths.
d Meaning the inside Thakoors.
e Meaning the illegitimate children of His Highness.
f Meaning Koosul Raj, Fouj Raj, &c., &c.

6*th.*—The Kurbars shall exercise their functions in conformity to the rules which shall be established, but should any dereliction of duty be manifested, they shall be replaced, after advising with the Maharajah, by other competent persons.

7*th.*—Those whose rights have been sequestrated, shall be re-possessed in accordance with the principles of justice, and the incumbents shall perform liege service to the Durbar.

8*th.*—The British Government having solely in view the continuance of the sovereign rights and interests of Marwar, and the preservation of the honor and reputation of the Maharajah, no diminution thereof shall take place at the hands of the said Sirkar, nor will it permit such diminution at the hands of others, and it becomes guarantee for the same.

9*th.*—The British Agent and the Uhal-i-kars of Marwar having consulted together will, according to the advice of the Maharajah and the rules to be established, adopt a suitable arrangement for the payment of the British tribute and Sowar Khurch now due and for their regular payment in future. Claims on account of losses sustained shall be paid by the parties against whom proof shall be established, while the amount of claims by Marwar upon other States shall be recovered on the cases being duly proven.

10*th.*—The Maharajah having bestowed title deeds of jaghires on the Sirdars and secured a return of their allegiance and granted amnesty for the past, so in like manner shall the British Government extend a like pardon to all against whom it has conceived objection, to wit, the Suroops,* the Jogeswurs, the Oomraos, and the Uhal-i-kars.

* Meaning Lukhmee Nath, &c.

11*th*.—A British Agent having been appointed at this capital, tyranny or oppression shall not be suffered towards any person; no interference shall be exercised in regard to the six sects of religionists; and there shall be no destruction of life among the animals held sacred in Marwar.

12*th*.—Should the entire affairs of the Maharajah's government have been adjusted within a period of six months, a year, or eighteen months, the Political Agent and the British garrison shall be withdrawn from the fortress of Jodhpore, and should this be effected at an early period, it will be a source of high gratification to the British Government, as its credit will be enhanced in its accomplishment.

13*th*.—The above engagement having been negociated as above described at Jodhpore on the 24th day of September 1839, will by Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland be submitted for the confirmation or amendment of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, and a khurecta to the address of the Maharajah of the tenor of the above engagement shall be obtained from His Lordship.

The foregoing agreement has been concluded by Colonel John Sutherland in virtue of authority vested in him by the Right Hon'ble George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor General of India.

The Signature of RIDH MUL, *Vakeel*.

The Official Seal of Ridh Mul.

The Signature of FOUJ MUL.

The Official Seal of Fouj Mul.

NOTE by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SUTHERLAND.

Article 4.—In the original draft it was merely stated that a garrison should be placed in the fort; what follows is the Maharajah's: "a suitable spot" was stated to mean that our garrison should not occupy the palace, the zenana, or the temples.

Article 5.—The landed and other rights of all these persons to be defined in conformity with the 1st Article.

Article 2 & 6.—It was desired to say something of the exclusion of the Naths from all interference in the affairs of government, but urged by Maun Sing that they were effectually excluded by these Articles, being neither amongst the "Uhal-i-kars" nor the "Kurbars" of the Raj.

Article 9.—It was also desired to introduce a notice of the "Fouj Khurch," or the expense of the present armament as payable by Jodhpore. Maun Sing urged that although the amount must of course be paid, yet it was unnecessary to introduce the mention of it amongst Articles relating to permanent charges against, and the future government of, the State.

Article 11.—Horned cattle, pea-fowl, and pigeons are the only beasts and birds believed to be held sacred.

Article 13.—What relates to the negociation of the engagement by Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland in virtue of authority conferred on him by the Governor General stood originally at the head of the paper, but was changed by the Maharajah to the bottom.

BOONDEE.

The ruling family of Boondee belong to the Hara tribe of Rajpoots. The first Rajah with whom the British Government had any intercourse was Omeda, who gave most efficient assistance to Colonel Monson's army in its retreat before Holkar in 1804, and brought down on himself the vengeance of Holkar; he died in 1804 after a rule upwards of fifty years, and was succeeded by his infant son, Bishen Sing. During the Mahratta supremacy this State suffered much at the hands of Sindia and Holkar, who virtually assumed the management of its revenues.

The territory of Boondee was so situated as to be of great importance during the war in 1817 in cutting off the flight of the Pindarees. Maha Rao Bishen Sing early accepted the British alliance, and a Treaty (No. XX.) was concluded with him on 10th February 1818. Although his forces were inconsiderable, he co-operated heartily with the British Government. It was this connection with the British Government that raised Boondee from the lamentable condition to which it had been reduced by the Mahrattas. By the Treaty of 1818 the tribute paid to Holkar and the lands in Boondee held by Holkar were relinquished to the Rajah, who engaged to pay to the British Government the share of tribute he had hitherto paid to Sindia. The tribute was fixed at Rupees 80,000, of which half was on account of two-thirds of the pergunnah of Patun held by Sindia; the remaining one-third of the pergunnah which had been held by Holkar was restored to Boondee under Article 4 of the Treaty. It had been the intention of Government to restore to Boondee the territories usurped by Sindia as well as by Holkar, and under the belief that the two-thirds of Patun had been so usurped, these districts were entered in the schedule of the Treaty. It was not known at the time that the whole pergunnah of Patun had been ceded to the Peishwa during the ministry of Nana Furnavese

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for assistance rendered in expelling a usurper from Boondee, and that the Peishwa had conferred two-thirds of it on Sindia and the rest on Holkar. The real state of the case, however, was afterwards discovered, and the tribute of Rupees 40,000 on account of the two-thirds of Patun was never exacted from Boondee. As compensation to Holkar for the share of Patun of which he was deprived, an annual payment of Rupees 30,000 is made to him by the British Government. In 1844 Sindia transferred to the British Government the two-thirds of Patun as part of the territories ceded in trust for the support of the Contingent; the Chief of Boondee thereupon revived the question of its cession to him. Sindia was unwilling to give up the suzerainty, but in 1847 an agreement (No. XXI.) was effected with the consent of the Gwalior Durbar, by which the district was made over in perpetuity to Boondee on payment of Rupees 80,000 a year to be credited to the Gwalior Durbar. Under the Treaty of 1860 with Sindia the sovereignty of the two-thirds of Patun was transferred to the British Government, so that Boondee now holds the district as a perpetual fief from the British Government, subject to a payment of Rupees 80,000 in addition to the tribute of Rupees 40,000 payable under the Treaty of 1818 as the "chouth of Boondee and other places."

Bishen Sing died on 14th July 1821, and was succeeded by his son, Ram Sing, the present Maha Rao, who was then about eleven years of age. During the long minority which ensued, the British Government had on more than one occasion to interfere in the internal administration of the State. Maha Rao Ram Sing was so indifferent in his allegiance to the British Government during the mutinies of 1857, that friendly intercourse with him was broken off and not resumed till 1860. The Maha Rao has received the right of adoption (No. III.).

The area of Boondee is estimated at 2,291 square miles, the population at 220,000, and the annual revenue at Rupees 5,00,000. Boondee pays no contribution to any local corps or contingent. The Chief receives a salute of seventeen guns. The army of the State amounts to 700 Horse, 2,700 Infantry, and 12 guns.

No. XX.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHA RAO RAJAH BISHUN SING BAHADOOR, Rajah of Boondee, concluded by CAPTAIN JAMES TOD, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers from HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, &c., &c., and by BOHORA TOLARAM, on the part of the Rajah, in virtue of full powers from the said Rajah.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the British Government on the one hand, and the Rajah of Boondee and his heirs and successors on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government takes under its protection the dominions of the Rajah of Boondee.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah of Boondee acknowledges the supremacy of, and will co-operate with, the British Government for ever. He will not commit aggressions on any one. He will not enter into negociations with any one without the consent of the British Government. If by chance any dispute arise with any one, it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government. The Rajah is absolute ruler of his dominions, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced therein.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government spontaneously remits to the Rajah and descendants the tribute which the Rajah used to pay to Maharajah Holkar, and which has been ceded by the Maharajah Holkar to the British Government. The British Government also relinquishes in favor of the State of Boondee the lands heretofore held by Maharajah Holkar within the limits of that State according to the annexed Schedule No. 1.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Boondee hereby engages to pay to the British Government the tribute and revenue heretofore paid to the Maharajah Sindia according to the Schedule No. 2.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah of Boondee shall furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government according to his means.

ARTICLE 7.

The present Treaty of seven Articles having been settled at Boondee, and signed and sealed by Captain James Tod and Bohora Tolaram, the ratification of the same by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Maha Rao Rajah of Boondee, shall be exchanged within one month from the present date.

Done at Boondee, this 10*th day of February,* A. D. 1818, *corresponding to the* 4*th of Rubbee-ool-Sance* 1233, *and* 5*th day of Maug Soodee, of the Sumbut or era of Bikramajeet* 1875.

(Signed) JAMES TOD. L. S.

Signature of BOHORA TOLARAM. Seal of the Rajah.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in camp near Cawnpore, this 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Governor General's Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

No. 1.

Schedule of lands relinquished by the British Government to Rao Rajah Bishun Sing Bahadoor, according to the 4th Article of the Treaty.

Pergunnah Bahmungong.
Pergunnah Lakhairio.
Pergunnah Deh.
Half of Pergunnah Kurwur.
Half of Pergunnah Burroondun.
Half of Pergunnah Patun.
Chouth of Boondee, &c.

No. 2.

Schedule of amount of Nett Revenue and Tribute from lands held by Maharajah Sindia, to be paid henceforth to the British Government, according to the 5th Article of the Treaty of Boondee.

Total Delhi Sicca Rupees		80,000
Two-third shares of Pergunnah Patun ...	40,000	
Pergunnah Oreela.		
Pergunnah Samendee.		
Half of Pergunnah Kurwur.		
One-third of Pergunnah Burroondun.		
Chouth of Boondee and other places ...	40,000	
Total Rupees ...	80,000	

(Signed) JAMES TOD. L. S.

BOHORA TOLARAM. Seal of the Rajah.

No. XXI.

AGREEMENT of the BOONDEE RAJ regarding the transfer of the Kishorae Patun District to its management.

The Maha Rao Rajah of Boondee having made application through the British authorities to be vested in Istumrar or perpetuity with the sole management of the two-third shares of the villages comprising the district of Kishorae Patun ceded by the Gwalior Durbar to the British Government by Treaty of 13th January 1844, in part payment for the expenses of the contingent, and now under the management of the Superintendent of Jawud Neemuch, and the Gwalior Durbar having given its assent to this tranfer in Istumrar, *alias* perpetuity, under certain specified conditions, the following agreement has been entered into:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Maha Rao Rajah of Boondee for himself and his heirs hereby agrees to pay into the treasury of the Superintendent of Jawud Neemuch the sum of Company's Rupees (80,000) eighty thousand by two equal instalments of Company's Rupees (40,000) forty thousand each, *viz.*, during the months of January and of July of each year for the two-third shares of Kishorae Patun now assigned to the British Government by the Gwalior Durbar, the other third share of which is in the possession of the Boondee Raj. All risk or profit of season, or other accidental cause of profit or loss, to be borne by the Boondee Raj.

ARTICLE 2.

The Maha Rao Rajah of Boondee agrees for himself and heirs to pay the sum of Kotah Halee Rupees (3,430-7-9) three thousand four hundred and thirty Rupees seven annas and nine pie on account of stipends paid in cash to pensioners, as specified in the list which has been furnished to him.

ARTICLE 3.

The extent of rent-free lands in the two-third shares of the district, amounting to (7,503) seven thousand five hundred and three beegahs and fifteen biswas, the Maha Rao Rajah of Boondee agrees for himself and

heirs to continue to the holders as specified in the list which has been furnished to him, and also to respect such immunities and remissions as have been given by the Superintendent of Jawud to Zemindars who have sunk new wells or baolees agreeably with the terms stated in their respective puttahs.

ARTICLE 4.

All the rights of sovereignty which the British Government has engaged to continue to the Gwalior Durbar by the 12th Article of their Treaty of the 13th January 1844, the Maha Rao Rajah of Boondee agrees for himself and his heirs to respect and continue in the Patun District.

ARTICLE 5.

The transfer of the two-third shares of Kishorae Patun District having been made in compliance with his own application, the Maha Rao Rajah of Boondee agrees for himself and heirs in the event of failing to pay the stipulated instalments with punctuality, or in the event of non-performance of any of the conditions above referred to, to resign the management of them together with the management of the other, *viz.*, his own third share of the district, to the British Government, from which any arrears that may be due are in the first instance to be taken; and after their liquidation credit to be given to him for the yearly collections of revenue that may be made from the said third share. But neither the Gwalior Durbar nor the British Government will ever otherwise require the restoration of the Keshorae Patun District from the Boondee Raj.

ARTICLE 6.

No interference of any kind to be offered to the management of the two-third shares of the Keshorae Patun District by the Boondee authorities, so long as the above conditions are faithfully adhered to.

The above agreement of six Articles has been prepared for and is signed by the Maha Rao Rajah Ram Sing Bahadoor, Raees of Boondee, on the 7th of Aghur Bud, Sumbut 1904, corresponding with the 20th of Zil Hij 1263 Hijree, and the 29th of November 1847.

Seal of the MAHA RAO RAJAH RAM SING BAHADOOR,
Raees of Boondee.

KOTAH.

THE principality of Kotah was formed about two centuries and a half ago by the Chief of Boondee, who was forced by the Maharana of Oudeypore to cede half his territory to his younger brother, in whose family it continued till the time of Omeid Sing, when the British Government formed their first connection with Kotah. Like all the other Rajpoot States, Kotah had been despoiled by the Mahrattas, and was under obligations, which it was too poor to fulfil, to pay tribute to each of the three great Mahratta families of Malwa, the Puars, Sindia, and Holkar, as well as to the Peishwa.

Kotah was saved from absolute ruin by the talents of the Minister Raj Rana Zalim Sing, into whose hand Maha Rao Omeid Sing surrendered all power. In the course of forty-five years he raised the Kotah State to be one of the most powerful and flourishing in Rajpootana. He was one of the first of the Rajpoot Chiefs to co-operate with the British Government for the suppression of the Pindarees in 1817. Through Zalim Sing a Treaty (No. XXII.) was concluded with the Kotah Chief in December 1817, by which Kotah was taken under the protection of the British Government, the tribute formerly paid to the Mahrattas was made payable to the British Government, who accounted to Sindia for his share, and the Maha Rao was to furnish troops according to his means when required. A supplementary Article was added to the Treaty, vesting the administration in Zalim Sing and his descendants. The tributary claims on Shahabad, the personal estate of Zalim Sing, were remitted on Kotah restoring to Oudeypore some lands held from that State as security for a bond debt of nine lakhs of Rupees. The fidelity and active zeal of Zalim Sing in the Pindaree war were further rewarded by the permanent annexation (No. XXIII.) of four districts ceded by Holkar. It was at first intended to make a separate grant of these districts to the Minister, but he insisted that they should be annexed to the Kotah State.

During the life of Maha Rao Omeid Sing no inconvenience was felt from the arrangements made by the Treaty of 1817, by which one person was recognized as the titular Chief and another was guaranteed as the actual ruler; but on his death in 1820 his successor, Kishore Sing, attempted to secure the actual administration by force. An accommodation was effected after the defeat of Kishore Sing by a British force. Kishore Sing received an allowance of Rupees 1,64,000, and on his part recognized the perpetual administration of Zalim Sing and his heirs (No. XXIV.)

Zalim Sing died in 1824, and his son Madho Sing succeeded him. The unfitness of Madho Sing for office was matter of notoriety; but he received undisputed charge of the administration under the Treaty. In 1828 Kishore Sing the Maha Rao was succeeded by his nephew Ram Sing, the present Chief. In 1834 the disputes between Ram Sing and his Minister Muddun Sing, the son and successor of Madho Sing, broke out afresh. There was danger of a popular rising for the expulsion of the minister; and it was therefore resolved with the consent of the Chief of Kotah to dismember the State and to create the new principality of Jhallawur as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Sing. Seventeen pergunnahs, yielding a revenue of twelve lakhs of Rupees, were made over to Muddun Sing; this arrangement formed the basis of a new Treaty (No. XXV.) with Kotah. The Maha Rao's tribute was reduced to Rupees 80,000, which sum was to be paid by Jhallawur, and he agreed to maintain an auxiliary force at a cost of not more than three lakhs of Rupees. It was with much reluctance that the Maha Rao agreed to the formation of this force; and in consequence of his repeated remonstrances the payment for it was reduced to two lakhs in 1844, and it was agreed that if this sum should prove insufficient, the difference would be paid from the Kotah tribute. At the same time the Chief was warned that if he failed to make his payments punctually, a territorial security would be required both for the tribute and the payments for the auxiliary force.

The auxiliary force was known as the Kotah Contingent: these troops mutinied in 1857 and murdered the Political Agent and his two sons. The Maha Rao made no attempt to offer assistance to the Political Agent, and as a mark of the displeasure of Government his

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXII.

Kotah.

salute was reduced from seventeen to thirteen guns. The Kotah Contingent is now represented by the Deolee Irregular Force.

The troops which the Maha Rao is allowed to entertain are limited to 15,000 men of all descriptions; the State revenue from all sources is about Rupees 25,00,000; the area of Kotah is about 5,000 square miles; and the population 433,000. The tribute payable to the British Government is Rupees 1,84,720 in addition to the two lakhs of Rupees for the Deolee Irregular Force. The Maha Rao has been guaranteed (No. III.) the right of adoption.

In 1817 Rawut Doorjun Sing was guaranteed in the possession of the village of Seedra which had been held by his family in jaghire from time immemorial, and in place of a horse which the Rawut was required annually to present to the Maha Rao, it was stipulated that he should pay a yearly tribute of Rupees 100.

No. XXII.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY on the one part, and MAHA RAO OMEID SING BAHADOOR, the Rajah of Kotah, and his heirs and successors, through RAJ RANA ZALIM SING BAHADOOR, the Administrator of the affairs of that Principality on the other, concluded on the part of the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY by MR. CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, in virtue of full powers granted to him by His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, and on the part of MAHA RAO OMEID SING BAHADOOR by MAHARAJAH SHEODAUN SING, SAH JEEWUN RAM, and LALA HOOL CHUND, in virtue of full powers granted by the Maha Rao aforesaid and his Administrator, the above-mentioned Raj Rana.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the British Government on the one hand, and Maha Rao Omeid Sing Bahadoor and his heirs and successors on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be the same to both.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government engages to take under its protection the principality and territory of Kotah.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maha Rao and his heirs and successors will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not henceforth have any connection with the Chiefs and States with which the State of Kotah has been heretofore connected.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maha Rao and his heirs and successors will not enter into negociations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government; but his customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maha Rao and his heirs and successors will not commit aggressions on any one; and if any dispute accidentally arise with any one, proceeding either from acts of the Maha Rao, or acts of the other party, the adjustment of such disputes shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The tribute heretofore paid by the principality of Kotah to the Mahratta Chiefs, for instance, the Peishwa, Sindia, Holkar, and Puar, shall be paid at Delhi to the British Government for ever, according to the separate Schedule annexed.

ARTICLE 8.

No other power shall have any claim to tribute from the principality of Kotah; and if any one advance such a claim, the British Government engages to reply to it.

ARTICLE 9.

The troops of the principality of Kotah, according to its means, shall be furnished at the requisition of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

The Maha Rao and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their country, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty of eleven Articles, having been concluded at Delhi and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe on the one part, and Maharajah Sheodaun Sing, Sah Jeewun Ram, and Lala Hool Chund, on the other, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Maharao Omeid Sing and his Administrator, Raj Rana Zalim Sing, shall be exchanged within a month from this date.

Done at Delhi, the 25th day of December A. D. 1817.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE. L. S.

MAHA RAO RAJAH OMEID SING BAHADOOR.

RAJ RANA ZALIM SING.

MAHARAJAH SHEODAUN SING.

HOOL CHUND.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in camp, at Oochar, this sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor General.

Statement of the Tribute heretofore paid to the Mahrattas: 1—*Kotah.* 2—*The seven Kotrees.* 3—*Shahabad.*

1.—KOTAH TRIBUTE.

In Specie	Rupees	2,00,000
In Goods	„	1,00,000
Total ...	„	3,00,000
Less by Goods	„	20,000
In Specie	„	2,80,000

Two lakhs and eighty thousand Chandooree, Oojynee, and Indooree Rupees.

Discount on those coins, 8 per cent.	„	22,400
Remainder,	„	2,57,600

Two lakhs fifty-seven thousand and six hundred Gomanshahee Rupees, equal to two lakhs forty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty Delhi Rupees

Detail of the disposal of the above.

SINDIA'S SHARE.

In Specie	Rupees	77,000
In Goods	„	38,500
Total ...	„	1,15,500
Less by Goods	„	7,700
In Specie	„	1,07,800

One lakh seven thousand and eight hundred Oojynee, Chandooree, and Indooree Rupees.

Discount, on those coins, 8 per cent. ...	„	8,624
Remainder, Gomanshahee Rupees		99,176

Holkar's share the same as Sindia's.

PUAR'S SHARE.

In Specie	Rupees	46,000
In Goods	„	23,000
Total ...	„	69,000
Less by Goods	„	4,600
In Specie	„	64,400
Discount, 8 per cent.	„	5,152
Remainder, Gomanshahee Rupees		59,248

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Kotah.

2.—Tribute of the seven Kotrees.

In Specie	Boondee Rupees	22,158
Discount, 5 per cent.	„ „	1,108
Remainder,	„ „	21,050

Twenty-one thousand and fifty Gomanshahee Rupees equal to nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven Rupees and eight annas in Delhi Rupees.

Detail.

Antunda	Boondee Rupees	3,800
Discount, 5 per cent.... ...	„ „	190
	Gomanshahee Rupees	3,610
Sindia's share	Rupees 1,805	
Holkar's share	„ 1,805	
Bulwun...	Boondee Rupees	1,000
Discount...	„ „	50
	Gomanshahee Rupees	950
Sindia's share	Rupees 400	
Holkar's share	„ 400	
Puar's share	„ 150	
Kurwaur, Gyutha, and Pepulda ...	Boondee Rupees	3,560
Discount, 5 per cent.	„ „	178
	Gomanshahee Rupees	3,382
Sindia's share	Rupees 1,520	
Holkar's share	„ 1,520	
Puar's share	„ 342	
Indurgurh and Khotoulee, ten villages in the hands of Sindia's and Holkar's farmers	Boondee Rupees	13,798
Discount, 5 per cent....	„ „	690
	Gomanshahee Rupees	13,108

3.—TRIBUTE OF SHAHABAD.

Heretofore payable to the Peishwa; not exactly ascertained, but estimated at Rupees 25,000, half in specie and half in goods.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE. L. S.

RAHA RAO RAJAH OMEID SING BAHADOOR.
RAJ RANA ZALIM SING.
MAHARAJAH SHEODAUN SING.
HOOL CHUND.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE of the TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the PRINCIPALITY of KOTAH on the 26th of December, A. D., 1817.

The contracting parties agree:—That after Maha Rao Omeid Sing, the Rajah of Kotah, the principality shall descend to his eldest son and heir apparent, Maharaj Koowar Keshour Sing and his heirs, in regular succession and perpetuity; and that the entire administration of the affairs of the principality shall be vested in Raj Rana Zalim Sing, and after him in his eldest son, Koowar Madhoo Sing and his heirs, in regular succession and perpetuity.

Done at Delhi, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1818.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE.
MAHA RAO RAJAH OMEID SING BAHADOOR.
RAJ RANA ZALIM SING.
MAHARAJAH SHEODAUN SING.
HOOL CHUND.
JEWUN RAM.

MEMO.—This supplemental Article was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, at Lucknow, on the seventh day of March 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor General.

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Nos. XXIII. & XXIV.

Kotah.

No. XXIII.

SUNNUD under the seal and signature of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, to MAHA RAO OMEID SING, of KOTAH.

To all Officers, present and to come, Officers of the British Government, be it known:

Whereas the friendship subsisting between the British Government and the Maha Rao Omeid Sing, of Kotah, and the good offices rendered by him to the English Government are well known and established; in consideration of this friendship, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General in Council, through the medium of Captain Tod, has granted the sovereignty unto the Maha Rao aforesaid, of the under-mentioned places, together with the relinquishment or maafee of the tribute of Shahabad, due from the Maha Rao under the provisions of the Treaty concluded at Delhi on the 26th December 1817, to be enjoyed by him, his heirs and successors.

The Maha Rao will, therefore, consider himself master of these said places, attach the ryots to him by kindness, and take them under his Government. No other shall interfere therein.

Pergunnah Dig.	Pergunnah Ahore.
„ Puchpar.	„ Gungraur.

Given under the seal and signature of the Governor General in Council, this 25th day of September, 1819 *A. D.*

No. XXIV.

TRANSLATION of ARTICLES of ENGAGEMENT under the seal and signature of the MAHA RAO KISHORE SING, dated Nathdwara Uggun bud terus, or 22nd November 1821.

I, Maha Rao Kishore Sing, having seriously reflected on all that has occurred during the last two years, and more particularly of late, and fully convinced of the evil tendency of such conduct, whether as regards the good opinion of the English Government, the welfare of the State of Kotah, and my own happiness, have this day set my

seal and signature to the Articles underneath, according to which I shall in future abide. To my intention Sree Nathjee is witness, and should I deviate therefrom I forfeit all future consideration of the British Government.

1*st.*—To all that the British Government may command I shall cheerfully submit, and whatever through you (Captain Tod) may be determined as regards my future comforts and establishments, I shall offer no objections.

2*nd.*—According to the Treaty of Delhi in my name and behalf and that of my successors, Nanahjee Zalim Sing and successors shall possess and conduct the entire administration of affairs as during the lifetime of my father Rajah Omeid Sing. Whether as regards the country, its revenues, the army, forts, appointment and dismissal of Officers; in all he shall be supreme. I shall not interfere therein.

3*rd.*—Punishment has overtaken the originators of this disturbance. All my evil-advisers are gone, or dimissed by me at your command, as Gordhun Doss, Syf Alee, Maharajah Bulwunt Sing, the Kazi Mirza Mohamed Alee, Sheikh Hubeeb, &c. Of those named or others instrumental in misleading me, never shall I again have any sort of intercourse with them.

4*th.*—I shall never attempt to entertain any troops beyond the number and description of personal guards which may be admitted me. At my Durbar I shall not admit those who are offensive to the Administrator of affairs, or hold any communication with such.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXIV.

Kotah.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Items of provisions to be furnished in the middle of each month by the Administrator of affairs of Kotah for the maintenance of the Maha Rao Kishore Sing, His Household and Establishments; commencing from Mah bud Ekam Sumbut 1878, *or January 8th* 1822.

		Monthly.			Per annum.		
1.	Temple of Sree Brij Rajjee	400	0	0	4,800	0	0
2.	Powoot, Personal Charities	0	0	0	2,200	0	0
3.	Russoee, Kitchen per day 15	450	0	0	5,400	0	0
4.	Davi, Expenditure of Interior Establishment	0	0	0	9,306	9	9
5.	Guhena, Ornaments for Ranees	0	0	0	12,000	0	0
6.	Kuperdon, Wardrobe for Maha Rao Interior and for Gifts	0	0	0	18,000	0	0
7.	Kutkhurch, Privy Purse	2,000	0	0	24,000	0	0
8.	Sagird Pesha, Domestic Servants	1,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
9.	Fowsla, Kas State	0	0	0	6,796	8	0
10.	Feel Khana, Elephants...	0	0	0	3,276	9	0
11.	Ruth Garee, Female Equipage to	0	0	0	1,403	5	6
12.	Mahajan and Palkee Bearers	0	0	0	1,239	0	0
	Palace Guards, viz.						
	100 Horse at 25 Rupees each	2,500	0	0	30,000	0	0
	200 Foot as per particulars in Hindee 2 Subadars, at 20 Rupees each, two Jemadars at 12 each Flags 8, Havildars 8, Privates 7, each	1,465	0	0	17,580	0	0
14.	Juhaib, Camels 5	0	0	0	317	2	0
15.	Sand do. 4.	0	0	0	488	7	9
16.	Moongdana, Wood Fuel, &c.	0	0	0	720	0	0
17.	Forage, Grass, &c.	0	0	0	850	0	0
18.	Rashnaie, Oil, Candles, Ink, &c.	0	0	0	1,800	0	0
19.	Rungaee, Dying	0	0	0	2,000	0	0
20.	Umbanut, Repairs of Buildings	250	0	0	3,000	0	0
21.	Purchase of Horses, Bullocks, and Camels ...	0	0	0	6,000	0	0
22.	Repairs of Purdahs, Carpets, Tents	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
23.	Dowa Khana, Medicine...	0	0	0	400	0	0
24.	Londa Khana	0	0	0	300	0	0
	Total, per annum				1,64,877	10	0
	Or monthly Kotah Halee Rupees				13,739	12	10

Signature of MADHOO SING.

Schedule of Provision to be furnished in the middle of each month by the Administrator of affairs of Kotah for the maintenance of Baapoo Lall, the son of Perthi Sing and his family, commencing from Mah bud Ekum Sumbut 1878, *or January 8th* 1822.

Per annum Kotah Halee Rupees	...	...	...	...			18,000	0	0
Or monthly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0

Signature of MADHOO SING.

ARTICLES drawn up by CAPTAIN TOD for the observance and provision of the MAHA RAO KISHORE SING and successors, and signed by KUNWAR MADHOO SING.

1. The palace, places of recreation, and gardens in and about Kotah, as the mahl in the city, those of Omed Gunge, Rungbarree, Jugpoorah, Makundurra, the gardens called Brij Rajjee, the Gopal Newas, and Brij Belas, shall be in possession of the Maha Rao, whose power in the regulation of them shall be liable to no control on the part of the administration of affairs.

Within the walls of the space appropriated to the palace in the city on several buildings in which reside families and domestics of the Raj Rana's family, the lane leading from the bastion called the Noa Boorj to the Khetree Darwaza, or Water Gate, forms a complete separation. Neither party shall intrude beyond its limits, though the Water Gate is common to both excepting armed men for obtaining water; nor shall the Administrator introduce more than fifty chokeydars as watchmen for the protection of these dwellings and outlets.

2. Provision for the maintenance of the Maha Rao and his household shall be furnished according to the Schedule No. 1., amounting annually to Kotah Halee Rupees one lakh sixty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, ten annas and three pie, or monthly thirteen thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine, twelve annas and nine pie (13,739-12-9). This sum shall be disbursed on the middle or amanut of each month, becoming due by a banker fixed by the Raj Rana; the Maha Rao granting his receipt and a copy thereof to the Agent of the British Government as a voucher of the disbursement.

The specific objects of the application of this expenditure contained in the said Schedule No 1 are solely and entirely under the Maha Rao as the interior of his immediate household, his domestic establishment, and the guards of his palace as hereafter described.

3. On occasions of marriages, births, &c., in the Maha Rao's family, such shall be provided for and conducted with becoming splendor by the Administrator and according to past and old custom. If heirs are borne to the Maha Rao, an adequate addition will be made for their support according to circumstances and past usage.

4. The Maha Rao and his family shall receive always the same forms of respect and preside on all occasions of public ceremonials and festivals as heretofore, such as the Dusserah, Junnum Ushtumee, &c. Such gifts, charities, benefactions, or establishment as form part of the State expenditure as Dan Poon, Boorsee, the Band and Insignia, &c., heretofore distributed and kept up, shall remain as in the past.

5. When the Maha Rao goes out for air, exercise, or hunting he shall always be attended by the State Insignia as heretofore, and accompanied by a party of the troops of the State.

6. One hundred horse and 200 foot as personal guards, and for his palace as provided for in Schedule No. 1, are to be under the Maha Rao's sole control; none shall interfere therein. Over these, as well as all his household establishments of whatever description, domestics, &c., as specified paid and provided for in that Schedule, he is sole master.

7. As provision for Baapoo Lalljee, son of Pirthi Sing, his family and dependants of his father, the sum of eighteen thousand Halee Rupees per annum, or monthly fifteen hundred, is made, and shall be paid and acknowledged in the same manner and time as the Maha Rao's. On occasion of his first marriage, expenses proper for the ceremony will be furnished by the Administrator.

8. Sepahees or Mootsuddies dismissed by or deserted from the Administrator of affairs shall not be entertained or harboured by the Maha Rao; nor, in like manner, shall any of his be received by the Administrator.

9. A person of trust shall remain in attendance with the Maha Rao on the part of the Agent of Government and be the medium of common intercourse.

10. Whatever debts the Maha Rao may have contracted during these disturbances, or may hereafter contract, the State shall not be answerable for.

Mittee Fagoon, bud Ekum Sumbut 1878, *or February 7th* 1822.

Here follows the signature of Madhoo Sing with the following words: "No deviation shall occur in what is written."

No XXV.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHA RAO RAM SING of KOTAH.

ARTICLE 1.

Consequent upon the relinquishment by Raj Rana Mudun Sing of the administration of the affairs of the Kotah principality guaranteed by the supplementary Article of the Treaty of Delhi to Raj Rana Zalim Sing, his heirs and successors, Maha Rao Ram Sing assents to the repeal of the said Article.

ARTICLE 2.

With the consent of the British Government the Maha Rao agrees to cede the pergunnahs specified in the annexed Schedule to Raj Rana Mudun Sing his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, will fulfil the pecuniary obligations arising out of the present arrangements of separation and transfer agreeably to the appended Schedule.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maha Rao agrees for himself, his heirs and successors, to pay the tribute as heretofore paid by the Kotah State, with the exception of the sum of Company's Rupees eighty thousand per annum, which the British Government have agreed to receive from Raj Rana Mudun Sing, his heirs and successors; the first payment to be made by the Raj Rana at

the beginning of the Sumbut year 1895. The second half yearly instalment at present due on account of the Fusul Rubee for Sumbut 1894, will be paid in full, *viz.*, Rupees 1,32,360, by the principality of Kotah.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maha Rao agrees for himself, his heirs and successors, to maintain an auxiliary force, to be commanded and paid by British Officers, should the British Government decide that the measure is expedient; it being clearly understood that the existence of such force shall in no way interfere with the Maha Rao, his heirs and successors' exercise of power in the internal administration of the affairs of the Kotah State.

ARTICLE 6.

The expense of such force shall never exceed three lakhs of Rupees per annum.

ARTICLE 7.

If the force shall be raised, the funds for its maintenance shall be paid to the British Government by the administration of the Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, in two half-yearly instalments, along with the tribute, and the period for the first payment will be fixed by the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

It is to be clearly understood that all the stipulations contained in the Treaty concluded at Delhi between the British Government and Maha Rao Omeid Sing Bahadoor, on the 26th of December 1817, which are not affected by the provisions of the present Treaty, shall remain in full force.

ARTICLE 9.

The foregoing Articles of Treaty having been concluded between the British Government and Maha Rao Ram Sing of Kotah, and signed and sealed by Captain John Ludlow, Officiating Political Agent, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Alves, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana on the one part, and Maha Rao Ram Sing on the

other, the ratification of the same by the Right Honourable the Governor General shall be exchanged within two months from this date.

Done at Kotah, this 10*th day of April* 1838.

(Sd.) J. LUDLOW,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

(Sd.) N. ALVES,
Agent, Govr. Genl.

Seal of Maha Rao Ram Sing.

Schedule appended to the Treaty of Pergunnahs set apart to constitute a separate principality for Raj Rana Mudun Sing Bahadoor, his heirs and successors, under the designation of Jhallawar.

Chiehat.
Sukait.
The Chaumuhla, comprising—
Punchpahar,
Ahore,
Dig and Gungrar.
Jhulra Puton, commonly called Ourmul.
Renchwa.
Bunkanee.
Delumpore.
Kotrah Bhutta.
Surerah.
Ruthaee.
Monhur Thanah.
Phool Burode.
Chachoornee.
Kunkoorney.
Cheepa Burode.
The portion of Shergurh beyond or east of the Purwan or Newaj, and Shahabad.

It is be understood that Nirput Sing will remove from the territory of Jhallawar into that of the Maha Rao, and that his lands lapse to the Raj Rana.

Kotah, 10*th April* 1838.

(Sd.) J. LUDLOW,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

(Sd.) N. ALVES,
Agent, Govr. Genl.

Seal of Raj Rana Mudun Sing.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXV.

Kotah.

Schedule appended to the Treaty of debts for liquidation by the Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, agreeably to the 3rd Article of the said Treaty.

To Pundit Lallajee Ramchund...	9,27,364	15	6
Gordhun Nathjee... ...	30,643	5	6
Bythal Nathjee	3,75,176	0	0
Lalla Soogun Chund ...	56,196	1	0
Juggernuth Seeta Ram..	1,00,825	4	9
Sheo Lal of Punwar ...	10,033	4	0
Kishoo Ram Byjnath ...	2,41,747	12	9
Gobind Das Ramgopal...	20,441	1	3
Gunesh Das Kishnajee..	20,281	9	9
Moujee Ram Molchund..	3,893	12	6
Daljee Munee Ram ...	4,57,796	0	0
Kunhee Ram Bohranath	40,819	1	0
Bhora Kameshur	47,703	8	6
Sobha Chund Motee Chund...	15,671	2	9
Sheojee Ram Oodee Chund	348	7	3
Bhug Chund of Budoura	547	2	2
Bohra Sree Chund Gungaram...	6,383	2	3
Chugun Kaloo Nugur...	50,000	0	0
Mohun Ram Hur Lal ...	1,134	1	9
Nund Ram Peerolal ...	7,473	13	0
Oomed Ram Bhyroo Ram	9,771	9	0
Gopul Dass Bunmalee Dass	2,908	13	0
Sah Geewan Ram... ...	835	14	0
Soujan Mal Sher Mal ...	24,487	8	0
Mohun Lall Bued... ...	55,423	13	0
Saligram	14,554	0	0
Luchmungeer Hureegeer	10,901	0	0
Bohra Daoodjee Khanjee	11,588	6	6
Sah Munguljee	8,948	5	3
Sah Humeer Bued ...	1,09,617	10	6
Dooljee Chund Ootum Chund	10,195	10	0
Mudhoo Makoond ...	1,095	13	9
Bohra Balee Bhaee ...	525	11	3
Baktawur Mull Buhadoor Mull	182	15	9

The above claims will be individually satisfied by the Maha Rao after due enquiry agreeably to the circumstances of each. The Maha Rao will also settle any other just debts, should they exist, that may, on enquiry, prove to be justly chargeable to the Kotah State.

Kotah, 10*th April* 1838.

(Sd.) J. LUDLOW,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

(Sd.) N. ALVES,
Agent, Govr. Genl.

Seal of Maha Rao Ram Sing.

JHALLAWAR.

The existence of Jhallawar as a separate dependency dates only from 1838, when the Kotah principality was dismembered.* On the establishment of Raj Rana Mudun Sing in Jhallawar a Treaty (No. XXVI.) was concluded on the 8th April 1838, by which he acknowledged British supremacy, engaged not to negociate with any other power without the sanction and knowledge of that Government, agreed to supply troops according to his means, and to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 80,000. Agreeably to the 3rd Article of the above Treaty, Mudun Sing, on assuming charge of his new principality, was vested with the title of Maharaj Rana. He was to be placed exactly on the same footing as all the other rulers in Rajpootana, and to receive the right of adoption if that right should be conceded to other rulers; but the succession was to be limited to the descendants of Zalim Sing.

In 1845, Mudun Sing died, and was succeeded by Pirthee Sing, the present ruler. During the mutinies of 1857-58, this Chief rendered good service by conveying to places of safety several Europeans who had taken refuge in his districts. He has been guaranteed (No. III.) the privilege of adoption. He receives a salute of fifteen guns.

The estimated average amount of revenue of this State is between fourteen and fifteen lakhs of Rupees. It pays Rupees 80,000 a year to the British Government as tribute; no local corps or contingents are paid from the resources of Jhallawar; the area of the State is 2,500 square miles; and the population 2,20,000. The entire military force of the State is about 500 Horse and 3,500 Infantry.

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* See Kotah, page 71.

No. XXVI.

RAJ RANA MUDUN SING having agreed to relinquish the administration of the affairs of the Kotah principality guaranteed by the Supplementary Article of the Treaty of Delhi to RAJ RANA ZALIM SING, his heirs and successors, the present Treaty is formed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAJ RANA MUDUN SING aforesaid.

ARTICLE I.

The supplementary Article of the Treaty of Delhi, bearing date the 20th of February 1818, between Maha Rao Omeid Sing Bahadoor, the Rajah of Kotah, and the British Government, is hereby repealed.

ARTICLE II.

The British Government agree with the consent previously obtained from Maha Rao Ram Sing of Kotah to grant to Raj Rana Mudun Sing, his heirs and successors (being the descendants of Raj Rana Zalim Sing), according to the custom of succession obtaining in Rajwarra, a separate principality to be formed out of the Kotah State, and consisting of the pergunnahs specified in the annexed schedule.

ARTICLE III.

The British Government will confer appropriate titles upon the Raj Rana, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the British Government on the one hand, and Raj Rana Mudun Sing, his heirs and successors, on the other.

ARTICLE V.

The British Government engages to take Raj Rana Mudun Sing's principality under its protection.

ARTICLE VI.

The Raj Rana, his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, acknowledging its

supremacy, and engaging not to have any connection with the Chiefs of other States, in disputes with which they agree to abide by the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

The Raj Rana and his heirs and successors will not enter into negociations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government, but their customary amicable correspondence with friends and relatives shall be continued.

ARTICLE VIII.

The troops of the principality of Raj Rana Mudun Sing, according to its means, will be furnished at the requisition of the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

The Raj Rana and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of the country, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into the principality.

ARTICLE X.

The Raj Rana, his heirs and successors, will fulfil the pecuniary obligations involved in the present arrangements of separation and transfer by assignments on land agreeably to the appended Schedule, and abide by the decision of the British Government in all minor points arising out of the said separation.

ARTICLE XI.

The Raj Rana, his heirs and successors, will pay as tribute to the British Government the yearly sum of eighty thousand Company's Rupees, by two half-yearly instalments of Rupees 40,000 each, *viz.*, the "Khureef" on Mittee Poosoodee Poorun Mashee, and the "Rubbee" on Mittee Jaet Soodee Poorun Mashee, commencing with the Khureef instalment of Sumbut 1895.

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No. XXVI.

Jhallawar.

ARTICLE XII.

This Treaty of twelve Articles having been concluded at Kotah and signed and sealed by Captain John Ludlow, Officiating Political Agent, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Alves, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, on the one part, and Raj Rana Mudun Sing on the other, the ratification of the same by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India shall be exchanged within two months from this date.

Done at Kotah, this 8th day of April 1838.

Signed and sealed.

(Signed) J. LUDLOW,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

Signed and sealed.

(Signed) N. ALVES,
Agent, Govr. Genl.

Schedule appended to the Treaty of Pergunnahs set apart to constitute a separate principality for Raj Rana Mudun Sing Bahadoor, his heirs and successors, under the designation of Jhallawar.

Chechut.
Sukait.
The Chamuhla, comprising.
Punchpahar,
Ahore,
Dig, and
Gungrar.
Jhulra Putun, commonly called Oormul.
Reinchiva.
Bukanee.
Dilunpore.
Kotrah Bhalta.
Surrah.
Rutlaee.
Munohur Thanah.
Phool Burode.
Chachoornee.
Kukoorney.
Cheepa Burode.
The portion of Shergurh, beyond or east of the Purwan or Neway, and
Shahabad.

It is to be distinctly understood that Nirput Sing will remove from the territory of Jhallawar into that of the Maha Rao and that his lands lapse to the Raj Rana.

Dated Kotah, 10th April 1838.

Signed and sealed.

(Signed) J. LUDLOW,
Offg. Polit. Agent.

Signed and sealed.

(Signed) N. ALVES,
Agent, Govr. Genl.

Seal of MAHA RAO RAM SING.

Schedule of debts to be liquidated by Raj Rana Mudun Sing, his heirs and successors, agreeably to the 10th Article of the accompanying Treaty.

DEBTS.

To Mungnee Ram Zorawur Mull	...	61,447	13	3
To Ranjee Dass Tunsook Dass	...	4,43,821	3	6
To Mohun Ram Rukul Dass...	...	2,67,839	7	0

Raj Rana Mudun Sing agrees to pay on account of the above debts within seven days after installation in his new principality the sum of three lakhs twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-seven Rupees, seven annas and nine pies (Rupees 3,26,137-7-9), and subsequently within four years, by half-yearly instalments, the balance amounting to eleven lakhs forty-five thousand two hundred and seventeen Rupees (Rupees 11,45,217), in which is included interest at 8 per cent. per mensem, or at each fusul as stated below, and to liquidate the entire amount within a period of four years, failing in which the British Government will have it at their option to arrange for the payment of the debts by setting apart a portion of the country of Jhallawar for that purpose, the first instalment to be paid in the month Kartik Soodee Poorun

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXVI.

Jhallawar.

Mashee, Sumbut 1895, and the second instalment in the month Bysâk Soodee Poorun Mashee, Sumbut 1896.

Amount of Instalments (interest included) to be paid as follows:—

1	Instalment	1,50,000
2	„	1,50,000
3	„	1,50,000
4	„	1,50,000
5	„	1,50,000
6	„	1,50,000
7	„	1,50,000
8	„	95,217

Kotah, 8th April 1838.

Signed and sealed.

(Signed) J. LUDLOW,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

Signed and sealed.

(Signed) N. ALVES,
Agent, Govr. Genl.

(Signed) RAJ RANA MUDUN SING.

TONK.

The present Nawab is the son of the famous predatory leader Ameer Khan, the companion in arms of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa. Ameer Khan was by connection, habit, and disposition essentially a Pindaree. On the entrance of the British into Malwa he made overtures to be admitted to protection, but the conditions he proposed were too extravagant to be acceded to. He was however offered a guarantee of all the lands he held under grants from Holkar and the protection of the British Government, on condition of his abandoning the predatory system, dismissing his army, surrendering his artillery, with exception of forty guns, to the British at a valuation, and furnishing a body of troops to co-operate with the British force. It was deemed both just and expedient that the price of reclaiming Ameer Khan from his predatory habits of life should be paid by the Holkar State, whose weak and dishonest course of policy had raised him to his actual power. The request of Ameer Khan to be confirmed in lands similarly obtained from different Rajpoot States under every circumstance of violence and extortion was positively rejected. To the terms offered him Ameer Khan agreed, and they were embodied in a Treaty (No. XXVII.) in November 1817. To the territories thus guaranteed, the fort and district of Rampoora were added by the British Government as a free gift; and a loan of three lakhs of Rupees, afterwards converted into a gift, was made to him. The district of Pulwul was also conferred on his son in jaghire for life. In lieu of the revenue of this district, which it was found inconvenient to make over to the management of the Nawab's son, a monthly stipend of Rupees 12,500 was assigned.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXVII.

Tonk.

Ameer Khan died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son Wuzeer Mahomed Khan, the present Chief. Wuzeer Mahomed Khan did good service during the mutinies. His territories cover an area of 1,800 square miles and contain a population of 182,000. The revenue is Rupees 8,00,000. The State pays no tribute to the British Government nor are any local corps or contingents maintained from its resources. The regular military establishment consists only of about 500 or 600 horse. The Nawab receives a salute of seventeen guns; he has received a sunnud (No. XXVIII.) guaranteeing the succession to his family according to Mahomedan law in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

No. XXVII.

ENGAGEMENT between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and NAWAB UMEER-OO-DOWLAH MOHUMMUD UMEER KHAN, concluded by MR. CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, in virtue of full powers from HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, and LALLA NURUNJUN LAL on the part of the Nawab, in virtue of full powers from the said Nawab.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government guarantees to Nawab Umeer Khan and his heirs, in perpetuity, the possession of the places which he holds in the territories of Maharajah Holkar, under grants from the said Maharajah; and the British Government takes those possessions under its protection.

ARTICLE 2.

Nawab Umeer Khan will disband his army, with the exception of such a portion as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions.

ARTICLE 3.

Nawab Umeer Khan will not commit aggressions in any country. He will relinquish his connection with the Pindarees and other plunderers, and will moreover co-operate, to the utmost of his power, with the British Government for their chastisement and suppression. He will

not enter into negociations with any person whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

Nawab Umeer Khan will deliver up to the British Government all his guns and military equipments, with the exception of such a portion as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions and the defence of his forts, and shall receive in exchange an equitable pecuniary compensation.

ARTICLE 5.

The force which Nawab Umeer Khan may retain shall attend at the requisition of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

This engagement of six Articles, having been concluded at Delhi, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Lalla Nurunjun Lal, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Most Noble Governor General and Nawab Umeer Khan, shall be delivered at Delhi within one month from the present date, November 9th 1817.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE. L. S.

The Nawab's Seal.

Seal of Lalla Nurunjun Lal.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in camp, at Salyah, on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

(Signed) J. ADAMS,
Secretary to the Governor General.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXVIII.

Tonk.

No. XXVIII.

COPY of a SUNNUD granted to NAWAB WUZEER-OOD-DOWLAH, AMEER-OOL-MOOLK, MAHOMED WUZEER KHAN BAHADOOR, NUSRUT JUNG, Nawab of Tonk, dated 28th May 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the government of your State, which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law, will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

KEROWLEE.

This petty State paid a tribute of Rupees 25,000 to the Peishwa, which was ceded to the British Government by the 14th Article of the Treaty of Poona in 1817. The Maharajah had made over the village of Machulpore and its dependencies to the management of the Peishwa in lieu of the tribute; but as it was inconvenient for the British Government to take possession of such isolated villages, the tribute was relinquished at the time of the conclusion of the Treaty (No. XXIX.) by which the State of Kerowlee was taken under the protection of the British Government. In consideration of the relinquishment of the tribute, the Maharajah was bound by the 5th Article of the Treaty to furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government according to his means. At the time of the conclusion of the Treaty, the Maharajah wished for a guarantee that some of his old possessions south of the Chumbul then under the Government of Sindia, should be restored to him, subject to an annual tribute if they should ever come into the possession of the British Government; this was refused. In 1825, when Bulwunt Sing, the legitimate heir to the State of Bhurtpore, was rebelled against by his cousin Doorjun Sal, the rebel was supported by the Maharajah of Kerowlee. After the fall of Bhurtpore, however, the Maharajah made humble professions of submission, and it was not thought necessary to take serious notice of his conduct.

Beyond the adjustment of some boundary disputes between Kerowlee and Jeypore no communications of any importance took place with Kerowlee till the death of Hurbuksh Pal, in 1838. He was succeeded by his adopted son Pertab Pal, who died in 1848, leaving no son and no near male relative. In consequence of the factions which prevailed during the government of Pertab Pal, a British Officer was on four

RAJPOOTANA.

Kerowlee.

occasions deputed to Kerowlee to mediate between the parties, but without much success. Nursing Pal, a minor, was adopted by the family as the successor of Pertab Pal. Although there were many disputes regarding the guardianship of the boy, there were none regarding his selection. The Kerowlee State was at this time in debt to the British Government, and the recognition of the adoption of Nursing Pal was withheld till the first instalment should be paid. This debt was originally incurred by the Maharajah of Kerowlee to the State of Bhurtpore, which was indebted to the British Government. In arranging for the liquidation of the Bhurtpore debts, Government gave credit for the amount due from Kerowlee, and took upon itself to recover it from that State. In 1844 the Kerowlee debt amounted to Rupees 1,54,312. Very advantageous terms were given to the Maharajah: he was allowed twelve years to pay it off by instalments, and no interest was to be charged except on instalments remaining unpaid. Up to 1847, however, nothing was paid, and a further period of a year and a half was allowed before the first instalment should be demanded. After some delay the young Chief offered payment of the first instalment; but as it was not made unconditionally, and was advanced by a speculator for employment in Kerowlee, the money was not accepted. The factions at Kerowlee, however, were daily gaining strength, and therefore Government deemed it expedient to recognize the succession of Nursing Pal, warning him, however, that payment of the debt would be exacted; and as mediation between the factions had hitherto been unsuccessful, it was at the same time determined to send an Agent of the British Government to Kerowlee to control all parties and exercise the direct management of affairs.

Nursing Pal died on 10th July 1852, having adopted the day before his death a distant kinsman, named Bhurt Pal. The Government of India proposed to treat the State as a lapse, but the adoption of Bhurt Pal was recognized by the Home Government. In the meantime a strong party was formed in favour of Muddun Pal, a nearer relative, whose claim was supported by the opinions of the Chiefs of Bhurtpore, Dholepore, Ulwur, and Jeypore. Inquiry was ordered, by which it was ascertained that the adoption of Bhurt Pal was informal by reason of the minority of Nursing Pal and the omission of certain necessary ceremonies. As Muddun Pal was nearer of kin than Bhurt Pal and

was accepted by the Ranees, by nine of the most influential Thakoors, by three-fourths of the lesser feudal Chiefs of the State, and by the general feeling of the country, he was recognized as successor to the Kerowlee Chiefship in 1854. The direct interference of the Political Agent in the internal administration was withdrawn, and the Agency was finally abolished in 1855; but Muddun Pal was warned that, in the event of his failing in the regular payment of the annual instalment of the debt, then reduced to Rupees 94,312, one or more of his districts would be taken possession of for a time by the British Government till the whole of the debt should be liquidated.

Maharajah Muddun Pal rendered good service in the mutinies, in consideration of which the sum of Rupees 1,17,000 due by him to the British Government was remitted, a dress of honor was conferred on him, and his salute was raised from fifteen to seventeen guns. In 1859, in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of the State, a Political Agent was deputed to assist the Maharajah in the adjustment of his debts. The Agent was instructed to put himself in the position of a friend and adviser to the Maharajah, and not in that of an authoritative controller of affairs. The Agent was withdrawn in 1861.

The Maharajah of Kerowlee has received the right of adoption (No. III.). The area of his State is 1,878 square miles, and the population about 188,000. The revenue from all sources is only about Rupees 3,00,000. The whole military force of the State is about 2,000 men.

No. XXIX.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH JUDKOOL CHUNDURBHAL HURBUKSH PAL DEO, Rajah of Kerowlee, concluded by MR. CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, in virtue of full powers from HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, &c., and by MEER UTTEEKOOLA on the part of the Rajah, in virtue of full powers from the said Rajah.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interest between the British Government on the one hand, and the Rajah of Kerowlee and his descendants on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government takes under its protection the dominions of the Rajah of Kerowlee.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah of Kerowlee acknowledges the supremacy of, and will co-operate with, the British Government for ever. He will not commit aggressions on any one. He will not enter into negociations with any one, without the consent of the British Government. If by chance any dispute arise with any one, it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government. The Rajah is absolute ruler of his own dominions, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced therein.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government spontaneously remits to the Rajah and his descendants the tribute which the Rajah used to pay to the Peishwa, and which has been ceded by the Peishwa to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Kerowlee shall furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government according to his means.

ARTICLE 6.

The present Treaty of six Articles having been settled at Delhi, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Meer Utteekoola, the ratification of the same by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and the Maharajah of Kerowlee, shall be delivered at Delhi within one month from the present date, November 9th 1817.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE. L. S.

The Rajah's Seal.

Meer Utteekoola's Seal.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General; in Camp, at Salyah, on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

(Signed) J. ADAMS,
Secretary to the Govr. Genl.

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KISHENGURH.

The Kishengurh family is an offshoot from Jodhpore. A Treaty (No. XXX.) was formed with Maharajah Kullian Sing in 1818, which contains the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government, and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the Chief. Kullian Sing, who was supposed to be insane, became at an early date involved in disputes with his nobles. The principal causes of quarrel were his desire to crush the Thakoor of Futtehgurh, who had set up claims to independence, but had been declared by the British Government to be a feudatory of Kishengurh, and an attempt to commute the personal services of his feudatories to a money payment. The Maharajah fled to Delhi, where he busied himself in buying honorary privileges from the King, such as the right to wear stockings in the royal presence; meanwhile the disputes at Kishengurh grew more serious, the insurgents seeking aid from Kotah, and the Maharajah from Boondee. In these disputes the British territory was more than once violated by both parties. The disputants were, therefore, called on to desist from hostilities and to refer their quarrel to the mediation of Government, and the Maharajah was warned that if he did not at once return to Kishengurh and interest himself in the affairs of his State, the Treaty with him would be abrogated, and engagements would be formed with the insurgent Thakoors. In consequence of this threat the Chief returned to Kishengurh, but finding himself quite incapable of managing the State, he offered to farm it to the British Government and retire to Delhi. Government refused to accept the lease of Kishengurh, but made no objection to the retirement of the Chief to Delhi and the formation of a Regency for the management of the country during his

absence. Mediation between the Chief and the Thakoors was also authorized, but the terms agreed upon were not to be guaranteed. The Maharajah meanwhile took up his residence at Ajmere whither he was followed by his Chiefs, who agreed to leave the dispute to the arbitration of the Maharajah of Jodhpore, provided the decision received the guarantee of the British Government; but this guarantee was refused. The Chiefs then proclaimed the heir apparent as Maharajah, laid siege to the town of Kishengurh, and were on the point of capturing it, when the Maharajah accepted the mediation of the Political Agent through whom terms with the nobles were adjusted. The reconciliation with the nobles, however, was not sincere, and shortly afterwards Kullian Sing retired from Kishengurh and abdicated in favor of his son.

The present Chief Pirthee Sing succeeded in 1840; he has received the right of adoption (No. III.). He receives a salute of fifteen guns. His territories cover an area of 720 square miles and contain a population of 70,000 souls. The revenues are about Rupees 600,000. The State pays no tribute and contributes nothing to any local corps or contingents. The army consists of 250 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 30 guns.

No. XXX.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH KULLIAN SING BAHADOOR, the Rajah of Kishengurh, concluded by MR. CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, in virtue of full powers granted by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, &c., &c., and by KAZEE FUTTEH MOHUMMUD KHAN, on the part of MAHARAJAH KULLIAN SING BAHADOOR, according to full powers given by the Rajah.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Kullian Sing and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXX.

Kishengurh.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Kishengurh.

ARTICLE. 3.

Maharajah Kullian Sing and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with any other Chiefs or States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors will not enter into negociations with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors will not commit aggression on any one. If by accident any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharajah of Kishengurh will furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government according to his means.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors shall be absolute rulers of their country; and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 8.

This Treaty of eight Articles having been concluded, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Kazee Futteh Mohummud Khan, the ratification by His Excellency the Most Noble the

Governor General and Maharajah Kullian Sing Bahadoor, shall be exchanged within twenty days from the present date.

Done at Delhi, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1818.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE. L. S.

L. S. KULLIAN SING BAHADOOR.

L. S. FUTTEH MOHUMMUD KHAN.

Governor General's Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in camp, at Bansbareeah, on the seventh day of April 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAMS,
Secretary to the Governor General.

DHOLEPORE.

LUKINDAR SING, better known as the Rana of Gohud, was the first Chief of Dholepore with whom the British Government formed political relations. The family belong to the Jat tribe, and first rose to notice under the Peishwa Bajee Rao. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Paniput, the uncle of Lukindar Sing rebelled and possessed himself of the fort of Gwalior. During the Mahratta war which ended in the peace of Salbye,* the British Government formed a Treaty (No. XXXI.) with Lukindar Sing in 1799, both as a barrier against invasion of the British territories and as a basis for creating a diversion in favor of the military operations from Bombay. By this Treaty Government agreed to furnish the Maharana with a force for the defence of his dominions or for their enlargement by conquest from the Mahrattas, to share with him their joint conquests, except the territories constituting his jaghire and then in possession of the Mahrattas, and to embrace the Maharana in any peace concluded with the Mahrattas. Accordingly in the fourth Article of the Treaty with Sindia of 13th October 1781, it is stipulated that Sindia shall not interfere with the territories of Maharana Lukindar Sing so long as the Maharana observes his Treaty with the English. After the peace of Salbye, however, the Maharana was abandoned on the ground that he had been guilty of treachery, and Sindia re-possessed himself of Gohud and Gwalior.

Ambajee Ingliah, who was Governor of Gohud, seeing the rapid success of the British arms in 1803, threw off his allegiance to Sindia and joined the forces of the British Government, who concluded a Treaty (No. XXXII.) by which he agreed to surrender the fort of Gwalior and certain districts which the Government intended to confer

* See Vol. III., page 5.

on the Rana of Gohud, and was guaranteed in his remaining possessions free of tribute. The districts ceded by Ambajee Ingliah under the 2nd Article of his Treaty were made over to Rana Keerut Sing by Treaty (No. XXXIII.) on 17th January 1804, with exception of the fort and city of Gwalior, which were permanently ceded to the British Government. Ambajee Ingliah was from the first insincere in his Treaty, and was active in endeavouring to excite Sindia to unite with Holkar; the Treaty with him therefore became null and void. By the 9th Article of the Treaty of Surjee Angengaom, Sindia agreed to renounce all claims on his feudatories with whom the British Government had made Treaties "provided that none of the territories belonging to the Maharajah situated to the southward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore and the Rana of Gohud, of which the revenues have been collected by him or his Amildars, or have been applicable as Serinjamee to the payment of his troops, are granted away by such Treaties." This clause gave rise to a dispute which threatened for some time a breach of the peace established with Sindia. Sindia argued that the Treaties he was bound to respect could not embrace the Rana of Gohud, inasmuch as the pretensions of that family had been extinct and their territories had been in Sindia's possession for thirty years. The right, however, was clearly with the British Government both by the Treaty with Ambajee Ingliah and by conquest, and the discussions did not prevent Sindia from concluding the Treaty of defensive alliance with the British Government on 27th February 1804, although he shortly afterwards again hazarded this alliance by attacking and plundering the camp of the British Resident and detaining the Resident a prisoner.

One of the obstacles to the establishment of the peaceful policy adopted by Lord Cornwallis in 1805 was the retention of Gwalior and and Gohud from Sindia. The Governor General deemed it expedient to abandon the connection with the Rana independently of any reference to the settlement of differences with Sindia, and had no hesitation in resolving to transfer to Dowlut Rao Sindia the possession of Gwalior and Gohud. On this basis the Treaty with Sindia, dated 23rd November 1805, was concluded, and by a separate Treaty (No. XXXIV.) the pergunnahs of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajkerah were assigned to the Rana of Dholepore. The river Chumbul thus became the boundary between Sindia's territories and Dholepore.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXXI.

Dholepore.

Maharana Keerut Sing lived to a great age. He died in 1836, and was succeeded by the present Chief Bhugwunt Sing. This Chief rendered assistance to the fugitives from Gwalior in 1857; but his Minister Deo Huns incurred the displeasure of Government by plundering villages in the Agra district. In 1862, in consequence of the intrigues of Deo Huns and his attempts to subvert the authority of his Chief, it was found necessary to remove him to Benares, where he has been placed under surveillance.

Bhugwunt Sing has received the right of adoption (No. III.) He is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns. His territory covers an area of 1,626 square miles, contains a population of 500,000, and yields a revenue of Rupees 6,00,000. The military force of the State consists of about 2,000 men.

No. XXXI.

TREATY between the COMPANY and MAHARAJAH LUCKINDAR BAHADOOR, Rana of Gohud.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made and concluded at Fort William in Bengal, between the HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL for the affairs of the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, on behalf of the said Company, on the one part; and MAHARAJAH LUCKINDAR BAHADOOR, Rana of Gohud, for himself and his successors on the other part, *viz.*:—

ARTICLE 1.

Perpetual friendship shall take place between the English Company and Maharajah Luckindar Bahadoor and their successors; and an alliance be established between them for the prosecution of the objects hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE 2.

Whenever a war shall actually take place between the contracting parties and the Mahrattas, if Maharajah Luckindar Bahadoor shall require the assistance of an English force from the Company for the defence of his country, or for the acquisition of territory, such a force, proportioned to the exigency of the service, shall be immediately sent on his requisition, made in writing, to the Commanding Officer of the

nearest station of the Company's troops, shall remain with him as long as he shall require it, and return when he shall dismiss it. The expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the Maharajah at the fixed monthly rate of twenty thousand Muchlidar Rupees of the currency of Benares, or any other species of Rupees of the same intrinsic amount, for each battalion of sepoys, on its present establishment, with its proportion of artillery. The payment to commence on the day when the said force shall pass the borders of the Company's dominions or the dominions of the Nabob of Oude, and cease on the period stipulated for its return to either; four coss being allowed for each day's march.

ARTICLE 3.

This force shall be employed for the defence of the Maharajah's dominions against all foreign or domestic enemies, or for the enlargement of his dominions by conquest on the Mahrattas.

ARTICLE 4.

Whatever countries shall be acquired from the Mahrattas, in pursuance of this Treaty, by the troops of the Company or of the Maharajah, separately or in conjunction, whether by war or Treaty, except the fifty-six mahals which constitute the Maharajah's jaghire, and which are not now in the possession of the Mahrattas, shall be shared in the following proportions, *viz.*, nine annas to the Company, and seven annas to the Maharajah. The mean amount of the gross revenue of the whole shall be ascertained by Ameens, chosen by each party, on the collections made in the ten preceding years; and the amount of the Company's share, as determined by the said Ameens, after deducting the charges of collection which are customary in such countries, shall be fixed and paid by the Maharajah as a perpetual tribute to the Company; and the lands and forts shall be ceded to the Maharajah.

ARTICLE 5.

In case it shall be judged advisable to employ the combined forces of the Company and the Maharajah in any hostile operations against the Mahrattas beyond the borders of the Maharajah's dominions, on

requisition made to him in writing from this Government, he shall furnish ten thousand horse for such service, and each party shall bear his own separate expense; and if, upon the return of the English forces towards their own borders, the Maharajah shall have occasion for their services, and shall make a requisition to retain them, from the instant of such requisition he shall pay their charge in the same manner as stipulated in the second Article. But it shall not be required of the Maharajah, nor be in the power of this Government, to detach or employ his troops beyond the furtherest borders of Eogein and Indoor without his special consent.

ARTICLE 6.

Whenever the English forces are employed for the defence of the Maharajah's country, or for the acquisition of territory, the service to be performed shall be prescribed by himself; but the mode of executing it shall be left to the direction of the Officer commanding the English troops.

ARTICLE 7.

Whenever the combined troops of the Company and the Maharajah shall be employed in any remote operations, the Commanding Officer of the English forces shall consult the Rajah upon all services to be performed; but the ultimate decision in case of a difference of opinion, and the mode of conducting such services, shall be left entirely to the Commanding Officer of the English forces, with a reservation of the Maharajah's complete authority over his own troops.

ARTICLE 8.

Whenever peace shall be concluded between the Company and the Mahratta State, the Maharajah shall be included as a party in the Treaty which shall be made for that purpose; and his present possessions, together with the fort of Gwalior, which of old belongs to the family of the Maharajah, if it shall then be in his possession, and such countries as he shall have acquired in the course of the war, and which it shall then be stipulated to leave in his hands, shall be guaranteed to him by such Treaty.

ARTICLE 9.

No English factory shall be established in the dominions of the Maharajah; no persons of any denomination shall be sent into his dominions on the part of the English Company, or with the license of the Governor General and Council, without his previous consent; neither shall his ryots be pressed for any military service, nor any authority exercised over them but his own.

Signed, sealed, and concluded at Fort William, this 2nd day of December, in the year of Our Lord 1779.

No. XXXII.

TREATY with RAJAH UMBAJEE RAO ENGLAH, 1803.

TREATY of Amity and Alliance between the HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAJAH UMBAJEE RAO ENGLAH, providing for the relinquishment to the Honourable Company of certain districts, including the Forts of Gwalior, Gohud, and others hitherto held in farm by Rajah Umbajee, and for the guarantee, on the part of the Honourable Company, to Rajah Umbajee, of certain portions of country including the Fort of Narwar and others, to be held by him in sovereignty, concluded by HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL GERARD LAKE, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by his EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD, MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the land forces serving in the British possessions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and by RAJAH UMBAJEE RAO ENGLAH, for himself, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

A permanent friendship and alliance is established between the Honourable Company and Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, and between their heirs and successors. In conformity to the friendship established, the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both, and neither party shall swerve from this obligation.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXXII.

Dholepore.

ARTICLE 2.

Rajah Umbajee hereby agrees to deliver over, without delay or evasion, to the Company's Government, the fortress of Gwalior, with the districts undermentioned, which have been hitherto held by him in farm, with the forts situated in them, whenever the Officers of the Company's Government may be deputed for the purpose of taking possession of them; and further agrees that these districts and forts may be disposed of as may appear expedient to the British Government, relinquishing on his part all farther claims on any account whatever to the said districts and forts :—

Gwalior Khas	Rs.	40,000
Atree and others, five mahals, Chummerch, Bower, Salbye, and Chounara	„	1,50,000
Allahpore	„	40,000
Summoulee	„	60,000
Puhorghur and others, of talook Inkurwarce ...	„	1,00,000
Talook Jetawur	„	25,000
Pergunnah Dolpore	„	1,50,000
„ Baree	„	2,00,000
„ Rajakeera	„	60,000
„ Binde, and its talooks	„	2,20,000
„ Attere	„	1,10,000
„ Phoonp	„	20,000
Talook Oomree	„	35,000
„ Balawa	„	30,000
„ Ammow	„	1,00,000
„ Jagnee	„	30,000
Seroy Choolah	„	10,000
Doondree	„	40,000
Ahnoun	„	1,00,000
Noorabad	„	25,000
Attowra	„	25,000
Bahadurpore	„	30,000
Ballaittee	„	20,000
Gurwas	„	15,000
Hawellee Gohud	„	50,000
Behut	„	50,000
Sooklharree	„	8,000
Carried over, Rupees		17,43,000

				Brought forward, Rupees		17,43,000
Talook Aman	...	...	...	...	„	25,000
Inderkee	...	...	...	...	„	50,000
Budhaik	...	...	...	...	„	18,000
Bhandere	...	...	...	...	„	2,00,000
Nhodah	...	...	...	...	„	30,000
Lehar and six others, forming the Zillah Kutchwakra				...	„	2,00,000
Gaojera	...	...	...	...	„	10,000
Kuttoullee	...	...	...	...	„	2,00,000
Lawunkalan	...	...	...	...	„	30,000
Pergunnah Noh	...	...	...	...	„	50,000
„ Betwa	...	...	...	...	„	50,000
„ Deoghur	...	...	...	...	„	50,000
					Rupees	26,56,000

ARTICLE 3.

In consideration of the friendship and attachment to the Honourable Company manifested by Rajah Umbajee by the engagements entered into on his part by the present Treaty, the Honourable East India Company do hereby guarantee to the Rajah and to his heirs and successors the possession in sovereignty of the fort of Narwar and the districts undermentioned, which are reported by the Officers of the Rajah to be now in his possession, with the forts situated in them. The Honourable Company shall demand no tribute or rent whatever from Rajah Umbajee on account of these possessions.

Narwar Khas	...	...	...	...	Rs.	9,000
Talook Surwarreen	...	...	...	...	„	9,000
„ Bara Doongree		...	...	...	„	4,500
„ Digdoullee and Cheras		...	...	...	„	8,000
„ Rajaghur	...	...	...	...	„	7,500
„ Guneshkera	...	...	...	...	„	3,500
„ Barye, &c.	...	...	...	...	„	1,000
„ Ray	...	...	...	...	„	4,000
„ Saseram	...	...	...	...	„	5,000
„ Souknee	...	...	...	...	„	7,000
„ Kureeawul	...	...	...	...	„	10,000
„ Deoghur	...	...	...	...	„	1,500
„ Moorseree	...	...	...	...	„	5,000
				Carried over, Rupees		75,000

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXXII.

Dholepore.

				Brought forward, Rupees		75,000
Talook Gopaulpore	...	...	...	...	„	5,000
„ Doongerpoor and Magrounee				...	„	25,000
„ Pattye Kurrye ...	...	...	...	...	„	6,000
„ Beeturwas, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	„	46,200
Villages of Gwalior, which have been attached to Narwar, *viz.*, Rampore, Bounee, and Buseree				...	„	5,000
Doodakhaner	...	...	...	...	„	10,000
Sear	...	...	...	...	„	12,000
Subulghur and nine others		...	...	...	„	1,25,000
Beejipore and two others		...	...	...	„	47,000
Pouree	...	...	...	...	„	51,000
Sersye and Paren	...	...	...	...	„	4,000
Utulpore Beejrawan	...	...	...	...	„	5,000
Lawan, of Pergunnah Shadoura		...	...	...	„	2,500
Doulaghur Kursena	...	...	...	...	„	5,500
Talook Benouree	...	...	...	...	„	2,000
Budriţa and Village Kera, and two others			...	...	„	12,000
Negounee	...	...	...	...	„	1,500
Villages of Enam Chutree, Trimukjee, &c.			...	...	„	10,000
Pergunah Googul Chuttree		...	...	...	„	45,000
Talook Alunpore	...	...	...	...	„	25,000
„ Koonch	...	...	...	...	„	1,50,000
„ Sepree	...	...	...	...	„	50,000
„ Kolarus	...	...	...	...	„	50,000
„ Irnee	...	...	...	...	„	20,000
„ Kearah	...	...	...	...	„	7,000
„ Terait	...	...	...	...	„	7,000
„ Oochar Bubraolee		...	...	...	„	15,000
„ Eawur, Chupar, and Badaoon			...	...	„	1,500
Village Kooneru	...	...	...	...	„	3,000
Talook Alkee Beelhree			...	...	„	2,500
„ Chergawun	...	...	...	...	„	6,000
„ Ranaghur and Kergawun		...	...	...	„	6,000
„ Mokuree	...	...	...	...	„	10,000
„ Boosbera	...	...	...	...	„	2,000
„ Gurwaee	...	...	...	...	„	7,000
„ Lamrut Berutch		...	...	...	„	7,000
Village Gatta Budoura		...	...	...	„	4,000
„ Derut	...	...	...	...	„	5,000
				Carried over, Rupees		8,72,700

	Brought forward, Rupees				8,72,700
Talook Talood ...	...	...	...	„	10,000
Roomalee Burwa Sagur	...	...	...	„	10,000
„ Sesye ...	...	...	...	„	10,000
Talook Dooan Berye ...	...	...	...	„	10,000
„ Bangpoone ...	...	...	...	„	4,000
Pergunnah Mamohunee	...	...	...	„	25,000
			Rupees	...	9,41,700

ARTICLE 4.

Rajah Umbajee shall not entertain in his service or in any manner give admission to any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the English Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Rajah Umbajee, during the period of this or any future war which may take place with the enemies of the British Government in the vicinity of his possessions, shall join the Company's army with the whole of his troops; and in this event, although the Rajah retains the sole command of his own army, he agrees to act in the war agreeably to the advice and counsel of the Commander of the Company's troops.

ARTICLE 6.

Whereas, in consequence of the third Article of the present Treaty, the Honorable Company becomes guarantee to Rajah Umbajee for the security of his country against external enemies, Rajah Umbajee hereby agrees that, if any misunderstanding should arise between him and any other State, the Rajah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's government, that the government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Rajah Umbajee may demand aid from the Company's government. In the event above stated in this Article, it will be granted; and Rajah Umbajee agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expense of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other chieftains of Hindostan.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXXII.

Dholepore.

ARTICLE 7.

The guns, ammunition, and military stores, now in the forts, to be delivered over to the Honourable Company, shall be considered the property of the Honourable Company. Rajah Umbajee is at the same time empowered to carry off whatever money, grain, or property of any other description than that above-mentioned, which may be in the forts, and no interruption shall be given on the part of the Company's Officers to his so doing.

ARTICLE 8.

The Honourable Company agree that Rajah Umbajee, whenever he may make a request to that purpose, shall be allowed to reside with his relations and family and property in whatever place, within the Company's dominions, he may choose, without any molestation on the part of the Company's government.

ARTICLE 9.

In the event of a peace being concluded between the Honourable Company and the Mahratta States, the Honourable Company shall consider Rajah Umbajee included in the Treaty as an ally of the Company.

ARTICLE 10.

If any enemy of both the parties should invade the country of Umbajee, and the English army act in concert with the troops of Rajah Umbajee in expelling the enemy, in this case the Rajah Umbajee shall not be liable to any expense on account of the Honourable Company's troops.

The above Treaty, comprised in ten Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, at Surhindee, in the Soubah of Ukburrabad, on the 16th day of December 1803 of the Christian era, corresponding with the 1st Ramzan, 1218 Hegira, and with the 2nd of Poos Soodee, 1860 Sumbut, and under the seal and signature of Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, at , on the 16th day of December 1803 of the Christian era, corresponding with the of 1818 Hegira, and with the of 1860 Sumbut. When a Treaty, containing the above ten Articles,

shall be delivered to Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General in Council, the present Treaty, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, shall be returned.

Ratified on the 15th January 1804.

No. XXXIII.

Treaty with the Ranah of Gohud, 1804.

Treaty of Amity and Alliance, between the Honourable the East India Company and Maharaj Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckinder Bahadoor, providing for the guarantee, on the part of the Honourable Company, of the country of Gohud and others, to be held by Maharaj Ranah in sovereignty, and for the payment, on the part of the Maharaj Ranah, of a subsidiary force from the Honourable Company; concluded by His Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by His Excellency the Most Noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief of all the land force serving in the British possessions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Maharaj Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Bahadoor, for himself, his heirs and successors.

Article 1.

A permanent friendship and alliance is established between the Honourable Company and Maharaj Ranah Kerrut Sing Bahadoor, and between their heirs and successors. In conformity to the friendship established, the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2.

The Honourable the East India Company hereby agree to establish Maharaj Ranah Kerrut Sing in the sovereignty of his hereditary countries of Gohud and the undermentioned districts to be possessed by him,

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXXIII.

Dholepore.

his heirs and successors, free from all deductions, under the guarantee of the Honourable Company:—

Gwalior Khas.
Antree and others, five mahals.
Antree.
Chummuck.
Powan.
Salbye and Chunour.
Ulluhpore.
Summoulee.
Puharghur and others, composing talook Suhurwarree.
Talook Jetwur.
Pergunnah Buide, with its talooks.
„ Phomp.
Talook Oomree.
„ Ballawa.
„ Jugnee.
Seroy Choolah.
Doondree.
Ahnoun.
Noorabad.
Attowra.
Bahadurpore.
Baluittee.
Curwas.
Hawellee Gohud.
Behut.
Talook Sookulharee.
„ Amaun.
Inderkee.
Bhandere.
Nhodah.
Lahar and others, forming zillah Katch Wakar,—
Lahar.
Rampoom.
Kuksees.
Kuthoonuda.
Baksa.
Gopalpoom.
Goojirra.
Kuttoulee.
Lawan Kalan.
Pergunnah Moh.
„ Ratwa.
Talook Deoghur.

ARTICLE 3.

Three battalions of the Honourable Company's sepoys shall be permanently stationed with Maharaj Ranah for the protection of his country, the expenses of which shall be regularly paid by Maharaj Ranah to the Honourable Company every month, at the monthly rate of twenty-five thousand Lucknow Sicca Rupees, or Rupees of the same standard value, for each battalion, amounting to the monthly sum of seventy-five thousand Rupees, or nine lakhs of Rupees annually. In the event of a failure on the part of the Maharaj Ranah, in the regular monthly payment of the expenses of the battalions, the Honourable Company's government retains to itself the right of appointing a person to superintend the collection of the above amount from the country.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharaj Ranah agrees that the possession of the fortress and city of Gwalior shall be permanently vested in the Honourable Company's government, and that it shall be at the option of the government to station the Honourable Company's troops in whichever of the other forts or places of strength in the Ranah's country, and at whatever time the government may deem expedient, with the exception of Gohud; and to level such forts and places of strength in the Ranah's country, with the exception of Gohud, as to the government may appear advisable.

ARTICLE 5.

The Honourable Company shall not demand any tribute from the country delivered over to Maharaj Ranah Kerrut Sing.

ARTICLE 6.

In the event of any enemy of the Honourable Company evincing a disposition to attack the countries lately taken possession of by the Honourable Company in Hindostan, Maharaj Ranah agrees to send the whole of his forces to their assistance, and to exert himself to the utmost of his power to repel the enemy, and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

ARTICLE 7.

As, by the second Article of the present Treaty, the Honourable Company becomes guarantee to Maharaj Ranah for the security of his country against external enemies, Maharaj Ranah hereby agrees that, if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the circar of any other chieftain, Maharaj Ranah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's government, that the government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maharaj Ranah may employ the Honourable Company's troops, stationed for the protection of his country, against the opposite party.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXXIII.

Dholepore.

ARTICLE 8.

Although Maharaj Ranah retains the exclusive command of his own army, yet he hereby agrees to act, during the period of a war, in conformity to the advice and counsel of the Commander of the Company's troops.

ARTICLE 9.

Maharaj Ranah shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to any English or French subjects, or any other persons from amongst the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the British Government.

The above Treaty, comprised in nine Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, at Beanah, on the 17th day of January 1804, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 3rd of Sowall, 1218 Hegira, and with the 20th of Maugh, 1816 Sumbut, and under the seal and signature of Maharaj Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckinder Bahadoor, at Gwalior, on the 29th day of January 1804, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 15th of Sowall, 1218 Hegira, and with the 3rd Phagoon 1860 Sumbut. When a Treaty containing the above nine Articles shall be delivered to the Maharajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckinder Bahadoor, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General in Council, the present Treaty, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, shall be returned.

Governor General's Small Seal.	Rana's Seal.

Ratified 2nd March 1804.

No. XXXIV.

Treaty with the Ranah of Gohud, 1806.

Treaty between the Honourable the English East India Company and Maharajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckinder Bahadoor, providing for the relinquishment to the Honourable Company of the country and fort of Gohud and others, on the part of Ranah Kerrut Sing, and for the investiture, on the part of the Honourable Company, of Ranah Kerrut Sing, in the sovereignty of the districts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajekeerah, concluded by Mr. Græme Mercer, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Baronet, Governor General of all the British possessions in the East Indies, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Maharajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckinder Bahadoor, for himself, his heirs and successors.

Article 1.

Whereas a Treaty of amity and alliance was concluded on the 29th day of January 1804, corresponding with the 15th day of Sowall, 1218 Hegira, and with the 3rd Phagoon, 1860 Summut, between the Honourable the English East India Company and Maharajah Ranah Kerrut Sing, providing for mutual advantages to be derived by the contracting parties; and whereas, from the inability of Maharajah Ranah to settle the country of Gohud and others, and to fulfil the engagements therein entered into with the Honourable Company, for the payment of the subsidiary force of the Honourable Company's troops, the advantages proposed for both the contracting parties have entirely failed, the Honourable the English East India Company and Maharajah Kerrut Sing hereby agree that the Treaty above-mentioned shall be considered as null and void.

Article 2.

Maharajah Ranah hereby agrees to relinquish the possession of the country and fort of Gohud, and of the other districts guaranteed to him by the former Treaty, to the Officers of the British Government, to be disposed of as may appear expedient to the Honourable Company.

Article 3.

The Honourable Company from the consideration that the failure in the stipulations of the former Treaty, on the part of Maharajah

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXXIV.

Dholepore.

Ranah, has arisen from inability and want of means, is inclined to grant to Maharajah Ranah an adequate provision, and hereby agrees that the districts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajekeerah, agreeably to a separate schedule, containing a detailed statement of the villages which compose these districts, shall be delivered over to Maharajah Ranah in sovereignty to him, his heirs and successors. Maharajah Ranah on his part agrees that he will not enter into any disputes with the possessors of the neighbouring districts respecting the ancient boundaries of these pergunnahs, of which the extent shall remain the same as before the Ranah took possession of them.

ARTICLE 4.

As by the third Article of the present Treaty the districts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajekeerah, have, in conformity to the request of Maharajah Ranah, been granted to him in sovereignty, and will remain exempt from all orders of the Adawlut, or other demands of the Honourable Company, Maharajah Ranah hereby agrees to take upon himself the responsibility of adjusting all disputes which may arise, either external or internal, and no responsibility for assistance or protection remains with the Honourable Company.

The above Treaty, comprised in four Articles, framed in conformity to the Articles agreed upon by the contracting parties at Gwalior, on the 19th December 1805, corresponding with the 28th of Ramzaun, 1220 Hegira, and with the 14th of Poos, 1862 Summut, has been duly concluded, under the seals and signatures of Mr. Græme Mercer and of Maharajah Ranah Kerrut Sing, in the vicinity of Agra, on the 10th day of January 1806, corresponding with 19th of Sowall, 1220 Hegira, and with the 6th of Maug, 1862 Summut, and delivered to the parties respectively.

When a Treaty, containing the above four Articles, shall be delivered to Maharajah Ranah Kerrut Sing, under the seal and signature of the Honourable the Governor General in Council, the present Treaty, under the seal and signature of Mr. Græme Mercer, shall be returned.

The Ranah's Seal.

This Treaty was ratified by the Honourable the Governor General in Council, the 8th March 1806.

The Company's Seal.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.
„ G. UDNY.
„ J. LUMSDEN.

A Detail of the Villages attached to the pergunnahs of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajekeerah, as delivered over in sovereignty to Maharajah Ranah Kerrut Sing.

PERGUNNAH DHOLEPORE.

Dholepore, 2 villages.
Ackberpoor.
Maleepoora.
Shukhopoora Serai Mulik, 2 villages.
Mohabat Nuggur.
Oudeypore.
Heidulpoor, 2 villages.
Oodhanpoor.
Atrawlee.
Hindrawlee.
Ooreila.
Allahpoora.
Bugpoora.
Bugchowlee.
Beelpoor Lodha.
Bahaderpoor.
Beisanah.
Bhojepoor.
Busee Sawunta.
Busee Laloo, 3 villages.
Barounda, 5 villages.
Bagherutpoora.
Bishnouda, 3 villages.
Bawunteepoora.
Bussee Bheilgowa.
Bheilgawa.
Tukawlee, 2 villages.
Poorainee Selimpoor, 2 villages.
Putchgawah, 5 villages.
Putrora Buzoorg.
Patrora Khoord.
Jahkee.
Jugreapoora.
Jehanpoor Titka, 2 villages.
Jerowlee.
Cheekora Buzoorg.
Cheekora Khoord.
Chandpoor.
Takirpoor.
Doongurpoor, 2 villages.
Doweira.
Dhoulie Dowltabad, 2 villages.
Dheemoree, 2 villages.
Ajoura, 2 villages.
Raceina.
Soorajpoora.
Selimpoor.
Surkun Kheira, 2 villages.
Seranee Shapoor, 2 villages.
Sultanpoor.
Sumoula Samoolee, 2 villages.
Sameeyoor.
Sunkhaoulee.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XXXIV.

Dholepore.

PERGUNNAH DHOLEPORE.—(*Continued.*)

Suhujpoor Jorpoor, 2 villages.
Shekhopoor Goojer.
Sundapoor, 2 villages.
Sandeh Secunderpoor, 3 villages.
Sadikpoor.
Toor Daneal, 2 villages.
Amberpoor Damanpoor.
Ferozepoor, 3 villages.
Firakhpoor.
Cazeepoora.
Cassimpoor, 2 villages.
Khera.
Curruckpoor.
Gurree Shadeera, 2 villages.
Lalipoor.
Mirzapoor.
Mullickpoor, 2 villages.
Mirzapoor Goojir.
Maraina.
Mahomedpoor Barrah, 5 villages.
Murha Baloo, 2 villages.
Mullooapoora.
Nirpoora.
Nusseerpoora.
Nughladanee.
Neeaong.
Hurnoda.
Kheilee Kurga.
Jageepoora.
Daun, Ferashpoora.
Gondpoor.
Tickeitpoor, 2 villages.
Burkhera Coomree, 3 villages.
Moraisee.
Andwa.
Khorea Kera.
Bukspoora
Jeelpoora.
Khomra.
Mahamudpoor.
Mundy.
Poorainee Kerka.
Bhamrowlee, 3 villages.
Thekra.
Sahunpoor.
Kheind.
Bussee Neeb.
Bitchea Buzoorg, 2 villages.
Sundea Keira.
Kookpoor.
Neibee.
Goorbapoora.
Morowlee.
Nugla Morowlee.

Total villages 154.

DISTRICT OF KOLAREE.

Kolaree, 2 villages.
Ajeipoor.
Omrara, 3 villages.
Bhudiana.
Buradhunoo, 2 villages.
Bhrawuttee.
Pureewa, 2 villages.
Peperhera.
Putheena.
Phoolpoor.
Thuree.
Pekuree.
Jugreeapoora.
Choorakhera.
Chitoura.
Sukwareh Rawutpoora, 2 villages.
Sursa Durrumpoor Kulleanpoor 3 villages.
Komperee.
Shaesteh Nuggur.
Kurreempoor Busateepoor, 2 villages.

DISTRICT OF KOLAREE.—(*Continued.*)

Kanasul.	Mulkanpoor.
Kurruckpoor.	Nugla Kurruckpoor.
Koolpooa.	Naickpoor.
Keimara.	Nudhera Khoord, 2 villages.
Malonnee, 4 villages.	Nowrungabad.
Nudhera Buzoorg.	Burkhera.
Mandpoor.	Nugla Tickoulee.
Moosulpoor.	Gurree Chareila, 2 villages.

Total villages 50.

DISTRICT OF MOKEAH.

Larumpoora.	Dobattee.
Mooneah Larumpoora, 3 villages.	Doolara.
Beperpoor.	Diaree.
Bibulpoor.	Dundowlee.
Burragong.	Lurroopoora.
Burawut.	Narowlee.
Buzeehowlee.	Sunjrowlee.
Boraimoree, 2 villages.	Surkowlee.
Berai Suckerwar.	Shuckutpoor, 2 villages.
Bodhpoor.	Seahpoor.
Bechoula, 3 villages.	Koorsunda, 2 villages.
Bhanpore.	Koth.
Boondea.	Kotai.
Phoolpoor.	Keerlee Pursounda, 2 villages.
Puttee.	Soharee, 2 villages.
Taudah.	Mangroul.
Jelalpoor.	Mooggurwara.
Jatowlee.	Marha Buzoorg.
Jerah.	Mahoree, 2 villages.
Chuprowlee, 2 villages.	Hunnootee Goojer.

Total villages 50.

A list of desolate Villages attached to Dholepore, according to the Lists of the Canoongo, from which no collections were made in the year 1212 Fuslee.

Hewura, jaghire of Peerzadehs.	Bysack, jaghire of Mookund Misser.
Deryapoor, ditto of Asawlut Khan, Affghan.	Gowar, ditto of Balmokund Misser.
	Bohareepoor, ditto of a Byrage.

Total jaghires 5.

DESOLATE VILLAGES ATTACHED TO DHOLEPORE.—(*Continued.*)

Koornuggur.	Mahomedpoor.
Juloopoora.	Kotta.
Goreipoor.	Rodeira.
Burpoor Bazdoran.	Bussee Jalier.
Burreepoora.	Kooa Khera.
Bechoula.	Bussee Ghose.
Doongerpoor.	Lutcowlee.
Selimpoor.	Gorha.
Baree.	Keirlee.
Syrone.	Sooksonee.
Putpooree.	Sookpoora.
Kotta.	Karokheit.
Rajai Khoord.	Manpoor Ahungaran.
Rajai Buzoorg.	Manpoor Sheshehgaram.
Cuderna.	Batee.
Banoulee Mahomedpoor.	Goordha.
Bussee Dang.	Toorkijha.
Bussee Khomb.	Chachooghur.

Total villages 36.

Grand Total, villages in pergunnah Dholepore, 200.

PERGUNNAH BAREE.

Baree Khass, 4 villages.	Soneipoor.
Ekta.	Goronda.
Deenpoor.	Khanpoor Goojir.
Suttanpoor.	Khanpoor Mahomedpoor.
Adimpoor.	Meer, 2 villages.
Hymutpoor.	Despoora.
Oomsee Shehkarpoor, 2 villages.	Dhoreir, 4 villages.
Budreila.	Dhoorwas.
Bhureilee.	Nugla Gullowlee.
Koombre.	Nugla Badoura, 2 villages.
Bijowlee, 3 villages.	Mowa Khera, 2 villages.
Berja Budespoor Daroun.	Dhanwaree, 2 villages.
Toantree.	Bhewaee.
Peproun, 4 villages.	Rheittee.
Poora Madaree.	Ruttunpoor, 3 villages.
Nuckeepoor.	Rampoor.
Cunchunpoor, 4 villages.	Sohan.
Maharajpoor, 2 villages.	Selimpoor, 6 villages.

PERGUNNAH BAREE.—(*Continued.*)

Dowlut Serai.
Tamoulee.
Hansahi, 2 villages.
Kankrey.
Jumhora.
Berhar Bumunpoor, 2 villages.
Kurreeyma.
Nuksoond.
Mamodhun, 2 villages.
Gohamani.
Allapoor Nijampoor, 2 villages.
Sunkource.
Dadoor.
Allyghur.
Puglee.
Jemalpoor.
Hoossainpoor, 2 villages.
Danowra.
Rozapoor.
Omree.
Kohela.
Munsoora, 2 villages.
Morai.
Ruperspoor.
Sulcemabad.
Sonoura, 4 villages.
Kasoutti Khera.
Kheirlee.
Cooncootta.
Gotakhor.
Nundrowlee, 2 villages.
Nidhara.
Nanoulee Sookha.
Nanoulee Nundha.
Noorha.
Nuneira Perthee Sing.
Sewursappose, 3 villages.
Kakowlee, 3 villages.
Suckroda Khera, 3 villages.
Cookra Makra, 2 villages.
Neeb Kheira.
Bussee Moollee.
Seemroullee.
Sangowree.
Angahi, 3 villages.
Doongrindee.
Laloutree.
Poee.
Pooryzindeh.
Bansree, 2 villages.
Turwa.
Sahindee, 6 villages.
Surantee, 3 villages.
Ghounree.
Dhounspore, 2 villages.
Cassimpoor Kusooah, 2 villages.
Sagaur.
Rehal.
Anlatee, 2 villages.
Taalookeh Sermuttra, 19 villages.
Billonneh, 2 villages.
Rejorinee, 2 villages.
Purbainee.
Uttersooma.

Total villages 176.

DISTRICT OF BUSAREE.

Busorce Khas Turf.
Bhoosa, 7 villages.
Moharee.
Hudun.
Bhagtul.
Moonduk.
Pattra.
Rampoor.
Samoulee.
Berai Barout.
Naneeree Chundoo.
Palee.

DISTRICT OF BUSAREE.—(*Continued.*)

Kundawra.	Bharlee, 2 villages.
Jaruk.	Kusoha.
Mei.	Hungota, 2 villages.

Total villages 25.

DISTRICT OF JUPOWLEE.

Jupowlee Khas, 6 villages.	Cootubpoor.
Afzulpoor.	Lalounee.
Arwa.	Luckeepoora.
Bilownee.	Mihrolee.
Redawolee.	Morawlee.
Juggowda Ghurree.	Moobarickpoor.
Jehanpoor Weiran.	Nugla Dholekha.

Total villages 19.

DISTRICT OF PEPPERHUTT.

Pepperhutt Khas, 2 villages.	Bhuround.
Rankhutt.	Nandunpoor.
Goorgaha.	Bhuroun.
Bhur Koojra.	Peper Khodamir.
Noorpoor.	

Total villages 10.

DISTRICT OF SEYPOW.

Seypow Khas, 4 villages.	Nounera Rawut.
Tusgoon.	Hajeypoor.
Peprawa, 5 villages.	Sunra.
Nugla Jugta.	Rujora Kulan.
Aree.	Rujora Khoord, 3 villages.
Coolwa.	

Total villages 20.

DISTRICT OF BUSSEE.

Bussee Khas, 4 villages.	Malounee.
Buderka.	Jumalpoor.
Jarowlee.	Suykunna Khoreeda, 3 villages.
Deonaree.	Catree, 3 villages.
Rajpoor.	Golee.
Sungora.	

Total villages 18.

DISTRICT OF SUCKRA.

Suckra Turf Nahar.
Rawut, 10 villages.
Doojunpoora.
Arouda Puttee Turf Chobda.
Suckra Turf Surbjeeth.
Suckra Turf Sookjeeta.

Total, Villages 14.

A list of desolate Villages attached to the pergunnah of Baree according to the list of the Canoongo, from which no collections were made in the year 1212 *Fuslee.*

Junpoora.
Mirzapoor.
Ooliassa.
Bisonda.
Jeroree.
Sumerdha.
Zumboora Buzoorg.
Aitimadpoor.
Bunwa.
Joojowlee.
Fureedpoor.
Mehmapoor.
Goonjpoora.
Goonjrounda.
Hassai.
Cassai.
Nunah Saleh.
Sumhola.
Bozeedpoor.

Total villages 19.

Grand Total, villages in pergunnah Baree, 301.

PERGUNNAH RAJAH CERAH.

Kusbeh Turf Joora, 2 villages 7 biswas.
Kusbeh Turf Mudwar, 13 biswas.
Joonawud Suckroda, 2 villages.
Deogur, 2 villages.
Baburpoor.
Sunkowlee Kulan.
Nareila, 3 villages.
Bagwonpoor.
Judapoor Jarra, 3 villages 5 biswas.
Jeetpoor.
Condla.
Hutwaree, 2 villages 10 biswas.
Maroulee, 2 villages 10 biswas.
Nagur.
Daggee.
Bidar.
Carrealpoor.
Backpowla Matowlee, 2 villages.
Khanpoor.
Shekhpoor.
Soonmullee.
Neemdanda.
Garroopoora.
Doongerpoor.
Bajmah Waghyreh, 11 villages 15 biswas.
Guneidee.
Bussee Turf Kublall, 1 village 10 biswas.
Zameen Bahadurpoor.
Bussee Narain and Ajibe Singh, 2 villages 10 biswas.
Buchporee.

PERGUNNAH RAJAH CERAH.—*(Continued..)*

Pulwa.	Poorae Dummee.
Bursla.	Kareeapoor Radhai, 2 villages.
Deyra.	Gurrateh.
Paharee.	Ghurree Jafeh, 2 villages.

Grand Total, villages in pergunnah Rajah Cerah, 64.

The Rannah's Seal.

BHURTPORE.

THIS Jat principality was founded by a freebooter named Birj, who held the village of Sinsunnee in the pergunnah of Deeg; but the power of the State was chiefly extended during the decline of the Mogul Empire by his great-grandson Sooruj Mull, who was killed in 1763. Sooruj Mull left five sons, three of whom administered the State of Bhurtpore in succession. During the rule of the third son Namul Sing, the fourth son Runjeet Sing rebelled and called in the aid of Nujjuf Khan, who stripped the family of all their possessions except the fort of Bhurtpore, which was held by Runjeet Sing. At the intercession of the widow of Sooruj Mull, however, he restored to the family lands yielding nine lakhs of Rupees. On the death of Nujjuf Khan, Sindia possessed himself of all his territories including Bhurtpore, but again at the intercession of the widow of Sooruj Mull, he gave to Runjeet Sing eleven pergunnahs yielding ten lakhs of Rupees, to which three pergunnahs yielding four lakhs were subsequently added as a reward for services rendered to General Perron. These fourteen pergunnahs now constitute the State of Bhurtpore.

At the commencement of the Mahratta war in 1803 the British Government concluded a Treaty (No. XXXV.) with Runjeet Sing, and in October 1803 conferred upon him the districts of Kishengurh, Kuthower, Rewaree, Gokul, and Saher. After the battle of Deeg, Holkar took refuge in the fort of Bhurtpore whither he was pursued by Lord Lake. His surrender was demanded, but Runjeet Sing refused to give him up. The fort was besieged. Runjeet Sing made a memorable defence and repelled four assaults with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Fearing eventual defeat, however, and being unable from the exhaustion of his resources to continue the war, Runjeet Sing surrendered the fort, and agreed to expel Holkar from his territories. A new

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Treaty (No. XXXVI.) was concluded with him, by which he agreed to pay an indemnity of twenty lakhs of Rupees, seven of which were subsequently remitted, and was guaranteed in the territories which he held previously to the accession of the British Government. The pergunnahs which had been granted to him in 1803 were resumed. Notwithstanding the leniency with which he had been treated, and the protection secured to him by this alliance from the rapacity of the Mahrattas, neither Runjeet Sing nor his successor ever showed any attachment to the British Government.

Maharajah Runjeet Sing died in 1805, leaving four sons; he was succeeded by the eldest, Rundheer Sing, who died in 1823 and was succeeded by his brother Buldeo Sing. After a rule of about eighteen months, Buldeo Sing died, leaving a son Bulwunt Sing, then six years of age, whose succession was recognized by the British Government; he was opposed and cast into prison by his cousin Doorjun Sal, who had laid claims to the succession on Rundheer Sing's death. The Resident at Delhi moved out a force for the support of the rightful heir, but their march was stopped by Government, who did not consider that the recognition of the heir apparent during the life of his father imposed on it any obligation to maintain him in opposition to the wishes of the Chiefs and people. While Doorjun Sal professed to leave the decision of his claims to the British Government, he made vast preparations to maintain them by force; he was secretly supported by the neighbouring Rajpoot and Mahratta States. The excitement threatened to end in a protracted war, and accordingly, with a view to the preservation of the public peace, Government determined to depose the usurper and place Bulwunt Sing in power. The fort of Bhurtpore was stormed on 18th January 1826 and dismantled, Doorjun Sal was carried a prisoner to Allahabad, and the young Maharajah was established in the succession under the regency of his mother and the superintendence of a Political Agent. The Ranee was removed in 1826 and the Ministers of the State were formed into a Council of Regency.

In 1835 Bulwunt Sing was put in charge of the administration; he died in 1853 and was succeeded by his only son Juswunt Sing, the present Maharajah, a minor. The administration is at present conducted by a council consisting of five Sirdars under the superintendence of a Political

Agent. The Maharajah has received a Sunnud (No. III.) conferring on him the right of adoption; he is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

The area of Bhurtpore is 1,974 square miles, the population 650,000, and the revenue Rupees 21,00,000. Bhurtpore pays no tribute and no contribution to any local corps or contingent. The army consists of 3,368 infantry, 2,214 cavalry, and 313 artillery.

No. XXXV.

TREATY with the RAJAH of BHURTPORE, 1803.

TREATY concluded between His EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL GERARD LAKE, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's forces in the East Indies, on the part of His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD, MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of all the land forces serving in the British possessions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, and MAHARAJAH BESHOINDER SEWAEE RUNJEET SING BAHADOOR, Rajah of Bhurtpore.

ARTICLE 1.

Perpetual friendship shall be maintained between Maharajah Beshoinder Sewaee Runjeet Sing Bahadoor, Bahadoor Jung, and the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 2.

The friends and enemies of either State shall be the friends and enemies of both.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government shall never interfere in the concerns of the Maharajah's country, nor exact any tribute from him.

ARTICLE 4.

If an enemy should invade the territories of the Honourable Company, the Maharajah hereby engages to furnish to the English the aid

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Bhurtpore.

of his troops in the expulsion of such enemy; and, in like manner, the Honourable Company engages to assist the Maharajah with its forces in defending his dominions against external attacks.

The sincerity of this engagement is attested on the Holy Bible.

Dated the 29th day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1803, *corresponding with the* 11*th day of the month of Jemmaudee-ul-Saunee, in the year* 1218 *Hegira.*

(True copy.)

(Signed) G. LAKE.

N. B.—The above Treaty was ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 22nd October 1803.

No. XXXVI.

TREATY with the RAJAH of BHURTPORE, 1805.

TREATY of amity and alliance between the HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJAH SEWAEE BESHOINDER RUNJEET SING BAHADOOR, BAHADOOR JUNG, settled by HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL GERARD, LORD LAKE, Baron of Delhi and Laswaree, and Aston Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council of all the British possessions, and Captain General of all the British land forces in the East Indies, in behalf of the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and by MAHARAJAH SEWAEE BESHOINDER RUNJEET SING BAHADOOR, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

A firm and permanent friendship is established between the Honourable the English East India Company and Maharajah Sewaee

Bahadoor Runjeet Sing Bahadoor, and between their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

As friendship has been established between the two States, the friends and enemies of one of the parties shall be considered the friends and enemies of both, and an adherence to this condition shall be constantly observed by both States.

ARTICLE 3.

Whereas circumstances have occurred which have interrupted the friendship formerly subsisting between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Runjeet Sing Bahadoor, which friendship is now renewed, in order to prevent the recurrence of such circumstances, the Maharajah agrees, as a security to the British Government, that one of his sons shall constantly remain with the Officer who may command the British forces in the Soubahs of Delhi or Agra, until such time as the British Government may be perfectly satisfied in regard to the Maharajah's fidelity; and the Honourable Company, on the other hand, agrees that, upon satisfactory proof being afforded of the Maharajah's fidelity and attachment to the British Government, the fort of Deeg, which is now in the possession of the Officers of Government, shall be restored to Rajah Runjeet Sing.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharajah Runjeet Sing binds himself to pay to the Honourable the English East India Company, in consideration of the peace now granted to him, the sum of twenty lakhs of Furruckabad Sicca Rupees by instalments, as hereunto subjoined; and the Honourable Company, in consideration of the losses the Maharajah has suffered, and the destruction of his country, and of the representation he has made of his inability to provide means for the immediate payment of this amount, agrees to receive it by instalments as undermentioned; and the Honourable Company further promises that if, at the period when the payment of the last instalment of five lakhs of Rupees shall become due, the Government shall be

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satisfied with the proofs of the Maharajah's fidelity and attachment, the payment of this instalment shall be remitted.

To be paid immediately	F. S. Rupees		3,00,000
In two months	„		2,00,000
			5,00,000
Instalments.			
At the end of the year 1862 Summut (April 1806)	„		3,00,000
At the end of the year 1863 Summut (April 1807)	„		3,00,000
At the end of the year 1864 Summut (April 1808)	„		4,00,000
At the end of the year 1865 Summut (April 1809)	„		5,00,000
	F. S. Rupees		20,00,000

ARTICLE 5.

The country which was formerly in the possession of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, previously to the accession of the English Government, is now confirmed to him by the Honourable Company, and the Honourable Company, in consideration of the friendship now established, will not interfere in the possession of this country, nor demand any tribute on account of it.

ARTICLE 6.

In the event of any enemy evincing a disposition to attack the dominions of the Honourable Company, Maharajah Runjeet Sing binds himself to assist, to the utmost of his power, in expelling the enemy, and in no measure to hold any correspondence or be in any way connected with, or assisting to, the enemies of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

As by the second Article of the present Treaty, the Honourable Company becomes guarantee to Maharajah Runjeet Sing for the security of the country against external enemies, the Maharajah hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the Circar of any other Chieftain, the Maharajah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Honourable Company's government, that the government may endeavour to settle it amicably, agreeably to justice and

ancient usage. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maharajah Runjeet Sing may demand aid from the Company's government. In the event above stated in this Article it will be granted.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharajah shall not in future entertain in his service, nor give admission to any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the sanction of the Honourable Company's government; and the Honourable Company also agrees not to give admission to any of the Maharajah's relations or servants without his consent.

The above Treaty, comprised in eight Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed by the seals and signatures of His Excellency General Gerard, Lord Lake, and Maharajah Sewaee Beshoinder Runjeet Sing Bahadoor, at Bhurtpore, in the Soubah of Akberabad, on the 17th day of April 1805, corresponding with the 16th of Mohurrum, 1220 Hegira, and with the 3rd day of Bysauk, 1862 Summut.

When a Treaty containing the above eight Articles shall be delivered to Maharajah Sewaee Beshoinder Runjeet Sing Bahadoor, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the present Treaty, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard, Lord Lake, shall be returned.

Rajah's Seal. (Signed) LAKE. L. S.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 4th May 1805.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
„ G. H. BARLOW.
„ G. UDNY.

Governor General's Seal.

ULWUR.

THE Ulwur State is composed of petty Chiefships which till the middle of last century owed allegiance to Jeypore and Bhurtpore. The southern portion was usurped during the minority of the Maharajah of Jeypore by Pertab Sing, of the clan of Murookha Rajpoots, about 1780. Macherry was conquered from Bhurtpore. Pertab Sing was succeeded by his adopted son Buktawur Sing, with whom the first relations of the British Government were formed. Ahmud Buksh Khan,* the Ulwur Vakeel, joined Lord Lake at the commencement of the war with the Mahrattas, and received the grant of Loharoo from Ulwur and of Ferozepore from Lord Lake as a reward for his services. The Maha Rao Rajah accepted the protection of the British Government in 1803, and a Treaty (No. XXXVII.) of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded; Ulwur was to pay no tribute, but its troops were to co-operate with those of the British Government. As a reward for the assistance which Ulwur rendered in the campaign, the districts which had been granted to Bhurtpore and afterwards resumed were conferred on the Maha Rao Rajah by a Sunnud (No. XXXVIII.) from Lord Lake. In 1805 an exchange of territories was effected (No. (XXXIX.) with Ulwur for mutual convenience.

It was discovered in 1811 that the Chief of Ulwur had interfered in the affairs of Jeypore and engaged to be security for the payment of one and a half lakhs of Rupees a month to a Pathan adventurer, Mahomed Shah Khan, for the supply of troops to establish one Khooshalee Ram as Minister of Jeypore. Although the obligation to form no such engagements, without the knowledge and consent of the British Government, necessarily resulted from the nature of the relations practically

* See Loharoo, Vol. II., page 285.

subsisting between the two governments, it was not inferrible from the abstract stipulations of the Treaty, which approached too nearly to the stipulations of an equal alliance. A fresh engagement (No. XL.) was therefore made with the Maha Rao Rajah, expressly prohibiting political intercourse with other States. In 1812 Buktawur Sing took possession of the forts of Dhobee and Sikrawa and adjoining territory belonging to Jeypore, and refused to restore them at the remonstrance of the Resident at Delhi. As this was a direct violation of his engagements, it became a question whether to dissolve the alliance with him. To this course there were many objections, and chiefly that the Ulwur State would have been left exposed to the invasion of Pindaree leaders; it was therefore resolved to compel the Maha Rao Rajah to restore the forts and territory to Jeypore. A force was moved against him, and when the troops were within one march of his capital, Buktawur Sing yielded, restored the usurped territory, and paid three lakhs of Rupees as the expenses of the British expedition. It was the intention of Government, had actual hostilities taken place, to have punished the Chief by resuming the districts conferred on him by Lord Lake, and even annexing his entire territories had his conduct justified such a measure.

Buktawur Sing died in 1815, and the question was raised whether the lands granted in 1803 should not lapse; Government however decided not to interfere with them. On Buktawur Sing's death a dispute arose as to the succession. Bunnee Sing, the nephew and adopted son of the late Maha Rao, was supported by the Rajpoot nobles, while Bulwunt Sing, an illegitimate son, was supported by a Mahomedan faction headed by Ahmud Buksh Khan. A compromise was effected, and it was agreed that the nephew should enjoy the title while the illegitimate son should exercise the power of the State: this arrangement was sanctioned by the British Government. Both parties were minors at the time of this agreement, and when they grew up, Maha Rao Bunnee Sing seized the power and made his cousin a prisoner, and an attempt was made on the life of Ahmud Buksh Khan while he was a guest of the Resident at Delhi. The crime was traced to the instigation of persons at the court of Ulwur, and the Chief was required to surrender them, but it was not till 1826, after the fall of Bhurtpore and the advance of a British force on Ulwur, that the Chief complied.

RAJPOOTANA.

Ulwur.

The Maha Rao Rajah was required to agree (No. XLI.) to make a provision, half in land and half in money, for Bulwunt Sing and the lawful heirs of his body. The lands reverted to Ulwur on the death of Bulwunt Sing without issue.

In 1831 a negociation was discovered between Ulwur and Jeypore, originating in the desire of the Chief of Ulwur to do fealty to Jeypore and receive a khillut of investiture. This correspondence was considered to be a breach of Treaty engagements, but not to be in itself of much importance.

Bunnee Sing died in 1857 after the outbreak of the mutinies. After the death of Bunnee Sing the Mahomedan ministers acquired an ascendancy over his son Seodan Sing, then thirteen years of age, which was obnoxious to the Rajpoot nobles who rose and expelled them. The ministers were compelled to reside at Benares under surveillance, and a Political Agent was appointed to Ulwur to advise and assist the Council of Regency which was formed to conduct the administration during the young Chief's minority. Seodan Sing attained his majority in September 1863, and was put in charge of the administration, but it was resolved to continue the Political Agent at Ulwur for a further period of two years.

The area of Ulwur is about 3,300 square miles, and the population about 1,000,000 souls. The revenue from all sources is about sixteen lakhs of Rupees. The State pays no tribute or contribution to local corps or contingents; it maintains an army of 2,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry. The Chief has received the right of adoption (No. III.) He is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

Among the lands granted to Ulwur by Lord Lake in 1803 was the district of Neemrana. The Chief of this district for many years urged a claim to independence of Ulwur which was frequently rejected; the claim was brought forward again in 1860. A full investigation was made, and it was clearly proved that the Ulwur Chief had conferred the district on Chunderbhan, Rajah of Neemrana, subject to a payment of Rupees 8,648, being the amount of tribute levied by the Mahrattas on Neemrana; that, in consequence of Chunderbhan's rebellion, the lands were afterwards resumed by Ulwur with consent of the British Government, and held till 1815 when a portion of them was restored; and that

when the Neemrana Chief claimed the restoration of the remainder, the British Government declined to interfere. It was therefore finally decided in 1862 that Neemrana is a fief of Ulwur.

No. XXXVII.

ARTICLES of a TREATY agreed upon between HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL GERARD LAKE, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, in virtue of authority granted for that purpose by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c., &c., &c., and MAHA RAO RAJAH SEWAEE BUKTAWUR SING BAHADOOR.

ARTICLE 1.

A permanent friendship is established between the Honourable the English East India Company and Maha Rao Rajah Sewaee Buktawur Sing Bahadoor and between their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

The friends and enemies of the Honourable Company shall be considered the friends and enemies of Maha Rao Rajah, and the friends and enemies of Maha Rao Rajah shall be the friends and enemies of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable Company shall not interfere with the country of Maha Rao Rajah nor shall demand any tribute from him.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of any enemy evincing a disposition to attack the countries now in the possession of the Honourable Company or of their allies in Hindoostan, Maha Rao Rajah agrees to send the whole of his force to their assistance, and to exert himself to the utmost of his power to repel the enemy, and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

ARTICLE 5.

As from the friendship established by the second Article of the present Treaty, the Honourable Company become guarantee to Maha Rao Rajah for the security of his country against external enemies, Maha Rao Rajah hereby agrees that, if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the Circar of any other Chieftain, Maha Rao Rajah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's government, that the government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maha Rao Rajah may demand aid from the Company's government. In the event above stated in this Article it will be granted, and Maha Rao Rajah agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expense of such aid at the same rate as has been settled with the other Chieftains of Hindostan.

The above Treaty, comprised in five Articles, has been duly exchanged under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, and under the seal and signature of Maha Rao Rajah Buktawur Sing Bahadoor, at Puhessur, on the 14th day of November, 1803 of the Christian era, agreeing with the 26th of Rujib, 1218 Hegira, and the 15th of Aghun, 1860 Summut. When a Treaty containing the above five Articles shall be delivered to Maha Rao Rajah, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, &c., &c., &c., the present Treaty, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, shall be returned.

The Rajah's Seal.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

L. S.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

This Treaty was ratified by the Governor General in Council the 19th December 1803.

No. XXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from GENERAL LORD LAKE, to RAJAH SEWAEE BUKTAWUR SING of ULWUR.

To all mootsuddies present and future, as well as to amils, chowdrees, kanoongoes, zemindars, and cultivators of pergunnahs Ismailpoora and Moodawur, with the talookas of Durbarpore, Rutaee, Neemrana, Mundun, Ghelote, Beejwar, Suraie, Dadree, Loharoo, Boodwanah, and Bhoodchalnahur under the Soobah of Shahjehanabad: Let it be known that between the Honourable the East India Company of England and Maha Rao Rajah Sewaee Buktawur Sing, the friendship which existed has been strengthened; therefore, with a view of proving and making this fact public to every one, General Lord Lake directs that the above-mentioned districts be made over to the Maha Rao Rajah for his expenses, subject to the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor General, Lord Wellesley.

On the permission of the Governor General being received, another Sunnud will be given in place of the present one, which will be recalled.

Until another Sunnud arrives, this one will remain in possession of the Maha Rao Rajah.

Pergunnahs Ismailpore and Moodawur, with the talookas of Durbarpore, Rutaee, Neemrana, Mundun, Beejwar and Ghelote and Suraie, Dadree and Loharoo, Boodwanah and Boodchalnahur.

Dated the 28th November A. D. 1803, *corresponding with the 12th of Shaban,* 1218 *Hijree, or Aghun Sood Pooranwasee, Sumbut* 1860.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

No. XXXIX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by the VAKEEL of the RAO RAJAH.

I, Ahmud Buksh Khan, having full powers from Maha Rao Rajah Sewaee Buktawur Sing, engage, on behalf of myself and the Maha Rao Rajah aforesaid, that one lakh of Rupees shall be paid to the British Government on account of the grant of the fort of Kishenghur, together with its dependencies and the stores contained in the fort

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Ulwur.

and the pergunnahs of Tijara, Tapookeeah, and Kultoomaun, received in exchange of Dadree, Budwanor, and Bhawna Kerjab, shall be given under the seal and signature of the Maha Rao Rajah; also that the bund of the Laswarree nuddee shall always be open, inasmuch as is necessary for the benefit of the country of the Bhurtpore Rajah. The Maha Rao Rajah will strictly adhere to this agreement.

Whenever an engagement ratified by the Maha Rao Rajah shall be received, this paper shall returned.

This paper is to be considered as a formal engagement. 21st Rujib, 1220 Hegira.

Seal of Ahmud Buksh Khan.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE, *A. G. G.*

L. S.

No. XL.

ENGAGEMENT on the part of MAHA RAO RAJAH BUKTAWUR SING, Rajah of Macherry, dated 16th July 1811.

Whereas the strictest unity of interests is firmly established between the British Government and Maha Rao Rajah Sewaee Buktawur Sing, and whereas it is expedient that this should be universally known and understood, the Maha Rao Rajah hereby engages, for himself and his heirs and successors, that he will never enter into any engagements or negociation whatever with any other State or Chief without the knowledge and consent of the British Government; with this view the present engagement is written on the part of Maha Rao Rajah Sewaee Buktawur Sing, this 16th day of July 1811 of the Christian era, corresponding with the 24th of Jamadee-ool-Sanee, 1246 Hegira, it being understood that the Treaty formerly concluded between the two States is by no means annulled by the present engagement, but, on the contrary, is hereby confirmed and strengthened.

Seal of Maharajah Rao Buktawur Sing.

Signature of MAHA RAO RAJAH BUKTAWUR SING.

No. XLI.

ENGAGEMENT on the part of MAHA RAO RAJAH SEWAEE BENEE SING.

Whereas certain districts, Tijara, Tupookra, Butaee, Moondawur, &c., were granted to the late Rao Rajah Buktawur Sing by the British Government through the mediation of General Lord Lake, I cede an equivalent for those districts, half in territory and half in money, to my dear brother, Rajah Bulwunt Sing and his heirs in perpetuity, according to the desire of the British Government. The said Rajah shall be absolute master of the ceded territory and pecuniary stipend. If he or any of his descendants die childless, and no heirs of his body remain, then the territory settled shall revert to the principality of Ulwur. If the said Rajah or any of his descendants adopt any son other than the issue of his own loins, the territory and pecuniary stipend shall not go to the adopted child. The territory to be settled on the Rajah shall be compact and adjoining to the frontier of the British dominions, and shall be under the protection of the British Government. Brotherly relation shall continue between me and the said Rajah. The British Government shall be guarantee of this engagement both for me and for the said Rajah.

Magh Soodee Jytt Sumbut 1822, 14*th Rujib*, 1241 *Hegira*, 21*st February* 1826.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE,
Resident.

L. S.

Confirmed by the Governor General in Council on 14th April 1826.

BIKANEER.

BIKANEER was originally inhabited by various small tribes of Jats and others, the quarrels among which led to the conquest of the country by Bika Sing, a son of Rajah Jodh Sing of Jodhpore. After consolidating his power he conquered Bagore from the Bhuttees of Jessulmere and founded the city of Bikaneer; he died in A. D. 1505. Rai Sing, the fourth in descent from Bika Sing, succeeded to power in 1573, and in his time began the connection of Bikaneer with the Delhi Emperors. Rai Sing became a leader of horse in Akbar's service and received a grant of fifty-two pergunnahs including Hansi and Hissar.

The first Treaty (No. XLII.) of the British Government with Bikaneer was concluded with Soorut Sing who had succeeded to power in 1801. This chief had applied for the protection of the British Government in 1808 when his territories were invaded by a force from Jodhpore and other States, but interference on the part of the British Government was contrary to the policy which then prevailed of withdrawing from all connection with the Chiefs to the west of the Jumna. Bikaneer, however, was embraced in the general scheme of alliances formed at the beginning of the Pindaree war. The Maharajah was bound to subordinate co-operation, and the British Government engaged to protect his territories and to reduce his rebellious subjects to obedience. No tribute was exacted; the Bikaneer State had paid none to the Mahrattas.

Soorut Sing died in 1828 and was succeeded by his son Ruttun Sing. The chief discussions with Bikaneer have been regarding disputed boundaries; but in 1829 the Maharajah, in violation of his Treaty engagements, invaded Jessulmere to revenge some injuries committed by subjects of the latter. Jessulmere prepared an army to resent the invasion, and both parties applied to neighbouring States for assistance, when the British Government interfered, and through the arbitration of the

Maharana of Oudeypore the dispute was settled, both parties making reparation for the injuries done. In 1830 also preparations were made by the Resident at Delhi to send a force to Bikaneer to assist the Chief in reducing some rebellious nobles. The Resident acted under a misapprehension of the tenor of the 6th and 7th Articles of the Treaty of 1818. These Articles referred to temporary circumstances and were carried out at the time. They gave the Chief of Bikaneer no right to call on the British Government for military aid against his disaffected subjects at any future period. Government was of opinion that the case was not one in which they were called on to interfere, and reminded the Resident that military aid should never be given to Native States for the suppression of internal disturbances except under the specific authority of government.

In 1844 the Bikaneer State agreed to a scale of duties on goods passing by the route of Sirsa and Bhawulpore through Bikaneer. The transit trade of Bikaneer was at one time considerable. The principal route from Cabool to India lay through Bikaneer, and one of the chief advantages secured by the Treaty of 1818 was the protection of trade on that route.

The present Chief, Sirdar Sing, succeeded to power in 1852. He receives a salute of seventeen guns. He has received the right of adoption (No. III.). He did good service during the mutinies both by sheltering European fugitives and by co-operating against the rebels in the districts of Hansi and Hissar. As a reward for these services he received a grant (No. XLIII.) of forty-one villages which some years before had been declared to belong to the Sirsa district. In consequence of outrages committed from Bikaneer on subjects of Jodhpore, the Chief of Bikaneer was in 1861 reminded of his Treaty obligations.

The area of Bikaneer is 17,676 square miles, and the population about 539,000; the revenue is about six lakhs of Rupees. Bikaneer contributes to no local corps or contingents; it maintains a force of 2,100 cavalry, and about 1,000 infantry and 30 guns.

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No. XLII.

Bikaneer.

No. XLII.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH SOORUT SING BAHADOOR, the Rajah of Bikaneer, concluded by MR. CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, &c., &c., and by OUJHA KASHEE NAUTT, on the part of RAJ RAJHEESUR MAHARAJAH SROOMUN SREE SOORUT SING BAHADOOR, according to full powers given by the Rajah.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Soorut Sing and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Bikaneer.

ARTICLE 3.

Maharajah Soorut Sing and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with any other Chiefs or States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors will not enter into negociation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors will not commit agressions on any one; if by accident any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

Whereas certain persons of the principality of Bikaneer have adopted the evil courses of highway robbers and banditti, and have plundered the property of many, to the great molestation of the peaceable subjects of both of the contracting parties, the Maharajah engages to cause to be restored the property plundered from inhabitants of the British territories up to this time, and, for the future, entirely to suppress the robbers and plunderers in his principality. If the Maharajah be not able to effect their suppression, assistance shall be afforded on his application by the British Government, in which case the Maharajah will pay all the expenses of force employed; or, in the event of his not finding means to pay those expenses, he will in lieu cede parts of his territory to the British Government, which, after the payment of those expenses, shall be restored.

ARTICLE 7.

The British Government, on the application of the Maharajah, will reduce to subjection the taukoors and other inhabitants of his principality who have revolted and thrown off his authority. In this case the Maharajah will pay all the expenses of the force employed; or, in the event of not having the means, will, instead, cede parts of his territory to the British Government, which shall be restored after the payment of those expenses.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharajah of Bikaneer will furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government, according to his means.

ARTICLE 9.

The Maharajah and his heirs and successors shall be absolute rulers of their country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 10.

As it is the wish and intention of the British Government that the roads of Bikaneer and Bhutneer be rendered passable and safe

for the transit of trade to and from the countries of Cabul and Khorasaun, &c., the Maharajah engages effectually to accomplish that object within his own dominions, so as that merchants shall pass with protection and safety and meet with no impediment; and with respect to custom duties, the established rates shall not be exceeded.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty of eleven Articles having been concluded and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Oujha Kashee Nautt, the ratifications by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Raj Rajheesur Maharajah Sroomun Sree Soorat Sing Bahadoor, shall be exchanged within twenty days from the present date.

Done at Delhi, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1818.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE. L. S.

„ OUJHA KASHEE NAUTT. L. S.

Small Seal of the Governor General.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in Camp, near Patrassa Ghaut on the Gogra, on the 21st of March 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor General.

No. XLIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting certain villages to MAHARAJAH SIRDAR SING BAHADOOR of Bikaneer, dated 11th April 1861.

Whereas it appears from a report of the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana that during the rebellion Maharajah Sirdar Sing Bahadoor of Bikaneer, with a feeling of loyalty and devotion to the British Government, came out in person, spent money, protected lives of certain Europeans, and rendered other good services to government; and whereas, these circumstances being highly satisfactory to government, the said Maharajah obtained thanks and a khillut of distinction; the government is now pleased to confer on him in perpetuity the villages specified in a separate schedule, situated in the district of Sirsa, yielding an annual revenue of fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety-one Rupees, and which are hereby incorporated with his former territory, subject to the same conditions as are observed with respect to the latter: the grant will take effect from 1st May 1861.

Names of villages with their annual jumma granted to the Maharajah of Bikaneer in reward for his services.

No.	Names of Villages.	Annual jumma, 1861-62.	REMARKS.
		Rupees	
1	Saboora	300	
2	Manuck Tebee	177	
3	Khârâ Khara	490	This village has progressive jumma rising to Rupees 590 in 1865-66.
4	Goodea Khara	406	
5	Kampoora	137	Has progressive jumma rising to Rupees 235 in 1865-66.
6	Solawally	234	
7	Muller Khara	451	
8	Baseehur	500	
9	Gilwalla	410	
10	Saharun	350	
11	Koolchundur	250	
12	Soorawally	948	

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Names of villages with their annual jumma, &c.,—(Continued.)

No. XLIII.

Bikaneer.

No.	Names of Villages.	Annual jumma, 1861-62.	Remarks.
13	Chundoorwally	200	
14	Peer Kamreea	740	
15	Punneewally oorf Jugrance ...	207	
16	Kunnanee	451	
17	Mugranee	534	
18	Masanee	346	
19	Tebee Barajeka	889	
20	Rutta Khara	199	
21	Rathee Khara	16	Has progressive jumma rising to Rupees 235 in 1865-66.
22	Kishenpoora	120	Ditto ditto to „ 300 in 1870-71.
23	Salaimgur	17	Ditto ditto to „ 130 in ditto.
24	Gharoe	210	Ditto ditto to „ 340 in 1865-66.
25	Silwalla Khurd	194	Ditto ditto to „ 266 in ditto.
26	Bairwalla Kullan	280	
27	Silwalla Kullan	241	Ditto ditto to „ 366 in ditto.
28	Tulwara Kullan	757	
29	Jalalabad	176	Ditto ditto to „ 276 in ditto.
30	Moharwalla...	482	Ditto ditto to „ 554 in ditto.
31	Masectawally	223	Ditto ditto to „ 261 in ditto.
32	Ramsara	258	Ditto ditto to „ 308 in ditto.
33	Dublee Khurd	394	Ditto ditto to „ 454 in ditto.
34	Ramnugger...	200	
35	Dublee Kullan	730	Ditto ditto to „ 780 in ditto.
36	Mirzawally	351	Ditto ditto to „ 423 in ditto.
37	Chaçowally	310	Ditto ditto to „ 360 in ditto.
38	Bhooranpoora	174	Ditto ditto to „ 225 in ditto.
39	Khairawally	181	Ditto ditto to „ 231 in ditto.
40	Shewdanpoora	473	
41	Khundauca...	285	
	Total, Rupees ...	14,291	

JESSULMERE.

Owing to its isolated situation this State escaped the ravages of the Mahrattas. The first Chief with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maha Rawul Moolraj, who succeeded to power in 1762. He would gladly have accepted the British protection in 1808, but the policy which limited the British ascendancy to the territories east of the Jumna prevented the formation of an alliance with him. In 1818, however, a Treaty (No. XLIV.) was concluded with Moolraj by which the State was guaranteed to his posterity, the Chief was to be protected from serious invasions and dangers to his State, provided the cause of quarrel was not ascribable to him, and was to act in subordinate co-operation to the British Government. No tribute was demanded from him. Up to 1823 the Bikaneer State continued to urge its claims to territories in the possession of other Chiefs, but these claims were rejected, as the investigation of them was inconsistent with the engagements subsisting between the British Government and other States.

During the lifetime of Moolraj, who died in 1820, the State was virtually governed by his Minister, Salim Sing, who committed the most awful atrocities. He put to death nearly all the relatives of the Chief. The town of Jessulmere was depopulated by his cruelty, the trade of the country was interrupted, and the relatives of the Maha Rawul who escaped death fled from the country.

Moolraj was succeeded by his grandson, Guj Sing. At the time of the conclusion of the Treaty of 1818 the Minister, Salim Sing, had endeavoured to obtain a guarantee, such as was given to the Minister of the Kotah State, that the office of Minister would be hereditary in his family, and on his death in 1824 the Chiefs of the State appeared disposed to support the cause of his eldest son, who after a ministry of

a few months had been imprisoned by the Maha Rawul; but on the British Government declaring that it did not intend to interfere with the just authority of the Maha Rawul in the appointment or punishment of his Minister, all parties returned to their allegiance.

In 1844, after the conquest of Sind, the forts of Shagur, Gurseea, and Guttoora, which had been wrested from Jessulmere, were restored to that State. The forts were given over by Meer Ali Morad by order of the British Government, but no Sunnud appears to have been given to the Chief of Jessulmere on this occasion.

Guj Sing died in 1846, and his widow adopted Runjeet Sing, the present Chief, who, in 1862, received a formal Sunnud (No. III.) guaranteeing the right of adoption; he receives a salute of fifteen guns.

The area of Jessulmere is 12,252 square miles, the population about 73,700, and the revenues Rupees 5,00,000. The military force of the State does not exceed 1,000 men.

No. XLIV.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHA RAWUL MOOLRAJ BAHADOOR, Rajah of Jessulmere, concluded on the part of the Honourable Company by MR. CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, in virtue of full powers granted by HIS EXCELLENCY the MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, &c., and on the part of the MAHARAJAH DIHRAJ MAHA RAWUL MOOLRAJ BAHADOOR, by MISR MOOTEE RAM and TAUKOOR DOULUT SING, according to full powers conferred by the Maha Rawul.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honourable English Company and Maha Rawul Moolraj Bahadoor, the Rajah of Jessulmere, and his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

The posterity of Maha Rawul Moolraj shall succeed to the principality of Jessulmere.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of any serious invasion directed towards the overthrow of the principality of Jessulmere, or other danger of great magnitude occurring to that principality, the British Government will exert its power for the protection of the principality, provided that the cause of the quarrel be not ascribable to the Rajah of Jessulmere.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maha Rawul and his heirs and successors will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and with submission to its supremacy.

ARTICLE 5.

This Treaty of five Articles, having been settled, signed, and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, and Misr Mootee Ram and Taukoor Doulut Sing, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Maha Rajah Dihraj Maha Rawul Moolraj Bahadoor, shall be exchanged in six weeks from the present date.

Done at Delhi, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1818.

(Signed.) C. T. METCALFE. L. S.

The Governor General's Small Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) G. DOWDESWELL.
" J. STUART.
" C. M. RICKETTS.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, this 2nd day of January 1819.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

SEROHI.

Rao Sheo Sing, with whom the British Government concluded a Treaty (No. XLV.) in 1823, was called to power in 1818 by the unanimous voice of the Chiefs of Serohi who had deposed his elder brother Oudeybhanjee for tyranny and oppression and placed him in confinement. Maharajah Man Sing of Jodhpore, who laid claim to supremacy over Serohi, sent a force in 1819 to liberate Oudeybhanjee, but he failed; and Oudeybhanjee continued in confinement till his death in 1847. It was during the disturbances incident on the Jodhpore invasion that Rao Sheo Sing craved the protection of the British Government. The Treaty of 1823 bound the Rao to acknowledge the British supremacy, to abstain from political intercourse with other Chiefs, to govern in accordance with the advice of the British Agent, to introduce an efficient administration, and to pay a tribute not exceeding three-eighths of the revenues; and the British Government extended its protection to the State, guaranteed the succession to the heirs of Oudeybhanjee, should there be any such on the death of Sheo Sing, and reserved to itself the right to regulate transit duties in Serohi. On the death of Oudeybhanjee without children, Sheo Sing, whose position under the Treaty had been that of Regent only, was acknowledged as successor to the State, and his son as heir apparent.

The weakness of the Serohi State rendered it necessary for the British Agent to exercise at first an unusual interference in its internal affairs. Many of the Thakoors were in rebellion supported by the wild Meenas of the hills. To enable the Rao to keep up a force to be employed in preserving order, a loan of half a lakh of Rupees without interest was made to him, for the repayment of which he mortgaged (No. XLVI.) three-fourths of his customs duties. One of the most refractory of the

nobles was the Thakoor of Neembuje, with whom, after the Meenas had been reduced by a British force, an engagement (No. XLVII.) was mediated by the Political Agent, guaranteeing to him his lands on condition of feudal service and payment of three-eighths of his revenues to the Rao. Others of the Thakoors, particularly those of Butana, Gurwul, Momul, Mudar, Patwora, and Sheelwara, had transferred their allegiance to Pahlunpore, a State under the Bombay Government. The Rao of Serohi claimed their restoration, but it was decided that all should remain under Pahlunpore, except the Thakoors of Mudar and Sheelwara, whose allegiance had not been transferred to Pahlunpore till after the year A. D. 1817.

The Rao made over to the British Government in 1845 some lands on Mount Aboo for the establishment of a sanitarium. The grant was fettered by several conditions (No. XLVIII.), one of which was that no kine should be killed. The Rao has on several occasions been requested to cancel this condition, but has always refused.

In 1854, at the earnest request of the Rao (No. XLIX.), with a view to the liquidation of his debts then amounting to about two lakhs of Rupees, the State was taken under the direct management of the British Government for a period of eight years or such longer time as might be necessary. In consequence of the incapacity of the Rao, the general control of affairs was in 1861 made over to his son Omeid Sing, the old Rao retaining the dignities and honors of office. He died shortly after, and was succeeded by Omeid Sing. The three brothers of the young Rao declined the provision which was made for them before their father's death and went into rebellion; they have since tendered their submission and accepted a provision in land.

The late Rao did good service in the mutinies, in consideration of which he received a remission of half his tribute which had been fixed at Rupees 15,000. The Serohi tribute is therefore now only Rupees 7,500. The Rao has also received the right of adoption (No. III.). He is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

Serohi contains an area of 3,000 square miles, and a population of 55,000. The revenues amount to only Rupees 80,900. The only military force consists of 69 horse and 218 foot. The State pays for no local corps or contingents.

No. XLV.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAO SHEO SING, Regent of Serohi, concluded by CAPTAIN ALEXANDER SPEIRS, Agent at Serohi, on the part of the Honourable Company, by order of MAJOR GENERAL SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY, Baronet and G. C. B., Resident at Malwa and Rajpootana, in virtue of full powers granted by the RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT, LORD AMHERST, Governor General in Council, and on his own part by RAO SHEO SING, Regent of Serohi.

Whereas at this time Rao Sheo Sing, the Regent of Serohi and representative of the rulers of that principality, has solicited that the protection of the British Government may be extended to his country, and the British Government has satisfied itself that the State of Serohi is not politically dependent on any of the other Princes or Chiefs of Rajpootana, the request of the Rao has been complied with, and the following Articles have been agreed upon as a lasting engagement to define the relations between the parties, and to determine the terms and conditions of the alliance which will be adhered to by both governments as long as the sun and the moon shall endure.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government consents to take under its protection, and to receive amongst the number of its dependant and tributary States, the chiefship and territory of Serohi.

ARTICLE 2.

The Regent Rao Sheo Sing on his own behalf, and in the name of the Rao, his heirs and successors, hereby acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government, and engages to discharge with fidelity the duties of allegiance, and to observe punctually the other conditions detailed in this engagement.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rao of Serohi will not form or maintain connections with any other States or Chiefs. He will not commit aggression on any one. If by accident disputes arise with a neighbour, they shall be submitted to the arbitration and decision of the British Government. That

government undertakes also to arbitrate and adjust any claims which may be possessed or advanced by other States upon Serohi or *vice versâ*, whether for lands, service, money, contributions, or otherwise.

ARTICLE 4.

The jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into the territories of Serohi, but the rulers thereof shall at all times attend to the advice of the Officer of the British Government in the administration of their affairs, and act in conformity thereto.

ARTICLE 5.

The territory of Serohi having at this time become a perfect desert, in consequence of intestine divisions, the disorderly conduct of the evil-disposed portion of its inhabitants, and the incursions of predatory tribes, the Regent hereby expressly and specially engages to follow the counsel of the British authority in all his proceedings for the restoration of the prosperity of the country and the introduction of good order and regularity. The Regent likewise promises that he will use his most strenuous exertions, both now and hereafter, for the improvement of the country, the suppression of robbery and theft, and the due and efficient administration of justice to all his subjects.

ARTICLE 6.

If any of the sirdars and thakoors of Serohi shall commit offences or be guilty of disobedience, the same shall be punished by fine or confiscation of lands, or such other infliction as may be in each case determined on, in concert and concurrence with the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

All classes in Serohi, nobles and peasants, having with one voice declared that Rao Oodebaun, the former ruler, was justly deposed and thrown into confinement, with the approbation of all the sirdars and thakoors, on account of his tyranny and oppression to his subjects, and the Rao Sheo Sing being by all parties admitted to be the proper

successor, the British Government will recognise the Rao Sheo Sing as Regent of the State during the time of his natural life, but after his decease, should there be any lawful heirs of Rao Oodebaun, they will succeed to the principality.

ARTICLE 8.

The State of Serohi shall pay such tribute to the British Government to defray the expenses incurred by undertaking its protection, as may be determined on, at the expiration of three years from the date of this engagement, provided, however, that the amount thereof shall not exceed three-eighths or 6 annas of the annual revenues of the country.

ARTICLE 9.

With the view to the encouragement of trade and the promotion of the general welfare of the community, it shall be competent to the Officers of the British Government to recommend such rates of transit duties and regulations for the collection of customs within the limits of the Serohi territory as may on further experience be judged expedient, and to interfere from time to time to enforce or amend the same.

ARTICLE 10.

When any detachment of British troops shall be employed in or near Serohi, the Rao will, in the due discharge of his duty to the British Government, provide the same with all the needful supplies without charging any duty thereon. The Commanding Officer of such force will, on his part, use his best endeavours for the protection from injury of the crops and corn fields; and should it meet the views of the British Government to canton a force in Serohi, it shall be optional with it to do so, and no dissatisfaction with the arrangement will be felt on the part of the Rao. So also should it be found necessary hereafter to raise for the service of the State of Serohi a corps, to be officered and disciplined by Europeans, the Rao engages to adopt that measure to the extent of his means on the recommendation of the British Government: a liberal regard being had to the amount paid by him as tribute.

The militia actually entertained by the Rao will be at all times ready to act in subordinate co-operation with the Officers of the British Government.

Done at Serohi, this 11th day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Seal of Rao Sheo Singh.	Company's Seal.	(Signed) AMHERST.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1823.

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

No. XLVI.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council having been pleased to authorize a loan not exceeding fifty thousand Sonat Rupees for three years without interest to Maha Rao Sheo Sing, Regent of Serohi, for the specific purpose of entertaining and keeping up a small corps of Irregulars, to be employed for the police and revenue duties of the State under the advice and superintendence of the British Agent: Maha Rao Sheo Sing engages after the expiration of three years from the date of the first payment to the troops, to commence the liquidation of such sums as he may have borrowed by mortgaging three-fourths of the custom duties.

Any difference in exchange or loss in raising the money to be borne by the Rao, it being clearly understood the repayment is to be made in a Rupee of equal value to the advance.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. Ross,
1st Assistant Resident.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XLVII.

No. XLVII. *Serohi.*

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by RAEE SING TACCOOR of Neembudge, concluded at Serohi on Bysak Sood chut Sumbut 1880, corresponding with the 4th May, A. D. 1824.

On Bysak Sood Ekum Sumbut 1818, corresponding with the 29th April 1824, Raee Sing Taccoor and Prim Sing Taccoor of Neembudge having been reconciled, and having submitted themselves to Maha Rao Sea Sing of Serohi, hereby acknowledge his supremacy and subscribe to the following seven Articles of agreement which are to endure from generation to generation and to which no objections shall ever be made.

ARTICLE 1.

From produce of every description, whether of land, transit, or town duties from the village and puttah of Neembudge, six annas in the Rupee, or three-eighths, shall be paid to the Sree Durbar of Serohi. Fines and exactions of every description from the ryots to be discontinued.

ARTICLE 2.

Koonwur Oody Sing, the son of the Taccoor of Neembudge, wishes to obtain the rents of the villages of Girwur, Pornera, and Moongthullah, the jaghire of the late Taccoor Lakh Jee; at present that State is under Pahlanpoor protection, should it be restored to Serohi, this point will be decided by the Maha Rao agreeably to the rules of strict justice.

ARTICLE 3.

In Neembudge and its dependencies all affairs of revenue, justice, &c., shall be conducted in concert with the kamdars of Serohi; no injustice or oppression will be allowed.

ARTICLE 4.

Whenever the sirdars and the troops of Serohi assemble for any particular service, the Taccoor of Neembudge in person and his troops shall also attend without making any excuse.

ARTICLE 5.

The Taccoor of Neembudge will not maintain or form connexions with any other State; he will not join in any disturbances which may take place in the Jodhpore, Pahlanpoor Territories, amongst his brethren or the Kolies. If disputes should occur with any one, he will acquaint the Durbar of Serohi and submit to the orders which he may receive.

ARTICLE 6.

The Taccoor of Neembudge to ensure tranquillity to his ryots will adopt every measure in his power to keep his Bheels, Kolies, and Meenahs in order. Whatever theft or robbery may take place on his estate he shall certainly make good.

ARTICLE 7.

The Durbar of Serohi has, for the maintenance and support of the Koonwur, Taccooranies, and female relations of the Neembudge Taccoor, exempted the under-mentioned eighteen wells from the payment of the sum chargeable on the other lands of his estate: no alteration in these shall ever take place.

List of Wells.

In the village of	Dhowullee	...	...	...	...	2
Do.	do. Jejtiwara	...	...	...	...	2
Do.	do. Onadrah	...	...	...	...	7
Do.	do. Solundah	...	...	...	...	7
				Total	...	18

No. XLVIII.

Conditions relating to the Sanitarium at Mount Aboo.

I.—That the site chosen for the Sanitarium be, if possible, within the lands attached to the Nukkee Talao (the lake).

II.—That the soldiers be prevented from going into the villages or in any way molesting the inhabitants, and more particularly from dishonouring or insulting the women.

III.—That killing of cows or bullocks, pea-fowl or pigeons, and the bringing of beef up the hill be strictly prohibited.

IV.—That the temples, shrines, &c., and their precincts be kept free from intrusion.

V.—That the priests and fakeers remain unmolested.

VI.—That no trees on the top of Mount Aboo be cut down or injured without permission from the Rao or from the kamdar obtained through the Political Superintendent.

VII.—That the soldiers be forbidden to fish near the residence of the priests at the south-east corner of the lake.

VIII.—That proper precautions be taken to prevent the soldiers being robbed, as the Rao could not consider himself responsible in such cases.

IX.—That measures be taken to prevent injury to the cultivation, crops, and other property. That the soldiers be forbidden to gather or destroy mangoes, jamuns, nectarines, honey, &c., the same being private property (except the carounda, which abounds and to which they are welcome).

X.—That no roads or footpaths be stopped up.

XI.—That the Rao be not called upon to assist the bazaar, but that all arrangements for the collection of supplies be made independently of his assistance.

XII.—That individuals, either European or Native, do not travel alone in the Serohi Territory without a guide as a defence against robbery; and that all guides, coolies, and labourers be paid according to the rates obtaining in Serohi, and which were settled by Colonel Sutherland.

XIII.—All labourers and coolies on Aboo to be paid agreeably to the rates there obtaining, and which were settled by Colonel Sutherland.

XIV.—That the Anadra and Dumanee Ghats be the ones used by the soldiers.

XV.—If circumstances should arise to render further conditions or arrangements necessary, that they should be made in communication with the Rao through the Political Superintendent. To prevent misappre-

hension, I have given the above points in detail, though it will be perceived that they resolve themselves almost into the ordinary observances of troops on a march.

No. XLIX.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO of SEROHI to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR H. M. LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, dated the 26th January 1854.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—The Serohi State is just now in debt, it is therefore my particular wish that the British Government should, for seven or eight years, direct its management, so as to bring the annual expenditure within the receipts, that the debts may be liquidated and the country brought into a thriving condition; should the object desired not be obtained in the above-named seven or eight years, the period to be extended. This State has been saved by the British Government, I therefore trust to its kindness to adopt further measures for its improvement. Syud Niamut Aly (Vakeel) has been directed to accompany you as far as Neemuch; he is well acquainted with the affairs of Serohi, both past and present, and can give information on all questions concerning it, &c., &c.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO of SEROHI to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR H. M. LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, dated the 11th February 1854.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—I have received your letter of the 3rd February (instant) (being a reply to one from me), informing me that before my request can be complied with, it is necessary that you should be informed whether I am prepared to give my ready assent to all such arrangements as the Political Superintendent may consider necessary and advisable, reduction of expenditure, &c., &c., my own station and respectability being duly observed; also whether I engage that no sort of impediment shall be offered to the Political Superintendent's entire management of affairs, and requiring an early answer to those propositions.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. XLIX.

Serohi.

I fully understand your letter, and state in reply that my position being duly respected, I shall be extremely happy that the arrangements take place as proposed, and engage that there shall be no obstacles made to the Political Superintendent's arrangements during the period agreed on for his management.

Syud Niamut Aly, who is with you, is fully competent to give any information you may require on the above subject; I consider him a well-wisher.

DOONGURPORE.

This family is an offshoot of the House of Oudeypore. On the fall of the Mogul Empire, Doongurpore, like other Rajpoot States, became tributary to the Mahrattas. It was at first arranged to divide the tribute of Rupees 35,000 levied from it between Sindia, Holkar, and Dhar, but Dhar ultimately succeeded in establishing its exclusive right. This tributary claim was transferred to the British Government by the Treaty of 1818 (No. L.) with Juswunt Sing in return for its protection.

By a separate Agreement (No. LI.) a sum of Rupees 35,000 was to be paid in lieu of all arrears, and for the first three years the tribute was fixed progressively at Rupees 17,000, Rupees 20,000, and Rupees 25,000. The tribute now paid is Salim Sahee Rupees 35,000.* In January 1824 the Chief agreed (No. LII.) to pay, in addition to the above subsidy, the sum of Rupees 8,400 a year for the maintenance of a local force. But this engagement was never acted on, and was subsequently declared to be obsolete.

As in other States inhabited by wild hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of the British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bheels who had been excited to rebellion by some of the disaffected nobles. The Bheel Chiefs, however, submitted to terms (No. LIII.) before actual hostilities commenced.

The Rawul, Juswunt Sing, was incompetent as a ruler, and addicted to the lowest and most degrading vices. For his incompetency and the disturbances of the peace which he created he was deposed (No. LIV.) in 1825, and his adopted son, Dulput Sing, grandson of Sawunt Sing, Chief of Pertabgurh, was made Regent. In 1844 the succession

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* Equivalent to Government Rupees 27,387-8.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. L.

Doongurpore.

to Pertabgurh devolved on Dulput Sing. At this time the question was raised whether to unite Doongurpore and Pertabgurh in one State, or whether a fresh adoption should be made by the Rawul of Doongurpore, or whether Pertabgurh should escheat to the British Government. Dulput Sing was at last permitted to adopt as his successor in Doongurpore Oudey Sing, the infant son of the Thakoor of Sablee, and, while ruler of Pertabgurh, to continue to be Regent of Doongurpore during the boy's minority. On this occasion Juswunt Sing made an attempt to recover his authority and to adopt as his successor Hunwunt Sing, son of the Thakoor of Mungla; but he was unsuccessful, and the attempt resulted in Juswunt Sing's removal to Muttra, where he was kept under watch on an allowance of Rupees 1,200 a year.

Maladministration was the necessary result of the arrangement by which the regency was left in the hands of Dulput Sing, who resided at Pertabgurh; and therefore, in 1852, he was removed from all authority in Doongurpore, and the State was put under a Native Agent appointed by the British Government during the remaining years of the minority.

The Chief of Doongurpore has received a Sunnud (No. III.) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. He is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns. The area of his State is about 1,000 square miles, with a population of about 100,000. The revenue, after deducting the tribute and the stipends of feudatories, is about Rupees 75,000. No local corps or contingents are kept up at the expense of the State. The Chief's military force consists of about 125 cavalry and 200 infantry.

No. L.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAEE RAEEAN MAHA RAWUL SREE JUSWUNT SING, Rajah of Doongurpore, his heirs and successors, concluded on the part of the Honourable English East India Company, by CAPTAIN J. CAULFIELD, acting under the instructions of BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K. C. B. and K. L. S., &c., &c., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor General, and RAEE RAEEAN MAHA RAWUL SREE JUSWUNT SING, Rajah of Doongurpore, on the part of himself, his heirs and successors, the said BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR J. MALCOLM being invested with full powers and authority from the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable East India Company to direct and control their affairs in the East Indies.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interest between the British Government and Maha Rawul Sree Juswunt Sing, Rajah of Doongurpore, his heirs and successors; and the friends or enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be the same to both.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Doongurpore.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and with due submission to it supremacy; and will not henceforth have any connection with other Chiefs or States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maha Rawul and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their territory and principality; and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

ARTICLE 5.

The affairs of the principality of Doongurpore shall be settled according to the advice of the British Government, in which the British Government will pay all practicable attention to the will of the Maha Rawul.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maha Rawul and his heirs and successors will not enter into negociations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government, but his customary amicable correspondence with friends or relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one; and if any dispute accidentally arise with any one, the adjustment of it shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, agree to pay all tribute justly due to the State of Dhar, or any other power up to the present time, to the British Government by annual payments, to be regulated at the discretion of the British Government according as the Doongurpore State recovers its prosperity.

ARTICLE 9.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, agree to continue the payment to the British Government, in lieu of its protection, and to defray the expenses it may be put to, a tribute, to be regulated by the prosperity of his country, but never to exceed three-eighths of the actual revenue.

ARTICLE 10.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, engage to afford what military force they may be possessed of to the British Government upon its requisition.

ARTICLE 11.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, engage to discharge all Arabs, Mekrannees, and Sindees; and to entertain no soldiers but natives of the country.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government agrees not to countenance the connections of the Maha Rawul who may be disobedient, but to afford him aid in bringing them under due control.

ARTICLE 13.

The Maha Rawul agrees in the ninth Article of this Treaty to pay tribute to the British Government, and, for the purpose of securing the same, agrees to pay the said tribute to persons to be appointed to receive it upon the part of the British Government, and, in the event of any failure in the said payment, the Maha Rawul agrees that an agent on the part of the British Government be appointed to receive the tribute from the town duties of Doongurpore.

This Treaty, consisting of thirteen Articles, has been this day concluded by Captain J. Caulfield, acting under the direction of Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., &c., &c., &c., on the part of the Honourable East India Company, and by Maha Rawul Sree Juswunt Sing, Rajah of Doongurpore, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors. Captain Caulfield engages that a copy of this Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General, shall be delivered to the Maha Rawul Sree Juswunt Sing, Rajah of Doongurpore, within the period of two months, and on delivery of the same, the present Treaty executed by Captain Caulfield, under the immediate direction of Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., shall be returned.

RAJPOOTANA.

Nos. L. & LI.

Doongurpore.

The Rawul has signed and sealed this Treaty in the full possession of his faculties, and from his own free will and choice, as witness his hand and seal.

Done at Doongurpore, this 11th day (eleventh) of December, A. D. 1818, *or the twelfth of the month Suffer in the year* 1234 *Hegira, corresponding to the fourteenth of Augun Sood, Summut* 1875.

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD. L. S.

(Signed) JUSWUNT SING.
In Rongon characters.

Wafer Seal of the Honourable Company.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
" G. DOWDESWELL.
" J. STUART.
" J. ADAM.

The Governor General's Small Seal.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1819.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary to Government.

No. LI.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHA RAWUL SREE JUWSUNT SING, Rawul of Doongurpore.

Whereas in the 8th Article of the Treaty between the British Government and the Maha Rawul Sree Juswunt Sing, Rawul of Doongurpore, dated 14th Aujud Sood Summut 1875, or 11th December 1818, the aforesaid Rawul stipulates to pay to the aforesaid British Government all arrears of tribute due to the State of Dhar or any other power up to the date of the said Treaty, by annual payments to be regulated at the discretion of the British Government; and

whereas the British Government has been pleased, in consideration of the impoverished state of the Maha Rawul's country and finances, to accept a payment of (35,000) thirty-five thousand Salim Sahee Rupees, being equal to one year's tribute paid to other States in times of prosperity, in lieu of all arrears mentioned in the 8th Article: the Maha Rawul hereby engages to pay that sum to the British Government by instalments at the periods following, *viz*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In Mâgh Sood Poonum 1876 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with January 1820, A. D.	1,500	0	0
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1877 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with April 1820, A. D.	1,500	0	0
In Magh Sood Poonum 1877 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with January 1821, A. D.	2,500	0	0
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1878 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with April 1821, A. D.	2,500	0	0
In Magh Sood Poonum 1878 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with January 1822, A. D.	3,000	0	0
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1879 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with April 1822, A. D.	3,000	0	0
In Magh Sood Poonum 1879 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with January 1823, A. D.	3,500	0	0
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1880 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with April 1823, A. D.	3,500	0	0
In Magh Sood Poonum 1880 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with January 1824, A. D, ...	3,500	0	0
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1881 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with April 1824, A. D.	3,500	0	0
In Magh Sood Poonum 1881 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with January 1825, A. D.	3,500	0	0
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1882 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with April 1825, A. D.	3,500	0	0

And whereas in the 9th Article of the Treaty aforesaid the Maha Rawul agrees to pay to the British Government, in lieu of its protection a tribute, to be regulated by the prosperity of the country, but not to exceed three-eighths of the actual revenue; and whereas the British Government, desirous of the speedy prosperity of the Rawul's country, has been pleased to direct a settlement of the amount to be paid on account of tribute for the years A. D. 1819, 1820, and 1821: the Maha

RAJPOOTANA.

No. LI.

Doongurpore.

Rawul engages to pay the following sums for the years above specified as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In Magh Sood Poonum 1876 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with January 1820, A. D.	8,500	0	0
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1877 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with April 1820, A. D.	8,500	0	0
Total for 1819 ...	17,000	0	0
In Magh Sood Poonum 1877 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with January 1821, A. D.	10,000	0	0
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1878 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with April 1821, A. D.	10,000	0	0
Total for 1820 ...	20,000	0	0
In Magh Sood Poonum 1878 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with January 1822, A. D.	12,500	0	0
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1879 Bekoor Majeit, corresponding with April 1822, A. D.	12,500	0	0
Total for 1821 ...	25,000	0	0

The settlement is for three years only, at the expiration of which period the British Government will according to the terms of the 9th Article make such a regulation of the tribute as will be consistent with its own good faith, the prosperity of the Rawul's country, and the interests of both governments.

This Agreement was concluded at Soomwara by Captain A. MacDonald according to the orders from General Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., on the part of the British Government, and by Tucktah Gamody, Minister of Doongurpore, on the part of the Maha Rawul Sree Juswunt Sing, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1820, corresponding with Maha Sood Poonum Summut 1876.

The Rawul's Seal and Signature.

(Signed) A. MacDonald,
1st Assistant to Sir J. Malcolm.

No. LII.

(Signature of RAWUL JUSWUNT SING.)

ENGAGEMENT entered into by MAHA-RAWUL JUSWUNT SING of Doongurpore with CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MCDONALD, on the part of the Hon'ble Company.

SEVEN hundred Rupees per mensem or eight thousand four hundred Rupees per annum for the pay of the Horse and Foot stationed with me, shall be paid to the Company's Government by regular instalments, and without excuse, from the 1st of January 1824. In this there shall be no failure; and I write this engagement of my own free will.

13*th January* 1824, *Poos Soodee* 11*th Sumbut* 1880.

No. LIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by the BHEELS OF LEEMBARWAROO with the HONOURABLE COMPANY through MAJOR HAMILTON on the part of CAPTAIN MACDONALD, dated 12th May 1825.

1. We will deliver up our bows, arrows, and all weapons.

2. Whatever plunder we may have obtained during the late disturbance we will make good.

3. In future we will never commit any depredations in towns, villages, or public roads.

4. We will not give refuge to any thieves, plunderers, Grassiahs, or Thakoors or any enemies of the British Government in our pals (villages), whether they may belong to our own country or any other.

5. We will obey the commands of the Company and appear whenever required.

6. We will not take more than our just and old established dues from the Rawul's and Thakoor's villages.

7. We will never refuse to pay the yearly tribute to the Rawul of Doongurpore.

8. Should any person, subject to the Company, stop at our villages, we will give him protection.

Should we not act in the above manner let us be accounted criminals against the British Government.

Signed by BAINUM SOORAT and DOODAH SOORAT.

RAJPOOTANA.

Nos. LIII. & LIV.

Doongurpore.

A similar Agreement was signed by the following:—

(Sd.)	AUMURJEE.	(Sd.)	MOGA.
„	DAMUR NATHA.	„	CUNHIA.
„	PEETHA DAMUR.	„	LALLJEE.
„	SULLIA DAMUR.	„	TUJNA.
„	MUNNA.	„	MUNNIA.
„	KOREJEE.	„	BHUNNA DAMUR.
„	SHAOJEE.	„	LALOO.
„	MUNNIA.	„	TAJAH.
„	NATHOO KOTEIR.	„	JEETOO.
„	LALOO.	„	BHEENDOO.
„	RAJIA.	„	THANOO KOTEIR.

A similar Agreement has been subscribed by the Bheels of Simurwaroo, Deywul, and Nandoo.

(Sd.)	THAJA.	(Sd.)	DHURMA.
„	SOOKJEE.	„	HEERA.
„	KANJEE.	„	MUGGA.
„	GOODRA.	„	RUNGA.
„	SAUMJEE.		

No. LIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT concluded by JUSWUNT SING, Rawul of Doongurpore, and the HONOURABLE COMPANY, through CAPTAIN MACDONALD, dated Neemuch, 2nd May 1825.

1. To whatever minister may be appointed by the British Government I will give my consent, entrust him with the administration of affairs, and not interfere in any way.

2. I will be satisfied with whatever may be allotted by the British Government for my maintenance, and will reside in whatever place in the Doongurpore territories may be selected for my residence.

3. Disturbances by the advice of artful men have several times taken place in my country, I therefore write that I will pay no attention to their counsels nor excite any disturbance myself. If I do so, I will submit to whatever punishment the British Government may inflict.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BANSWARRA.

BANSWARRA was originally part of Meywar, but became independent of it prior to the establishment of the supremacy of the British Government, who recognized it as a separate power. In 1812 the Chief of Banswarra offered to become tributary to the British Government on condition of the expulsion of the Mahrattas; but no definite relations were formed with him till September 1818, when a Treaty (No. LV.) was concluded, by which, in consideration of the protection of the British Government, the Rawul agreed to act in subordinate co-operation and settle his affairs in accordance with the advice of the British Government, to abstain from disputes and political correspondence with other Chiefs, to pay a tribute equal to three-eighths of his revenues, and to furnish troops when required. The Rawul denied his obligation to be bound by this Treaty which was negociated by his accredited Agent, and although it was declared to be binding on him, it was thought best, especially as the Dhar State had in the meantime ceded to the British Government its tribute claims on Doongurpore and Banswarra, to conclude a new Treaty (No. LVI.), which was done on 25th November 1818. The chief modifications made by this Treaty were, that the Rawul was to pay to the British Government all arrears of tribute due to Dhar or any other State, and annually whatever tribute the British Government might deem adequate to cover the expense of protection, provided it did not exceed three-eighths of the revenues; and that the British Government was to assist in bringing under control any relatives or connections of the Chief, his heirs and successors, who might prove disobedient.

By a subsequent Agreement (No. LVII.) the same arrangements were made in regard to the payment of tribute as in the case of Doongurpore. The arrears were limited to Rupees 35,000 and the tribute for three years was fixed progressively at Rupees 17,000, Rupees 20,000, and

RAJPOOTANA.

No. LV.

Banswarra.

Rupees 25,000. The tribute now paid is Salim Sahee Rupees 35,000. In 1824 also an engagement was made with Banswarra precisely the same as that made with Doongurpore (No. LII.) by which the Chief agreed to pay, in addition to the subsidy, the sum of Rupees 8,400 a year for the maintenance of a local force. The engagement, however, was never acted on, and was subsequently declared to be obsolete.

The present Rawul, Luchmun Sing, was adopted by the previous Chief Bahadoor Sing, who also was adopted by the previous ruler Bhowanee Sing, son and successor of Omed Sing, with whom the Treaty of 1818 was made. The succession of Luchmun Sing was disputed by Maun Sing, Thakoor of Khandoo, who conceived that a son of his own had preferable claims; but he eventually withdrew his opposition on receiving a remission of Rupees 1,300 a year in the tribute which he paid to the Banswarra State.

The area of Banswarra is 1,500 square miles, the population 150,000, and the revenue Rupees 300,000, of which the feudatories, thirty-three in number, receive Rupees 1,10,000. The Chief has received the right of adoption (No. III.). He is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

No. LV.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAEE RAEEAN MAHA RAWUL SREE OMED SING BAHADOOR, Rajah of Banswarra, and his heirs and successors, concluded on the part of the Honourable English East India Company by MR. CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, in virtue of full powers granted to him by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE the MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, and on the part of MAHA RAWUL SREE OMED SING BAHADOOR, by RUTTUN JEO PUNDIT, in virtue of full powers granted by the Maha Rawul.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the British Government and Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing Bahadoor, Rajah of Banswarra, and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be the same to both.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Banswarra.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maha Rawul and his heirs and successors will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and with due submission to its supremacy; and will not henceforth have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maha Rawul and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their territory and principality; and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

ARTICLE 5.

The affairs of the principality of Banswarra shall be settled according to the advice of the British Government, in which the British Government will pay all practicable attention to the will of the Maha Rawul.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maha Rawul and his heirs and successors will not enter into negociations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government; but his customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maha Rawul and his heirs and successors will not commit aggressions on any one; and if any dispute accidentally arise with any one, the adjustment of it shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maha Rawul and his heirs and successors will pay tribute to the British Government to the extent of three-eighths of the revenue of their possessions.

ARTICLE 9.

The State of Banswarra shall furnish troops on requisition, according to its means, for the service of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty of ten Articles having been concluded, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Ruttun Jeo Pundit, the ratification of the same by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Maha Rawul Omed Sing, shall be exchanged within two months from this date.

Done at Delhi, the 16th September, A. D. 1818.

Ruttun Jeo Pundit's Seal.

(Signed) T. C. METCALFE.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
„ G. DOWDESWELL.
„ J. STUART.
„ C. M. RICKETTS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, this 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, at Fort William.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Supplementary Article of the Treaty of the 16th of September, 1818, between the Honourable English East India Company and Race Raeeaun Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing Bahadoor, Rajah of Banswarra.

Whereas the Maha Rawul declares that heretofore he has never paid fixed tribute to any one, it is hereby agreed that, if any Chief lay claim

to tribute and prove his right, the settlement of such claim shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

Done at Delhi, 16th September, A. D. 1818.

Ruttun Jeo Pundit's Seal.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE.

L. S.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
„ G. DOWDESWELL.
„ J. STUART.
„ C. M. RICKETTS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, this 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, at Fort William.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. LVI.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAEE RAEEAUN MAHA RAWUL SREE OMED SING, Rajah of Banswarra, his heirs and successors, concluded on the part of the Honourable East India Company by CAPTAIN JAMES CAULFIELD, under authority from BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K. C. B. and K. L. S., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor General, and RAEE RAEEAUN MAHA RAWUL SREE OMED SING, Rajah of Banswarra, on his own part and that of his heirs and successors: The said BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM being invested with full powers and authority from the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K. G., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable East India Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual alliance, friendship, and unity of interests between the British Government and Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing, Rajah of Banswarra, his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be the same to both.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. LVI.

Banswarra.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government agrees to protect the principality and territory of Banswarra.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and with due submission to its supremacy; and will not henceforth have any connection with any other Chief or State.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of their territory and principality; and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

ARTICLE 5.

The affairs of the principality of Banswarra shall be settled according to the advice of the British Government, in which the British Government will pay all practicable attention to the will of the Maha Rawul.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, will not enter into negociations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government; but his customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions upon any one; and if any dispute accidentally arise with any one, the adjustment of it shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, engage to pay to the British Government all arrears of tribute due to the Rajah of Dhar or any other State, in such annual payments and at such periods as his income may admit of, it being left to the discretion of the British Government to fix the same.

ARTICLE 9.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, to continue the payment of tribute to the British Government, which tribute is to increase annually as the territory of Banswarra recovers its prosperity till it rises to whatever amount the British Government may deem adequate to cover the expense incurred by protecting the State of Banswarra, provided that such tribute does not exceed three-eighths of the revenue of the country.

ARTICLE 10.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, agree that the military force of the country shall always be at the disposal of the British Government.

ARTICLE 11.

The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, agree never to entertain in their service any Arabs, Mekranees, Sindees, or other foreign troops; but that their army shall be composed of the military class of the inhabitants of the country.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government is not to countenance the connections or relations of the Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, who may prove disobedient; but to afford to the Maha Rawul aid in bringing them under due control.

ARTICLE 13.

The Maha Rawul, in the 9th Article of this Treaty, agrees to pay tribute to the British Government; and for the purpose of securing the same, agrees that, in event of delay or failure in the said payment, an Agent on the part of the British Government be stationed at Banswarra to receive the collections levied at the Chubootra and its dependent Nakhas.

This Treaty, consisting of thirteen Articles, has this day been settled by Captain James Caulfield, acting under the direction of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., on the part of the Honourable East India Company, and Raee Raeeaun Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing, Rajah of Banswarra, on the part of himself, his heirs and successors. Captain Caulfield has delivered one copy thereof in English,

RAJPOOTANA.

Nos. LVI. & LVII.

Banswarra.

Persian, and Hindoostanee, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing, from whom he has received a counterpart of the same bearing his seal and signature.

Captain Caulfield engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to the Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing within the space of two months from this date, upon which the Treaty executed by Captain Caulfield shall be returned. This Treaty has been concluded by the Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing, by his own free and unbiassed will, whilst in the full possession of his faculties.

Done at Banswarra, this 25th day of December, A. D. 1818, *or the 24th day of the month Suffer, in the year* 1234 *Hegira, corresponding to the 13th day of the month of Poos,* 1875 *Summut.*

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD.

Seal of the Honourable Company.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
" G. DOWDESWELL.
" JAS. STUART.
" J. ADAM.

The Governor General's Small Seal.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1819.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary to Government.

No. LVII.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHA RAWUL SREE BHOWANEE SING, Rawul of Banswarra.

Whereas in the 8th Article of the Treaty between the British Government and the Maha Rawul Sree Bhowanee Sing, Rawul of Banswarra, dated 25th December 1818, corresponding with the 13th month Poos Summut 1875, the aforesaid Rawul stipulates to pay to the aforesaid British Government all arrears of tribute due to the Rajah of Dhar or any other State up to the date of the said Treaty in such annual

payments and at such periods as his income may admit of according to the discretion of the British Government; and whereas the British Government taking into consideration the impoverished state of the Rawul's country and finances has been pleased to accept a payment of 35,000 Salim Rupees, being equal to one year's tribute in days of prosperity, in lieu of all the arrears specified in the 8th Article: The Maha Rawul hereby agrees to pay that sum to the British Government by instalments at the periods following:—

	S. Rs.
In Phagoon 1876 Summut, corresponding with February 1820, A. D.	1,500
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1877 Summut, corresponding with April 1820, A. D.	1,500
In Magh Sood Poonum 1877 Summut, corresponding with January 1821, A. D.	2,500
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1878 Summut, corresponding with April 1821, A. D.	2,500
In Magh Sood Poonum 1878 Summut, corresponding with January 1822, A. D.	3,000
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1879 Summut, corresponding with April 1822, A. D.	3,000
In Magh Sood Poonum 1879 Summut, corresponding with January 1823, A. D.	3,500
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1880 Summut, corresponding with April 1823, A. D.	3,500
In Magh Sood Poonum 1880 Summut, corresponding with January 1824, A. D.	3,500
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1881 Summut, corresponding with April 1824, A. D.	3,500
In Magh Sood Poonum 1881 Summut, corresponding with January 1825, A. D.	3,500
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1882 Summut, corresponding with April 1825, A. D.	3,500

Whereas in the 9th Article of the Treaty aforementioned, the Maha Rawul agrees to pay to the British Government, in lieu of its protection, a tribute, according to the prosperity of the country, but not exceeding three-eighths of its actual revenue; and whereas the British Government, desirous of the speedy prosperity of the Rawul's country, has been pleased to direct a settlement of the amount to be paid on account of

RAJPOOTANA.

No. LVII.

Banswarra.

tribute for the years A. D. 1819, 1820, 1821: The Maha Rawul agrees to pay the following sums for the three years above particularized in the following manner:—

	Rs.
In Phagoon 1876 Summut, corresponding with February 1820, A. D.	8,500
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1877 Summut, corresponding with April 1820, A. D.	8,500
Total, Rupees for the year 1819	17,000
In Magh Sood Poonum 1877 Summut, corresponding with January 1821, A. D.	10,000
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1878 Summut, corresponding with April 1821, A. D.	10,000
Total, Rupees for the year 1820	20,000
In Magh Sood Poonum 1878 Summut, corresponding with January 1822, A. D.	12,500
In Bysakh Sood Poonum 1879 Summut, corresponding with April 1822, A. D.	12,500
Total, Rupees for the year 1821	25,000

This settlement is for three years only, at the expiration of which period the British Government will, according to the terms of the 9th Article of the Treaty, make such a regulation of the tribute as will be consistent with its own good faith, the prosperity of the Rawul's country, and the interest of both governments. This Agreement was concluded at Banswarra by Captain A. MacDonald, acting under the orders of General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., on the part of the British Government, and by the Maha Rawul Sree Bhowanee Sing on the part of his own government, this 15th day of February 1820, corresponding with the 2nd Phagoon Sood year Summut Bekoor Majeit 1876, and 26th of Rubbee Oosanee year of Hegira 1236.

The Rawul's Seal.

(Signed) A. MACDONALD,
Assistant to Sir J. Malcolm.

PERTABGURH.

The Rajah of this small Chiefship is descended from a junior branch of the Oudeypore House. From the time of the establishment of the Mahratta power in Malwa the Rajah of Pertabgurh paid tribute to Holkar. The first connection of the British Government with this State was formed in 1804 (No. LVIII.); but this alliance was dissolved under the policy introduced by Lord Cornwallis of withdrawing from connection with the Western Rajpoot States. Pertabgurh, however, was again taken under protection by the Treaty of October 1818 (No. LIX.) In lieu of the local force of fifty horse and two hundred foot, stipulated for in Article 4 of the Treaty, the Rajah engaged (No. LX.) in 1823 to pay an annual subsidy of Rupees 1,200 till the year 1826, after which the subsidy was to be doubled. But this engagement was never acted on, and in 1841 it was abrogated and the original obligation of the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1818 was declared to be still in force.

Under the 4th Article of the Treaty of Mundisore, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Pertabgurh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under the Treaty of Mundisore, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute, which is therefore paid to him from the British treasury. The present tribute is Salim Sahee Rupees 72,000.*

The present Rajah Dulput Sing succeeded to the State in 1844. Dulput Sing was grandson of the Chief of Pertabgurh, and had succeeded to the State of Doongurpore on the deposition of Juswunt Sing by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Pertabgurh

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* British Rupees 56,887-12.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. LVIII.

Pertabgurh.

he relinquished Doongurpore to Oodey Sing, son of the Thakoor of Sablee. He has been guaranteed (No. III.) the right of adoption.

The area of the State is 1,460 square miles; the population 150,000; the revenue, after deducting the tribute paid to the British Government and about two lakhs of Rupees enjoyed by feudatories of the State, is in British money about Rupees 2,62,400. No local corps or contingents are maintained at the expense of this State. The Chief receives a salute of fifteen guns.

No. LVIII.

TREATY with the RAJAH of PERTABGURH, 1804.

COPY of a TREATY concluded with SHAHAMUT SING, Rajah of Pertabgurh, by COLONEL MURRAY, Commanding the British troops in Guzerat, the Attaveesy, and Malwa, 1804.

ARTICLE 1.

The Rajah disclaims all subjection or acknowledgment of superiority to Juswunt Rao Holkar.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah engages to pay the tribute formerly paid by him to Juswunt Rao Holkar to the British Government, when the Most Noble the Governor General shall think fit to order it to be levied.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah shall consider the enemies of the British Government his own, and engages that he will not permit them to remain in his districts.

ARTICLE 4.

All British troops and stores of every description for the British army shall be permitted to pass free through the districts of the Rajah; and the Rajah further engages to afford them every assistance and protection.

ARTICLE 5.

The districts of the Rajah shall deliver at Mulhar Ghur five thousand maunds of rice, two thousand maunds of gram, and three thousand maunds of jovaree, for which a fair and equitable price shall be paid on the delivery, to be made one-half in fourteen, the remainder in twenty-eight days.

ARTICLE 6.

In the full confidence that the above Articles shall be strictly performed by the Rajah, Colonel Murray, commanding the British forces, engages to raise no contributions, either of money, cattle, or grain, nor will he permit any contributions to be levied by detachments of British troops under his command.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah engages to coin in the mint of Pertabgurh such bullion as the Commanding Officer of the British troops may find convenient to send there, the British Government defraying the actual expense.

ARTICLE 8.

This Treaty shall be sent, with the least possible delay, for the ratification of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General; but the above Articles shall be strictly adhered to by the Officer commanding the troops and the Rajah, till the ratification shall arrive.

Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of November 1804, *in Camp on the Chumbul.*

(Signed) J. MURRAY,
Collector.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. LIX.

Pertabgurh.

No. LIX.

TREATY with the RAJAH of DOWLEAH and PERTABGURH, dated the 5th of October 1818.

ENGAGEMENT entered into by the HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY and SAMUT SING, Rajah of Dowleah and Pertabgurh, his heirs and successors, settled by CAPTAIN CAULFIED, under authority from BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K. C. B. and K. L. S., Political Agent to the Most Noble the Governor General,on the part of the Honourable East India Company, and RAM CHUND BHOW, on the part of Samut Sing, Rajah of Dowleah and Pertabgurh, the said BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM being invested with full power and authority from the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable East India Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and the said RAM CHUND BHOW being duly invested with full powers on the part of Samut Sing, Rajah of Dowleah and Pertabgurh.

ARTICLE 1.

The Rajah promises to give up all connection with other States, and to the utmost of his power prove his obedience to the British Government, who, in return, agree to assist him in re-establishing good order throughout his district, and to protect him from the claims and trespasses of all other States.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah agrees to pay to the British Government all arrears of tribute justly due to Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, amounting to one lakh twenty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-seven Rupees and six annas, in the following manner, *viz*:—

The first year Anno Domini 1818-19, corresponding to the years Fuslee 1226 and 1875 Sumbut, ten thousand Rupees.

Second year—fifteen thousand Rupees.

Third year—twenty thousand Rupees.

Fourth year—twenty-five thousand Rupees.

Fifth year—twenty-five thousand Rupees.

Sixth year—twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-seven Rupees and six annas.

And the Rajah further agrees, that in case the above payments be not made as specified, an Agent on the part of British Government shall be appointed to receive the sums above-mentioned from the town duties of Pertabgurh.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah of Dowleah and Pertabgurh agrees on his part and on that of his heirs to pay to the British Government, in lieu of its protection, such tributes and presents as he has hitherto paid to Mulhar Rao Holkar; the above tribute to be paid as follows, *viz*:—

The first year Anno Domini 1818-19, corresponding to the year 1226 Fuslee and 1875 Sumbut, the sum of thirty-five thousand Rupees.
Second year—forty-five thousand Rupees.
Third year—fifty-five thousand Rupees.
Fourth year—sixty-five thousand Rupees.
And the fifth year, the full amount of the tribute, namely, seventy-two thousand seven hundred Salim Sahee Rupees, in two payments, half in Maugh and the other half in Jeyte, corresponding to the months of March and July.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah further agrees not to entertain Arabs or Mekranees in his service, but to keep up fifty horsemen and two hundred foot soldiers, inhabitants of the Pertabgurh district, who are to be at the disposal of the British Government whenever their services are required in the vicinity of the Pertabgurh district.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Pertabgurh to be the master of his own government, in the affairs of which the British Government is not to interfere, except in the settlement of all predatory tribes, and in the re-establishment of tranquillity and good order; the Rajah agrees to be guided by the advice of the British Government, and further, that he will not levy any unusual duty on the mint or merchants, or on merchandize, throughout his territories.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government agrees not to give countenance to any of the connections or relations of the Pertabgurh Rajah who may be disobedient, but to afford the Rajah aid in bringing them under due control.

ARTICLE 7.

The British Government agrees to aid the Rajah in subduing the Meenahs, Bheels, &c., &c.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government agrees not to interfere with any just and ancient claims the Rajah may be authorized to make by usage on his subjects.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Government agrees to aid the Rajah in all his just demands on his subjects, should he not be able to enforce them.

ARTICLE 10.

If the Pertabgurh Rajah should have any just claims upon any neighbouring State or the surrounding Thakoors, the British Government agrees to afford him the benefit of its influence in recovering or adjusting them. It will also mediate to settle any difference or dispute that may arise between him and such Chiefs.

ARTICLE 11.

The British Government agrees not to interfere in the distribution of the Kheraut lands; and it will pay on all occasions the utmost respect to the religious customs and prejudices of the Rajah and the inhabitants of the country.

ARTICLE 12.

The Rajah agrees, in the third Article of this engagement, to pay tribute to the British Government, and, for the purpose of securing the same, agrees to pay the said tribute to persons to be appointed to receive it on the part of the British Government; and in the event of any failure in the said payment, the Rajah agrees that an Agent on the part of the British Government be appointed to receive the tribute from the town duties of Pertabgurh.

This engagement, consisting of twelve Articles, has been this day settled by Captain James Caulfield, acting under the directions of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Ram Chund Bhow, on the part of Samut Sing, Rajah of Dowleah and Pertabgurh; Captain Caulfield has delivered one copy thereof in English, Persian, and Hindui, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Ram Chund Bhow, to be forwarded to the Rajah of Dowleah and Pertabgurh, and has received from the said Ram Chund Bhow a counterpart of the said engagement signed and sealed by him.

Captain Caulfield engages that a copy of the said Treaty ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Ram Chund Bhow, to be given to Samut Sing, Rajah of Dowleah and Pertabgurh, within the period of two months; and on the delivery of such copy to the Rajah, the Treaty executed by Captain Caulfield, under the immediate direction of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., shall be returned: and Ram Chund Bhow in like manner engages that another copy of the said Treaty, by Samut Sing, Rajah of Dowleah and Pertabgurh, in every respect the counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Captain Caulfield, to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor General, within the space of eight days from this date, and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor General, the Treaty executed by Ram Chund Bhow, by virtue of the full power and authority vested in him as above-mentioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Neemuch, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1818, *on the 4th day of Zehijj, in the year of Hegira* 1233, *corresponding to the 6th day of the month Assauje Sud Chyte Sumbut* 1875.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

The Governor General's Small Seal.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) G. DOWDESWELL.
„ J. STUART.
„ C. M. RICKETTS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, this 7th day of November 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

RAJPOOTANA.

No. LX.

Pertabgurh.

No. LX.

(Signature of RAWUL SAMUT SING.)

ENGAGEMENT entered into by RAWUL SAMUT SING of Pertabgurh with CAPTAIN A. MACDONALD on the part of the Honourable Company.

Two hundred infantry and fifty cavalry are stated in the Treaty; and one thousand Rupees per mensem or twelve thousand Rupees per annum, shall be paid to Government for their maintenance by regular instalments. From the year Sumbut 1883 two thousand Rupees per mensem, or twenty-four thousand Rupees per annum, shall be paid to the Company's Government, and from this no deviation will be made. The Rupees to be of the Salim Sahee standard.

Ughun Soodee 7th Sumbut 1880, *or 9th December* 1823.

PART II.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO THE

STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA AND MALWA.

THE principal States in Central India are six in number,—Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Dhar, Dewas, and Jowra, of which two, Bhopal and Jowra, are Mahomedan and the rest Mahratta. Besides these there is a multitude of petty States* held under the immediate guarantee of the British Government but having feudal relations with one or other of the larger States and occasionally with more than one. The multiplicity of petty Chiefs and the peculiarity of the tenures on which they hold their States, founded as they are on the measures adopted for the pacification of the country after the Pindaree war, necessitate on the part of the British Government in Central India and Malwa a more minute interference in the affairs of the Chiefs than it is usual or expedient to exercise in the States of Rajpootana. Under the Mahrattas, as had previously been the case under the Mahomedan Governors, the petty Chiefs in Central India exercised but limited powers within their respective States; and on the establishment of British supremacy in these provinces the Officers of the British Government naturally assumed the position of arbiters of all differences by which the public peace could be disturbed, and of high judicial functionaries to whom all sentences of life and death were referred, except in the case of offences committed

* See below, Mediated Chiefs.

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within the jurisdiction of the larger States which had vitality enough to preserve peace within their limits. In the case of substantive States, it is only when the offender belongs to one State and the plaintiff to another that the representative of the British Government adjudicates the case. In so far the Political Agents in Central India discharge the duties which are sometimes performed by the Court of Vakeels in Rajpootana. But the minor Chiefs refer all serious cases, more especially those involving capital punishment, whether interjurisdictional or not, to the Political Agents.

Jurisdiction, moreover, always rests with the Political Agents both in Central India and Rajpootana, and with respect to the larger as well as the minor States, where British subjects, Native or European, are either plaintiffs or defendants, except in cases provided for by Acts I. of 1849 and VII. of 1854. In 1863 the Begum of Bhopal appealed against the exercise of such powers by the Political Agent at her Court as a violation of the 9th Article of the Bhopal Treaty of 1818 and claimed the right, under certain arrangements* made with the Political Agent in 1847, to try in her own Courts British subjects guilty of offences within her territories and the surrender of

* 1*st*.—If offenders against the British Government, in old and heinous cases, fly to, and conceal themselves within the limits of, the Bhopal State, or if similar offenders against the Bhopal State take refuge within the limits of the British Districts, such as Nursingpoor, Hoshungabad, &c.; in the first instance, on the receipt of information of the place of concealment of a criminal, the Thannahdar or Police of the British Government, with a perwannah from the British District Officer to the address of the Thannahdar and Police of the Bhopal State, will proceed to the spot, arrest the offender, and make him over to the nearest Thannahdar of the said State. In the second instance, the Thannahdars or Police of the Bhopal State will have to follow a like course with regard to the arrest and delivery of offenders against their State, traced to any place within the limits of the British Districts.

2*nd*.—In new and recent cases when offenders, after the perpetration of a crime, fly to the Bhopal territory, and the Thannahdars or Police of the British Government get correct information of their having done so, they will follow the offenders into the Bhopal territory and apprehend and deliver them to the Bhopal Local Thannahdar; they will not in such cases be at liberty to arrest and bring away offenders without the knowledge of the Officials of the Bhopal State; but if the British Officials in the pursuit of such offenders happen to reach a place within the Bhopal State, where, owing to there being no Thannah, or being wild and uninhabited, no assistance can be obtained, then they may arrest the offender and take him with them, giving, however, due notice of their proceedings to the nearest Thannah of the Bhopal State. The Officials of the Bhopal State in similar cases can in like manner enter the British territories and act similarly.

British subjects guilty of such offences when apprehended in British territories. Her right however was not admitted; she was told that the principle which underlies the Treaty of 1818 is contained in Article 3, which declares that the Bhopal Government will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy; that the 9th Article refers to the authority of the Nawab of Bhopal over his own subjects within his own territory and not to British subjects; that this is apparent 1st from the correspondence which took place when the Treaty was concluded and which shows that the object of the clause was to guarantee to the Nawab that the British Courts of Adawlut would not be introduced into his territories, and 2nd by the omission of all reference to European offenders who had a right to be tried in a certain form and under certain conditions which the East India Company had no authority to compromise or surrender; that the arrangement of 1847 was never sanctioned by the Government of India, and contained a stipulation which is entirely inadmissible, *viz.*, that British subjects charged with offences in Bhopal, if arrested in British territory, shall be handed over to the Bhopal authorities for trial and punishment; but that the British Government would not be unwilling to act upon that arrangement in so far as it is consistent with Act VII. of 1854 in the case of escaped offenders who are subjects of Bhopal.

Criminals in heinous cases only will be delivered up by the two Governments. The above Rule applies only to such offenders.

3rd.—The crimes which are considered heinous by Colonel Sleeman and the Resident Indore, are the following:—

No. 1. Wilful Murdur.	No. 9. Robbery of a child, male or female.
„ 2. Wounding with the intent of Murder.	„ 10. Robbery of Government property.
„ 3. Cutting and Wounding wilfully.	„ 11. Giving poison with the intent to murder.
„ 4. Entering a house, or boat, or tent, with the intention of theft and plunder, accompanied by wounding.	„ 12. Thuggee.
„ 5. Highway Robbery.	„ 13. Cattle-lifting.
„ 6. Dacoity.	„ 14. Aiding and abetting in Suttee.
„ 7. Setting fire to one's house.	„ 15. Geeras.
„ 8. Forcible possession of a woman's body with or without adultery.	„ 16. Paranch (Incendiarism).
	„ 17. Breaking Jail.

4th.—In cases of less importance the authorities of the district where the offender conceals himself will cause his arrest, as in heinous cases, on the information furnished to them by the plaintiff, and the case will be disposed of by the Court of the district in which the offender was apprehended; he will not in such cases be made over for trial to the authorities of the district in which the offence was committed.

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The following payments are made by the Chiefs in Central India for the maintenance of Local Corps and Contingents :—

For the Malwa Contingent.

By Holkar	...	Halee Rs.	1,13,160	0	equivalent to	Rs.	1,11,213	12	2
„ Jowra	...	„	1,61,810	4	„		1,58,614	4	0
„ Dewas	...	„	33,600	0	„		33,022	1	9
		Halee Rs.	3,08,570	4	„		3,02,850	1	11

For the Malwa Bheel Corps.

By Sindia	...	Halee Rs.	20,000		equivalent to	Rs.	19,656	0	4
„ Holkar	...	„	8,000		„		7,862	6	6
„ Dhar	...	„	20,000		„		19,656	0	4
„ Jhaboa	...	„	1,500		„		1,474	3	2
„ the British Govt.	...	„	10,000		„		9,828	0	2
		Halee Rs.	49,500		„		58,476	10	6

For the Bhopal Levy.

By Bhopal ... Rs. 2,00,000

The British Government pays the following sums annually to Holkar :

Compensation for lands transferred to Boondee.	Halee Rs.	30,000
Pertabgurh tribute...	„	72,700

SINDIA.

From Malcolm's Central India and Reports by successive Agents to the Governor General.

RANAJEE, the first member of the Sindia family of note, commenced his career as the carrier of the slippers of Balajee Rao, Peishwa. His care in the performance of this menial duty attracted his master's attention, who appointed him to a command in the Pagah or stable horse. From this his rise to the first rank of Mahratta Chiefs was rapid. He died in Malwa where he had acquired some possessions, and was succeeded in the headship of the family by Madhojee Sindia, his second son.

Madhojee Sindia was present at the battle of Paniput, in which he was severely wounded. After the disastrous flight of the Mahrattas, Sindia's family, like other Mahratta Chiefs, lost their possessions in Malwa. On the return of the Mahrattas to Hindostan in 1764, the most active of the predatory leaders was Sindia, whose formidable army, organized under French Officers, made him in reality the ruler of Hindostan, though nominally the servant of the Peishwa.

Madhojee Sindia played a most important part in the struggle which took place for the Peishwaship after the death of Madho Rao Bullal.* He was the chief support of the party of Nana Furnavese. It was the policy of the British Government to secure peace by concluding a separate Treaty with Sindia, and then using him as a mediator with the other parties; but Sindia's ambition and his insisting on some of the inadmissible conditions of the convention of Wargaon,† defeated the negociations which had more than once been commenced. The reverses, however, which he met with from a force which had

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* See Vol. III., page 4. † Vol. III., page 5, &c.

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invaded his territories from Bengal, for the purpose of creating a powerful diversion, brought him to terms, and a Treaty (No. LXI.) was concluded with him by Colonel Muir on 13th October 1781, by which the respective forces of Colonel Muir and Sindia were withdrawn, and Sindia agreed to use his good offices to effect a peace, and failing that, to remain neutral. Peace was concluded with the Mahrattas by the Treaty of Salbye,* Sindia being the mutual guarantee of both powers for its observance. Under the 3rd Article of this Treaty, the right of the British Government to the pergunnah and town of Baroach was recognised. Government conferred these on Sindia (No. LXII.) in consideration of his services, on condition of trade remaining unmolested. A separate Treaty was concluded on 30th September 1785 (No. LXIII.) for the regulation of the trade and duties to be levied at Baroach.

By the Treaty of Salbye the independent power of Madhojee Sindia, in his relation to the British Government, was first recognised, but in all other respects he continued ostentatiously to profess subjection to the Peishwa. The system of neutrality which Government then pursued left Sindia at peace to establish his power over the northern parts of Hindostan and to possess himself of the person of the Emperor of Delhi. Sindia made overtures to share in the alliance against Tippoo in 1790, but the conditions he proposed, that Government should defend his possessions in Hindostan and aid him in his wars with the Rajpoot States, were inadmissible. After the peace of 1792, the feelings of Sindia, who was probably jealous of the increasing ascendancy of the British Government, were more hostile than friendly. It was partly through his influence that the proposals made by Lord Cornwallis to the Nizam and the Peishwa for a definite Treaty of guarantee against Tippoo were defeated.

Madhojee Sindia died in 1794 and was succeeded by his grand-nephew Dowlut Rao Sindia, who was too young to carry out any dangerous designs which Madhojee Sindia might have entertained. During the distractions which followed the death of Madho Rao Narain Peishwa, Sindia gained an ascendancy which enabled him to place Bajee Rao in power, to usurp most of the possessions of Holkar, and to secure to himself the fortress of Ahmednuggur which gave him the key to the entrance

* Vol. III., page 49.

into the territories of the Peishwa and the Nizam. The power of Sindia, whose army was commanded by French Officers, was at this time most dangerous to the British Government. When by the Treaty of Bassein* the British Government had recovered its influence at Poona and established a subsidiary force there, Dowlut Rao Sindia entered into a league with the Rajah of Berar to defeat the objects of the Treaty. The deceit and evasion with which Sindia met the overtures of General Wellesley for an amicable adjustment of their differences, rendered war inevitable. In the campaign which followed, the power of Sindia was completely broken, both in Upper and Central India, and he was compelled to sue for peace, and to sign the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum (No. LXIV.) in 1803 by which he was stripped of his territories in Hindostan and south of the Ajuntee Hills, with exception of some hereditary villages, and resigned his claims on his former feudatory Rajahs with whom the British Government had made Treaties.

The 15th Article of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum left to Sindia the option of becoming a party to the defensive alliance concluded by the British Government with the Peishwa and the Nizam, and bound the British Government, in the event of his so doing, to maintain a subsidiary force of six battalions to be paid for out of the territories ceded by that Treaty. Sindia agreed to the alliance, and by a separate Treaty (No. LXV.) concluded on 27th February 1804, arrangements were made for the subsidiary force to be stationed near Sindia's boundary but within British territory.

The discontent which Sindia felt at the determination to deprive him of Gohud and Gwalior, under the 9th Article of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, induced him to enter into a correspondence with Holkar, which nearly led to an open rupture. Among other acts of hostility, he attacked and plundered the Resident's camp and detained the Resident a prisoner. As Sindia refused to release the Resident, he was informed that his conduct had annulled the Treaties with him; that Government were at liberty to deal with him as they might think fit; and that the surrender of the Resident must precede any friendly intercourse. The change, however, in the policy of Government on the arrival of Lord Cornwallis, who, independently of any reference to the settlement of

* Vol. III. page 63.

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differences with Sindia, deemed it inexpedient to retain possession of Gohud and Gwalior, led to the renewal of negociations on the basis of restoring these territories. A Treaty (No. LXVI.) was accordingly concluded on 23rd November 1805 which confirmed the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, except what might be altered by this Treaty, ceded Gwalior and Gohud to Sindia, abolished the pensions of fifteen lakhs a year paid by Government to Sindia's Officers, constituted the Chumbul the northern boundary of Sindia's territory, deprived Sindia of all claim to tribute from Boondee or any State north of the Chumbul and east of Kotah, bound the British Government not to make Treaties with Oudeypore, Jodhpore, Kotah, or other Chiefs tributary to Sindia in Malwa, Meywar or Marwar, or to interfere with the arrangements which Sindia might make in regard to them, and granted a pension of four lakhs a year to Sindia and jaghires of two lakhs to his wife Baiza Bai and one lakh to his daughter Chumna Bai.

In the Pindaree war the plundering Chiefs looked for support to Dowlut Rao Sindia as the most powerful of the Mahratta Princes, and one whose whole habits and feelings were those of marked hostility to the British Government. He was also subjected to strong solicitations from the Peishwa who was endeavoring to bind up again the broken Mahratta confederacy. Sindia made no movement indicative of a design to aid the Peishwa, although he was no doubt balancing as to the line he would take. When the resolution was formed to commence a system of political alliances against the Pindarees, negociations were early opened with him, and the disposition of troops was so made as to compel him either to enter into the views of the British Government or range himself on the side of the Pindarees at the very outset. The points to be carried were his co-operation against the Pindarees and the abrogation of the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1805, which restrained the British Government from forming engagements with the Rajpoot States. This Treaty indeed had been regarded as substantially abrogated in consequence of Sindia's repeated infractions of it by his secret intercourse with the Pindaree leaders. Still Government was willing, if Sindia cordially entered into its measures, to leave him in all other respects the full benefit of former Treaties and to guarantee him the tribute of those States. To secure his co-operation he was to surrender the tribute for three years, to put his troops in

fixed positions whence they were not to move without the consent of the British Government, and to give up the forts of Aseergurh and Hindia both as security for the lines of communication and as a guarantee for the performance of his engagements. These objects were secured by the Treaty of 5th November 1817 (No. LXVII.).

The open defection of the Peishwa and the Rajah of Berar shook the steadfastness of Sindia to his engagements. The strong fortress of Aseergurh was not surrendered as stipulated by the Treaty, and it therefore became necessary to reduce it by force. In the captured fort a letter was found in which Sindia directed the Governor to obey all orders of the Peishwa, who, by attacking the Residency at Poonah, had declared war with the British Government. In consequence of this want of good faith Sindia was required permanently to cede the fort of Asecrgurh.

In the following year a Treaty (No. LXVIII.) was made with Sindia for the adjustment of boundaries, the British Government receiving Ajmere and other districts, and ceding lands of equal value.

Dowlut Rao Sindia died in March 1827. He left no son, and had repeatedly evaded the advice of the Resident to adopt a successor, leaving it to the British Government to do what they might think proper. In accordance, however, with what was believed to be the last wishes of Dowlut Rao, a youth of eleven years named Moogut Rao, of an obscure branch of the family, but declared to be the nearest relation of Dowlut Rao, was adopted, married to the granddaughter of Dowlut Rao by Baiza Bai and placed in power with the title of Ali Jah Jankojee Rao Sindia under the Regency of Baiza Bai. The Baiza Bai acknowledged this succession most reluctantly, and maintained that it was her late husband's intention that she should hold the Regency during her life. She even pressed on the British Government the conclusion of a new Treaty in order that she might obtain the formal recognition of her right to exercise the powers of Regent during her life. But although Government did not enter into this Treaty, and although in 1830 they insisted on the Bai using the young Maharajah's seal in all official communications, she still clung to the hope of keeping the government in her own hands, and took no steps to train the young Chief for the future exercise of power. The restraints under which the youth was held by the Regent

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became at last intolerable to him and he fled from the Palace and took refuge with the Resident. A reconciliation was with difficulty effected, but as Government gave no definite decision on the rights of the parties, the seeds of dissension remained and the quarrel finally came to a crisis in 1833.

The Baiza Bai's rule had become most unpopular and the cause of the young Maharajah was espoused by a large portion of the army; the Bai was compelled to retire from the Gwalior territory and the Maharajah was acknowledged by the British Government. To such a length was the principle of absolute neutrality carried at this time, that Government declared it was matter of indifference whether the Maharajah or the Bai was at the head of the Gwalior State, and that the only object of Government was to preserve the general tranquillity and its own reputation, recognising such ruler as might be placed by the popular voice at the head of the administration. The Bai was prohibited from using her asylum in British territory or any dependent State as a focus for organising an invasion of Gwalior, but she was left at liberty to return to Gwalior and rely on the support of her own subjects. The Resident was even censured for having called in the Contingent in support of the Maharajah's authority, and it was ruled that the legitimate purpose for which the Contingent was formed was the suppression of plunderers, and the repulsion of external enemies.

By the Treaty of 1817 Dowlut Raõ Sindia had engaged to furnish a Contingent* of 5,000 horse and assigned for its support the annual payments made to him by the British Government and also the tribute from the States of Jodhpore, Boondee, and Kotah. After the close of the war the Contingent was reduced to 2,000 horse, at a monthly cost of Rupees 1,20,000, which however was in excess of the funds allotted for its support. It was therefore agreed (No. LXIX.) in February 1820 to reduce the force so as to bring the cost within the sum originally assigned for its payment, and that for the debt due on account of it by Sindia certain districts should be temporarily transferred to the British

* This account of the early history of the Contingent up to the year 1833 is taken from Sutherland's Sketches, pp. 152, 153, and 160.

Government. On the death of Dowlut Rao his annual pension of four lakhs which he had assigned in part payment for the Contingent ceased, and some other arrangement became necessary. A loan of eighty lakhs of Rupees at 5 per cent. was taken from the Baiza Bai, but as this arrangement proved inconvenient, the loan was paid off, and in 1830 the funds allotted for the payment of the Contingent stood as follows :—

Pension of Baiza Bai from British Government ...	Rs.	2,00,000
Kotah tribute	„	1,06,118
Kotrees „	„	10,998
Jodhpore „	„	1,04,004
Rutlam and Sillanah tribute	„	1,21,380
Revenues of Gúrra Kotah	„	35,000
Do. of Maltoun in Saugor	„	20,000
Do. of Yawul, Chupra, &c., in Kandeish ...	„	90,000
Total, Rupees ...		6,77,500

This amount was still under the cost of the Contingent, which was Rupees 7,09,224. When the Baiza Bai fled from Gwalior the revenues of her jaghire were no longer available for the payment of the Contingent, and a corresponding reduction of the force became necessary. But this was no sooner resolved on than the Durbar demanded that the revenues of the Kandeish and Saugor districts, which had formed part of the territories restored to Sindia under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, should be given back, and that only the tributes from the Rajpoot States, amounting to Rupees 3,42,500 should be retained, and that the Contingent should be still further reduced to correspond with this diminution of the funds. By the Treaty of 1820 it was optional with the British Government on the extinction of the debt either to restore these districts or to pay rent for them, or to give other lands in exchange. It was finally arranged, that besides receiving the Rajpoot tributes the British Government should retain the management of the districts of Gurra Kotah and Maltoun in Saugor yielding Rupees 75,000, that the Kandeish districts should be restored to Sindia, and that in lieu of them Sindia should pay a sum of Rupees 66,926-8 a year which was equivalent to their nett revenues. No written engagement was concluded, but the Contingent was re-organized in accordance

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with the above arrangement, and Sindia promised to take measures for the proper management of the country and to respect the settlements which the British Government had made with the Bheels. The Court of Directors however were of opinion that the restoration of the districts was not required by the terms of the engagement of 1820, that Sindia was not likely to respect the Bheel settlements, and that there was danger of the country relapsing into anarchy by its transfer to Sindia's government. They therefore desired that measures should be taken for obtaining the retrocession of the districts to the British Government. But the Durbar were unwilling to part with them, and Government at last resolved not to press the matter. The Durbar, however, were emphatically told that Government would not permit these districts to become haunts of oppression and disorder dangerous to neighboring territories, and that if mismanagement should occur of a nature to endanger the security of the surrounding districts, the pergunnahs would be at once taken possession of by the British Government and not again restored.

In 1823 the districts of Kundwai, Burwai, Poŏnassa, Sellani, and the village of Dhungaon, and in the following year the districts of Asseer with exception of three towns, Bangurh, Moode, Belora, Altode, Deore, and Peeplode, were made over (No. LXX.) by Sindia to the management of the British Government. Deore was subsequently ceded permanently to the British Government in exchange for Shujawulpore, but the tenure of the other eleven districts remained unchanged. The measure was in a manner forced on the Durbar who long ceased not to urge their right to the restoration of the districts. But in 1837 it was decided that the transfer of these districts to the administration of the British Government was an arrangement not revocable at the will of the Gwalior Durbar, and that the districts could not be relinquished without disappointing the expectations of the people and danger to the general tranquillity and the freedom of commercial intercourse with Bombay. Under the Treaty of 1860 no questions can now arise regarding these districts.

In 1831 the exchange of the pergunnah of Eastern Shujawulpore for Sindia's districts of Deore, Gourjhawur, Chawurpatha, Jhindookhera, and Nahirmow, was negociated. The revenues of Shujawulpore were about Rupees 90,939, and those of Sindia's districts Rupees 87,305. A money payment of Rupees 3,634 was therefore to be made to the British

Government by the Gwalior Durbar. The Court of Directors disapproved of this exchange of territory, but as the arrangement was convenient for both governments and its cancelment was very unpalatable to the Gwalior Durbar, government finally resolved not to disturb it. The Resident however was required, without inviting complaints, to use his influence to avert any evil to the inhabitants. Guarantees were given for life to four persons who had received jaghires in Shujawulpore from the British Government. Rajun Khan, a Pindaree leader, brother of the notorious Cheetoo, had also received a life grant* of lands in Shujawulpore. He died during the negociations for the exchange, and the lands; the value of which had been excluded from the estimated value of Shujawulpore, were continued to his family, and Sindia was required to abstain from any arbitrary measure of resumption. Questions of succession to this jaghire are usually decided by the British Govenment and the decision is communicated to Sindia.

The rule of Maharajah Jankojee Sindia was very weak. Although the Baizat Bai had no strong party within Gwalior territories she did not cease to intrigue and to use freely for this purpose a sum of Rs. 37,00,000

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* *Translation of the Sunnud granted to Rajun Khan.*

Be it known to the chowdhurees and canoongoes of pergunnah Shujawulpore that in accordance with the orders of Government three villages in the Pergunnah have been granted in jaghire and two villages on an istumrar lease to Rajun Khan during the period of his own life. He will accordingly possess the undermentioned villages without molestation. He will conciliate the inhabitants of the above five villages, maintain their prosperity, evince his attachment and obedience to the government, and pay the established rent into the government Treasury.

Jaghire Villages.

Peeplianuggur, Khujooria Alidad, Jubria Bheel.

Istumrar Villages.

Doonguree and Jubree, to pay for the Fuslee year 1233, Rupees 400,
" for Fuslee 1234, Rupees 400,
" for Fuslee 1235, Rupees 400,
" for Fuslee 1236, Rupees 480, and
" for Fuslee 1237, Rupees 500.

After the last mentioned period 500 Rupees will be annually taken for the two villages.

Dated 5th March 1826.

† The Baiza Bai was eventually permitted to return to Gwalior, where she died in 1862.

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deposited in the Benares Treasury, which, by the arbitration of the British Government acquiesced in by Sindia, was declared to be her private property. The Mama Sahib, the Maharajah's maternal uncle, occupied the post of Minister during the greater part of his rule. But the Court was one constant scene of feuds and struggles for power among the nobles; the army was in a chronic state of mutiny. This weakness of the internal Government prepared the way for the hostilities with the British Government which broke out shortly after the Maharajah's death, and resulted in an entire change of the British policy towards the Gwalior State.

Jankojee Sindia died on 7th February 1843. He had no children and had expressed no wish regarding the succession although repeatedly and earnestly urged by the Resident to do so. Tara Ranee, however, the Maharajah's widow, a young girl of twelve years of age, with the concurrence of the Chiefs of the State and the army, adopted Bugeerut Rao, son of Hunwunt Rao, usually called Babajee Sindia, the nearest though a very distant relative of the late Maharajah, and the adoption was recognized by the British Government. The boy was then about eight years of age. On his accession he assumed the title of Alijah Jyajee Rao Sindia. The adoption of a boy too young to administer the government rendered necessary the appointment of a Regent. The Mama Sahib, who appeared to possess the greatest influence and was attached to British interests, was chosen by the Chiefs as Regent. His selection was reported to give universal satisfaction to the troops and people. He was therefore recognized by the British Government as the responsible head of the State during the minority and was assured of support. For three months affairs went on smoothly. Intrigues however were carried on against him in the palace by a party at the head of which was Dada Khasjeewalla who gained over a portion of the army to his cause. The commencement of the intrigue is attributed to apprehensions instilled into the mind of the young Maharanee that the Mama Sahib, whose daughter was married to the Maharajah, would supersede her authority, and it ended in the expulsion of the Mama Sahib from Gwalior and the establishment of the influence of Dada Khasjeewalla, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Resident and the British Government.

The acts of Dada Khasjeewalla showed him to be hostile to the interests of the British Government. Offices were taken from those who were supposed to be favorable to the maintenance of friendly relations, and persons who, at the request of the Resident, had been expelled from Gwalior by the late Maharajah, were recalled and restored to office. Such proceedings could not be viewed otherwise than as an affront to the British Government, and as they were accompanied by the assemblage of large bodies of mutinous troops at Gwalior, by a threatened attack on Seronge in the territories of the Nawab of Tonk, where the Mama Sahib had taken refuge, and by disorders on the frontier at a time when war on the Sutlej was impending and it was necessary to secure the communications of the British army by the re-establishment of a friendly Government in its rear at Gwalior, the direct interference of the British Government was demanded not only in the interests of the Gwalior State but by respect for its own dignity and the safety of its own possessions.

Accordingly the representative of the British Government was withdrawn from Gwalior and forbidden to return until either a settled government should be established at Gwalior or his intervention should be solicited by the Maharanee and the Chiefs for the restoration of order. Before ulterior measures were taken the Resident wrote to the Maharanee, in reply to a letter in which she had invited his return, stating the only condition under which friendly relations could be re-established, and requiring the banishment of Dada Khasjeewalla, whose presence was the only obstacle to the restoration of friendship. This letter was intercepted by Dada Khasjeewalla, whose right to interfere in the affairs of the State had never been admitted by the British Government, and its contents were concealed by him from the Maharanee. This act was considered to be a virtual assumption of the powers of government by Dada Khasjeewalla and a supercession of the authority of the Maharanee and the young Chief, whose person and authority the British Government were bound by Treaty to maintain. A demand was therefore made for his surrender as the preliminary condition of further friendly intercourse. The objects proposed by the British Government were reparation for the affront offered to it by the surrender of the person of Dada Khasjeewalla, security for the tranquillity of the frontier, and the reduction of the mutinous army, which possessed the real power

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in Gwalior and overawed the government of the State. Dada Khasjee-walla was seized by the Chiefs who were favorable to the restoration of peace, but he was released by the portion of the army whose support he had bought. It was only on the advance of a British force towards Gwalior that he was surrendered. It remained now only to negociate measures for the formation of an efficient government and the reduction of the army. For this purpose an interview was agreed upon between the Governor General and the Maharajah which was to take place at Hingoona on 26th December 1843. The day passed without the appearance of the Maharanee and her son, who were held in restraint by the mutinous troops. On the 29th December when the British army was taking up its advanced ground, it was fired on by the Gwalior troops. The battles of Maharajpore and Punniar were fought the same day and ended in the total defeat of the Gwalior army, and the conclusion of a Treaty (No. LXXI.) by which it was agreed that territory yielding eighteen lakhs a year should be ceded to the British Government for the maintenance of a contingent force, and other lands for the payment of the debts of the State to the British Government and the expenses of the war; that the army should be reduced to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry and 200 gunners with 32 guns; that the government during the minority should be conducted according to the advice of the British Resident; and that the just territorial rights of the Gwalior State should be maintained by the British Government.

From this time till the mutinies of 1857 there was little change in the relations of the British Government with the Gwalior State. By the mutiny of the Contingent in June 1857 the Political Agent was forced to quit Gwalior. The counsels of Dinkur Rao, however, the Maharajah's able Minister, who during the four preceding years of his tenure of office had entirely reformed the internal administration, were strongly in favor of British interests. In June 1858 the Maharajah was deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topee. He and his Minister were compelled to flee to Agra. On 19th June Gwalior was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose's force and the Maharajah was re-established in his palace. From that date the confidence of the Maharajah was entirely withdrawn from his Minister to whom he conceived an intense dislike. Dinkur Rao was at last removed from office

in December 1859, and Balajee Chimnajee was appointed in his stead with the concurrence of the British Government. Since that time the Maharajah has himself superintended the whole of his affairs.

For his services during the mutinies Sindia received a Sunnud (No. LXXII.) conferring on him the right of adoption. He was also informed that lands yielding three lakhs of Rupees a year would be added to his territories; that permission would be given to him to raise his infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 men, and his artillery from 32 to 36 guns; that the arrears due to the British Government on account of the deficiency in the revenues of the districts assigned under the Treaty of 1844 would be remitted, and that no payments would in future be claimed should these revenues fall short of eighteen lakhs; and that the annual payment of Rupees 10,000 out of the revenues of Burwa Saugor in the Jhansi district would be hereditary. These modifications of the Treaty of 1844 were embodied in a new Treaty (No. LXXIII.) concluded on 12th December 1860. The basis of this Treaty was a proposal made in 1854, which had in the interval remained in abeyance, for the exchange of certain territories with Sindia. It provided for the restoration to Sindia of lands from the assigned districts yielding three lakhs of Rupees a year; for the cession of the town of Boorhanpore and district of Zeinabad in exchange for the town and part of the district of Jhansi; the exchange of Sindia's five districts in Guzerat, the pergunnah of Kunjeea, the annual payment from Burwa Saugor and all his territories south of the Nerbudda, with exception of seven hereditary villages, for lands of equal value on the Sindh and Betwa rivers; for the cession to the British Government, in full sovereignty, of all the districts, &c., assigned in 1844 which might remain after the above exchanges should be effected; and for the substitution of a subsidiary force costing not less than sixteen lakhs a year in the place of the extinct Contingent. In 1861 the Maharajah gave up the hereditary villages in the Deccan reserved to him under the 4th Article of the Treaty for an equivalent on the Pahooj. The value of the lands with which Sindia was credited under the Treaty of 1860 amounted to Rupees 7,30,535-6-5, while the value of the lands made over to him was only Rupees 7,15,952-1-1. The difference, Rupees 14,583-5-4, is annually paid to Sindia in cash by the British Government.

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The Rajah of Amjhera,* tributary to Sindia, paid annually to the Gwalior State a tribute of Rupees 35,000 under an engagement mediated by the British Government. This tribute was part of the sums assigned in 1844 for the payment of the Contingent, and is now payable by Sindia to the British Government under the Treaty of 1860. Besides this the Maharajah contributes Halee Rupees 20,000 towards the payment of the Malwa Bheel Corps. Formerly Sindia contributed only Rupees 8,000 to this corps and the Rajah of Amjhera contributed Rupees 4,000. But when Amjhera was confiscated and made over to Sindia in consequence of the rebellion of the Rajah in 1857, it was made subject to a payment of Rupees 20,000, no further contribution being required on account of Gwalior. The only other payment which Sindia makes to the British Government is a subsidy of Rupees 50,000 for six years from 1st November 1860 towards the construction of the Agra and Bombay road and thereafter an annual contribution of Rupees 12,000 for its repairs. No payments are made to Sindia by the British Government.

Including the cessions to Sindia under the Treaty of 1860, the territories of the Gwalior State are estimated to contain a population of about 2,500,000 souls and to yield a revenue of Rupees 93,09,102, of which Rupees 78,38,900 are derived from the land tax, Rupees 14,70,202 from customs, and the rest from the tributes of feudatories. The customs revenue is realized from transit duties on iron, tobacco, sugar, and salt, all other articles being free, and from jaghire and other local taxes. No transit duties are taken on the portion of the Agra and Bombay road and its branches passing through Sindia's territories or on the roads connecting Gwalior with Etawah and Furruckabad, Duttia and Jhansi, and Calpee.

The Maharajah has been created a Knight of the Star of India. He receives a salute of nineteen guns.

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* See below, Mediated Chiefs.

No. LXI.

TRANSLATION of a copy of the TREATY entered into by MOBARUS-UL-MOULK, IFTIKER-UL-DOWLA, COLONEL MUIR, BAHADOOR, MOHABUT JUNG, on the part of the English East India Company; and the MAHARAJAH SAHEB SOUBADAR, MADHO RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, on his part, 1781.

The Nawab, Amaud-ul-Dowla, Telledut Jung Hastings, Bahadoor, Governor General of Bengal, &c., having obtained full authority from the Governor General of Bengal, &c., grants full powers to Colonel Muir, above-named, to negociate a peace between Maharajah Saheb Soubadar, Madho Rao Sindia, Bahadoor, and the English Company, in such manner, that whatever shall be agreed to by the Colonel, on the part of the Company, the Governor General and Council shall also agree to and confirm: Colonel Muir and the Maharajah Saheb are both desirous of a peace and have determined upon and agreed to a peace on the following conditions, *viz.*,—

First.—That having mutually resolved upon a peace and firm alliance they shall respectively observe their agreements for ever.

Secondly.—That within the term of eight days from the time of the confirmation of the Treaty, they shall, at one time, march off their respective armies. Colonel Muir, with his, shall return towards the country of Nawab Vizier-ul-Mulmalick, and the Maharajah, with his army, shall return to his own country.

Thirdly.—That should it be deemed advisable, the Maharajah shall endeavour to effect a peace between the English and Hyder Ally Cawn; also a peace between the English and the Peishwa. Should this peace be effected, it is well; otherwise the English have the choice to do as they shall judge proper, and the Maharajah shall not assist or oppose either party.

Fourthly.—That whatever country of the Maharajah's shall have been taken possession of by the Company, on this side the Jumna, Colonel Muir shall restore; and the Maharajah shall agree not to molest or disturb the country of Lokindar, Ranna Chatter Sing, Bahadoor, Deleer Jung, nor the fort of Gwalior, which is at present in his possession, so long as the Rana Saheb observes his Treaty with the English; nor the country of Mhy-put Rum Sing, Juggunder, Bahadoor, which is at present in the possession of the Rana.

Fifthly.—That the Maharajah shall bring Rajah Ram Chunder Rajah Chundrey and place him on the Raj, in the presence of the Colonel, and shall demand nothing of him. And whatever of his country (except that which shall have been in the possession of the Peishwa for a long time) has been taken from him by Raje Dhur Dewan, in rebellion, the Maharajah shall cause the said Dhur to restore, and he shall depose the said Dhur.

Confirmed, according to the above written conditions, with the seal and signature of Colonel Muir, on the part of the Company; and with the seal and signature of Maharajah Saheb Madho Rao Sindia, on his own part, this 13*th October* 1781, *or* 24*th Shawal,* 1195 *Hegira.*

No. LXII.

GRANT of the fort, town and pergunnah of Baroach to MAHARAJAH SOUBADAR MADHO RAO SINDIA, dated the 6th June 1782.

To all whom these presents shall concern.

Whereas the Honourable English East India Company have long been in the quiet and undisturbed possession of the fort, town, and pergunnah of Baroach, which they hold by right of conquest from the Mogul Government: And whereas it was stipulated by the 4th Article of the "Treaty of Poorundur," dated 1st March 1776, "that the Peishwa and Muratha State do agree to give to the English Company for ever all right and title to their entire share of the city and pergunnah of Broach, as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or otherwise, without retaining claim of chouth, or any other demand whatever, so that the English Company shall possess it without participation or claim of any kind;" And whereas the said Article is accordingly declared to be continued in full force and effect by the 3rd Article of the Treaty concluded at Salpi, the 17th of May 1782; We, the Governor General and Council for affairs of the British nation in India, do, of our own free will and accord, and on behalf of the Honourable Company, in testimony of the sense which we entertain of the generous conduct manifested by Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia to the Government of Bombay, at Wurgaon, and of his humane treatment and

release of the English gentlemen who had been delivered as hostages on that occasion, grant and make over unto the said Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, all right, title, and possession in the said fort, town, and pergunnah of Baroach, whether obtained from the Moguls or from the Murathas, including both shares, in the same manner, and to the full extent in which the Honourable Company ever did or might hold and exercise the same, either by their own right or in virtue of the above stipulations.

Given under our hands and the seal of the Honourable Company, at Fort William, this 6th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

L. S.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.
„ EDWARD WHELER.
„ J. MCPHERSON.

TRANSLATION of an Agreement from SINDIA, granting to the English the exclusive privilege of trade in the city and pergunnah of Baroach, dated the 21st March 1783.

This is to certify, that as the Governor General and Council have of their own free will and accord, and on behalf of the Company, conferred upon me their entire right to the two shares of the fort, city, and pergunnah of Baroach, I have therefore accepted of the same, and will retain them always in my own possession. And I hereby agree that the English shall carry on trade as usual in the said city and pergunnah and no improper molestation shall be offered to them; and also, I will not permit any other European nation excepting the English to trade in any shape in the said city and pergunnah.

Written on the seventeenth of Rubee-oos-sanee, of the year one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of the Hegira, corresponding with the twenty-first day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three of the Christian era.

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No. LXIII.

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No. LXIII.

TREATY with MAHARAJAH MADHO RAO SINDIA, relative to the Honourable East India Company's Trade at Baroach, dated the 30th September 1785.

WHEREAS a Sunnud, bearing date the seventeenth day of Rubee-oos-sanee of the year one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of the Hegira, corresponding with the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three of the Christian era, was granted by Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, declaring that the English should carry on trade as usual in the city and pergunnah of Baroach, and that no improper molestation should be offered to them, the said Sunnud specifying also that no European nation excepting the English should be permitted to trade in any shape in the said city and pergunnah; and whereas, in the said Sunnud, the particulars of the duties, &c., to be taken and the settlement of concerns of trade were omitted, and doubts have arisen on these subjects, which Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia is willing to remove: For this purpose, and to support the English trade in the city and pergunnah of Baroach, We, the Governor General and Council of Fort William in Bengal, appointed by the King and Parliment of Great Britain to direct and control all political affairs of the Honourable English East India Company in India, on the one part, and Maharajah Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor on the other part, agree to the following Treaty containing seven Articles, and bind ourselves and successors to the full and invariable observance of them.

ARTICLE 1.

Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor agrees that in every year in which the English Company carry on trade in the district of Baroach, the duties thereon shall be taken according to the Treaty with the Nawab of Baroach in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; that is to say, on the cotton which is purchased from Baroach, on every candy of Surat weight, one and a half Rupees and four felloos shall be paid, and the duty on other articles which are imported or exported by the Company shall be one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees; and besides these established articles of the Company's trade, whatever other articles come from English individuals shall be subject to a duty of six Rupees in every hundered thereon, conformably to

the usage which existed when the Company had possession of Baroach. The Governor General and Council agree that the English shall not unite any Hindostanee in their trade, and that in case of such partnership, such duties shall be paid thereon as are paid upon the commerce of the merchants wearing turbans. The Governor General and Council consent that the duties stipulated to be paid upon the Company's trade shall be paid by the Company's Resident at Baroach to the Amil of that district.

ARTICLE 2.

It has been the old established custom, on the wreck of any ship, vessel, or boats within any of the ports in the neighbourhood of Baroach, that the owner of the port should take possession of the goods; but as at this time a firm friendship exists between the government of the English Company and Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor, the Governor General and Council have requested that the goods of the ships, vessels, and boats of the English that may be wrecked in the river of Baroach, may be released, and Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor agrees, for the sake of friendship, that when any ship, vessel, or boat belonging to the English shall be wrecked in the river Nerbudda which belongs to the district of Baroach, and the Amil of Baroach may save any goods which bear the mark of the English, the Amil shall deliver all such goods to the Company's Resident at Baroach, who shall reimburse the amount expended in saving and keeping them.

ARTICLE 3.

Some disputes having arisen between the English and subjects of the Maharajah belonging to the fort of Baroach, in respect to the time of passing into the fort and out of it, it is now agreed, and the Maharajah has directed, that at the times when it is customary that the gate should remain open, the people belonging to the Amil of Baroach shall not prevent the going and coming of the English or their dependants, but that the gate shall be shut at the appointed hour, and none of the English or their dependants shall have any right to enter the fort, or go out of it, after that time. The English are not then to desire that the gate may be opened for them, not even to give intelligence of the arrival of any ship that may come into the port at night.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor engages that the servants of the English factory, and their household attendants, and the tradesmen, such as carpenters or smiths, or porters who work in the Company's factory, and do not work anywhere but in the factory, shall be under the protection of the Resident at Baroach, and the Amil of Baroach shall in no manner molest them for duties or customs, &c. And when any crime committed, or supposed to have been committed, by any such persons, shall be discovered, the Amil of Baroach shall send notice to the Company's Resident, that he may examine and pass judgment upon such persons, or the Company's Resident shall send back such persons to the Amil, that whatever is proper in the case may be done by him; and the Governor General and Council agree that when any tradesmen, &c., working in the Company's factory, shall go into the town of Baroach, and work also with other merchants and townsmen, the Amil of Baroach shall take the duties for such tradesmen, &c., according to the practice now in use with respect to the persons not working for the English only. For the sake of obviating any disputes that might occur on this point, the Company's Resident at Baroach shall prepare a list of the servants of the factory, with their descriptions and stations, and deliver it to the Amil.

ARTICLE 5.

The Governor General and Council agree that the Company's Resident at Baroach shall not afford protection to any person of the town who may fly from the Amil and resort to the Resident for it, but shall, conformably to friendship, deliver up such person to the Amil.

ARTICLE 6.

It is agreed that the Resident at Baroach shall not entertain more sepoys than the number necessary for the protection of the English property in the factory, which number has been fixed at fifty men. It is also agreed that the English in future shall not beat the drum in the factory, as is the custom in the Company's districts. Such persons as may be in the train or sowaree of the Resident may have distinguishing badges, but are not to carry muskets.

ARTICLE 7.

Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor engages in respect to the debts recently incurred by the inhabitants of Baroach to the Company's subjects, or such as may be incurred in future and not duly paid, that the Amil of Baroach shall examine the claim in the kutcheree of his own Adawlut, and enforce the payment of whatever may be proved to be just; and in respect to the debts which were owing from the inhabitants of Baroach to the Company's subjects at the time when Baroach was given to Madhajee Sindia, the Amil shall ascertain whatever may be due, and if the debtor be in good circumtances, he shall force him to pay immediately; if not in good circumstances, he shall fix on proper periods of payment by instalment, and oblige the observance of them.

The parties mutually swear, according to their respective faiths, to abide by this agreement.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of Zilkad, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine of the Hegira, corresponding with the thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

Seal of the Honourable Company.

(Signed) JOHN MACPHERSON.
" R. SLOPER.
" JOHN STAPLES.
" CHARLES STUART.

Signed by Maharajah Sindia on the 7th of Rubee-ool-Awul in the year one thousand two hundred of the Hegira at Bursana.

Sindia's Seal.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE to the foregoing TREATY, dated the 9th January 1786.

WHEREAS in the first Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, relative to the trade and other matters of the town and pergunnah of Baroach,

it is specified, that in every year in which the English Company carry on trade in the district of Baroach, the duties thereon shall be taken according to the Treaty with the Nawab of Baroach, in one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, that is to say, on the cotton which is purchased from Baroach, on every candy of Surat weight, one and a half Rupee and four felloos shall be paid, and the duty on other articles, which are imported or exported by the Company, shall be one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees. And whereas the extent of the Company's trade at Baroach, in respect to the weight of cotton and the amount of piece goods, was not exactly known to either of the parties, and the specification of the same was required by Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, the Governor General and Council of Bengal, in compliance with the wishes of Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, having written to the Governor and Council of Bombay on this subject, and ascertained the annual trade of the Honourable Company at Baroach to consist of eight hundred candies of cotton of Surat weight, and piece goods to the amount of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees, prime cost; it is therefore mutually agreed to, that for every candy of cotton to the amount of eight hundred candies the Honourable Company shall pay a duty of one and a half Rupee and four felloos; and for piece goods to the amount of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees, prime cost, a duty shall be taken of one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees; and that if ever a greater quantity of cotton or piece goods than what is here specified shall be purchased on account of the Honourable Company, they shall pay the same duty for such excess as has been settled with regard to English individuals.

Signed by Maharajah Sindia, at Bursana on the 7th of Rubee-ool-Awul, in the year 1200 *of the Hegira, corresponding with the 9th of January* 1786.

Sindia's Seal.

No. LXIV.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Dowlut Rao Sindia.

Treaty of Peace between the Honourable English East-India Company, and their Allies, on the one part, and the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the other; settled by Major General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, on the part of the Honourable Company and their Allies, and by Eetul Mahadeo, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah Ameer-ool-Omrah, and Narroo Hurry, on the part of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, who have each communicated to the other their full powers.

Article 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company and their allies, on the one part, and the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the other.

Article 2.

The Maharajah cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights in the Doab, or country situated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights, and interests, in the countries which are to the northward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore, and of the Rana of Gohud, of which territories, &c., a detailed list is given in the accompanying schedule. Such countries formerly in the possession of the Maharajah, situated between Jeypore and Jodhpore, and to the southward of the former, are to belong to the Maharajah.

Article 3.

The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, the fort of Baroach and territory depending thereon, and the fort of Ahmednuggur and territory depending thereon; excepting those lands which it is agreed, by the eighth Article of this Treaty, that the Maharajah is to retain.

Article 4.

The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies, all the territories which belonged to him previous to the breaking out of the war, which are situated to the southward of the hills called

the Ajuntee Hills, including the fort and district of Jalnapore, the town and district of Gandapore, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godavery.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, for himself, his heirs and successors, hereby renounces all the claim to the forts, territories, rights, and interests, ceded by the second, third, and fourth Articles; and all claims, of every description, upon the British Government and their allies, the Soubadar of the Deccan, the Peishwa, and Anund Rao Guicowar.

ARTICLE 6.

The fort of Asseerghur, the city of Boorhanpore, the forts of Powanghur and Dohud, and the territories in Kandeish and Guzerat, depending on these forts, shall be restored to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia has represented that his family have long held in enaum, as a gift from the Kings of Hindostan, the districts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, which are situated to the northward of the countries of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore, and of the Rana of Gohud, and that lands in Hindostan, ceded by the second Article of this Treaty to the Honourable Company and their allies, are held in jaghire by persons of the family of the late Madhajee Sindia, and others by principal Sirdars in his service, all of whom would suffer distress if deprived of the advantages they enjoy in those countries: it is agreed, that the Maharajah shall continue to hold and enjoy, in enaum, the lands of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, and that Bala Baye Sahib, and Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie, shall continue to hold their lands in jaghire under the protection of the Honourable Company. And further, in order that no individual may incur loss or suffer distress in consequence of this arrangement, it is agreed that the Honourable Company shall either pay pensions or grant lands in jaghire, according to the option of the British Government, to certain other Sirdars and others, to be named by the Maharajah, provided that the

total amount of the sums paid, or jaghires granted or held, does not exceed seventeen lakhs of Rupees per annum, including the annual value of the lands which it is agreed by this Article that Bala Baye Sahib, Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie, are to continue to hold; and provided that no troops in the service of the Maharajah are to be introduced into Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, or the other lands held in jaghire, under the pretence of collecting the revenue, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 8.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia has represented that his family have long held in enaum certain lands, villages, &c., in the territories of Rao Pundit Purdhaun, *viz.*—

Chomargoondee Pergunnah,
Jamgaum,
Ranjingaum,
Half of Seo Gaum Pergunnah,
Six villages in Umber Pergunnah,
Five villages in Pytun Pergunnah,
„ „ Niwaz Pergunnah,
„ „ Kurla Pergunnah,
Six villages in Poona Pergunnah,
Two villages in Wahy Pergunnah,
Six villages in Patutood Pergunnah,
Five villages in Pandipeergaum Pergunnah,
Five villages in Pagood Pergunnah,
Two villages in Parnyra Pergunnah,

which have lately been taken possession of by the British Government and their allies; it is agreed, that those lands and villages shall be restored to him, provided that no troops shall ever be introduced into those lands and villages under pretence of collecting the revenues, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 9.

Certain Treaties have been made by the British Government with Rajahs and others, heretofore feudatories of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia. These Treaties are to be confirmed; and the Maharajah hereby renounces all claim upon the persons with whom such Treaties have been made and declares them to be independent of his government and authority, provided that none of the territories belonging to the Maharajah, situated to the southward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore and the Rana of Gohud, of which the revenue have been collected by him or his Amildars, or have been applicable, as surinjamee, to the payment of his troops, are granted away by such Treaties. Lists of the persons with whom such Treaties have been made

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will be given to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, when this Treaty will be ratified by His Excellency the Governor General.

ARTICLE 10.

No person whatever is hereafter to be molested on account of the part which he may have taken in the present war.

ARTICLE 11.

It is agreed that the rights of His Highness the Peishwa to certain lands in Malwa and elsewhere shall be established as heretofore; and in case any difference should arise respecting those rights, it is agreed that the Honourable Company shall mediate, arbitrate, and decide, according to the principles of justice, between his Highness and the Maharajah, and whatever shall be thus decided will be agreed to by both parties, and will be carried into execution.

ARTICLE 12.

The Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia hereby renounces all claims upon his Majesty Shah Alum, and engages, on his part, to interfere no further in the affairs of his Majesty.

ARTICLE 13.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the government of which may be at war with the British Government; or any British subject, whether European or native of India, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the governments, it is agreed that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

ARTICLE 15.

The Honourable Company being bound by Treaties of general defensive alliance with his Highness the Soubadar of the Deccan and his Highness Rao Pandit Purdhaun, to which the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia is desirous of acceding, he is to be admitted to the benefits

thereof; and the Honourable Company, with a view to the future security of the Maharajah's territories, engage, in the event of his agreeing to the Treaty abovementioned, in two months to furnish him with a force consisting of six battalions of infantry, with their complement of ordnance and artillery, and usual equipments of military stores, &c., and the expense of this force is to be defrayed out of the revenues of the lands ceded by the second, third, and fourth Articles. But it is agreed, that in case it should suit the interests of the Maharajah's government to decline to enter into the Treaty abovementioned, such refusal shall not affect any of the other stipulations of this Treaty of Peace, which are, in every respect, to be binding on the contracting parties, their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty is to be ratified by the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia in eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to Major-General Wellesley.

Major-General Wellesley engages that it shall be ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, and the ratification shall be delivered to the Maharajah in three months, or sooner if possible.

The orders for the cession of the territories shall be delivered to Major-General Wellesley at the same time with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but the forts of Asseerghur, Powanghur, and Dohud are not to be delivered up till accounts will have been received that the territories ceded have been evacuated by the Maharajah's officers and troops.

Done in Camp at Surje Anjengaum, this 30th of December, 1803, *answering to the 5th Ramzaun,* 1213 *Fuzalee.*

(Sd.) ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
„ EETUL MAHADEO,
„ KAVEL NYN,
„ JESWUNT RAO GOORPARAH,
„ NARROO HURRY.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, 13th February 1804.
Ratified by His Highness the Nizam on 28th April 1804.
Ratified by the Peishwa on 14th May 1804.

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MEMORANDUM* of the Jaidads belonging to the Amils of ZUFUR YAB KHAN, the son of Sumroo.

In the Doab.

Pergunnah of	Pulum	... ...	1,39,665
Do.	Boorhana	... ...	1,48,646
Do.	Beernaba	... ...	1,32,755
Do.	Amilpoor Byrat	... ...	1,00,875
Do.	Jharu Sama	... ...	50,000
Do.	Sirdhana	... ...	2,07,750
Do.	Jeewur Juhungeerpoor	... ...	1,42,000
Do.	Kootana	... ...	1,32,300
Do.	Doghal Gaon	... ...	12,400
Do.	Noorpoora	... ...	9,425

Belonging to Ajeet Sing and Heera Sing Jat, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of	Furreedabad	... ...	1,26,500
Do.	Foujdarry Delhy	... ...	6,000

Lands under the Khalsa Mootsuddees, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of	Boodhopoor	... ...	6,000

Belonging to Mirza Akbur Shah, the Heir Apparent, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of	Kote Kasim	... ...	40,000

The Zemindaree of Runjeet Sing in the Doab.

Hoosyna Gunj and Panee Gaon	....	6,000
To the west of the River Jumna	...	13,23,370

Belonging to Madho Rowkutree.

Villages in the Doab	...	... ...	5,000

Belonging to Madho Rao Phalkia.

In the Doab	...	... ...	2,25,843

Belonging to Sutwajee Phalkia.

In the Doab	...	... ...	84,938

* There is no Schedule attached to the original Treaty, but this Memorandum, which is attached to a copy of the Treaty in the Foreign Office, is supposed to be the Schedule referred to in Article 2.

Kutoba Bysakh.

To the west of the Jumna	73,284

Baboojee Sindia, to the west of the Jumna.

Paniput	99,478
Mungothla...	50,000
Govurdhun...	10,000

Goolab Baee Kudum.

3 Mahals in the Doab	1,30,251

Gungadhur Bugaram.

2 Mahals in the Doab	1,22,568

Yeswunt Rao Sindia and Raghojee Kudum, 2 Mahals to the west of the Jumna.

Narnoul and Kathee	1,64,000

Lands assigned to the Post Master.

In the Doab	33,750

Goordut Sing.

In the Doab, Mahal Jhunjena...	36,554

Bhag Sing.

In the Doab	57,968

Seth Sing Seik.

Karnal, to the west of the River Jumna	14,000

Ahmud Ali Khan.

In the Doab	57,000

Nijabut Ali Khan, in the Doab.

Pergunnah of	Wanhut	22,000
Do.	Phoognar	20,000
Do.	Doornee	7,000
Do.	Sala Khera	7,000

Surmust Khan.

In the Doab	62,000

Fyz Talub Khan, to the west of the Jumna.

Pergunnah of Ruhtook	2,93,208

Mahomed Ali Khan.

In the Doab	32,000

Urub Ali Khan.

In the Doab	18,968

Resumed Jaghires, &c., in the Doab, and to the west of the Jumna, belonging to General Perron.

Pergunnah of Noojhil, to the west of the River Jumna	1,15,000
Duties collected at the Ghaut of Shahadwa, opposite to Agra	5,248
Ditto Bhookur	60,300
Niloha	14,850
Keerapoor	1,67,000
Bhoomas	8,200
Jubelee	4,650

Talookas in the Doab.

Tooksan	15,000
Bucha	15,000
Bajapoor	18,000
Duties collected at Hunseergunge	36,047

To the west of the Jumna.

Soosa	20,000
Badurgur and Hasengur	25,000
Bahora	20,400

The Soobah of Suharunpoor.

Huwelee Suharunpoor	51,627
Meliapoor	9,900
Sooltanpoor	25,600
Nanoobad	15,200
Badowlee	32,605
Nameta	17,791
Tecturwara	10,070
Sukrar Khera	10,202
Subes, &c.	25,000
Lands belonging to Buhrmund Khan	3,100
Puhurkhera	48,000
Gunga Daspoor	36,000
Moglearpoor	3,200

The Soobah of Suharunpoor.—(Continued.)

Ubet, in part	5,493
Bhajepoor	10,000
Bursud and Fureedpoor	35,000
Roulapoor, &c.	89,901
The fair and Jaghire of Huridwar	50,000

Under George Thomas, on the right of the Jumna.

Pergunnah of Jhijur	1,51,930
Beree and Mudaoo...	76,505
Badlee	62,982
Lahoree and Pathora	15,000

Belonging to Shah Nizam-ood-deen, in the Doab.

Seamlee	38,000
Chephoolee	53,000
Islamabad	33,000
Tehar	25,000
Buwara	56,223
Bhoosoonra	32,000

Belonging to Mr. John Baptiste, to the west of the River Jumna.

Rewaree	1,41,200
Tijara	44,349
Tawuro	35,000
Patodee...	38,374
Wawul	28,610
Ferozepoor Jhilka	19,864
Talooka of Sursum	15,000

Designed for the expenses of His Majesty's Establishment.

Balput, in the Doab	1,72,425
Barun, in the Doab	1,04,895
Phoot and Siawa	1,75,235
Pruchitgur	77,200
Sonee, Julalabad, in the Doab	1,90,201
Hawelee Palum, in the Kusba of Delhi	1,89,533
Rahulee Goojur, in the Doab	1,08,896
Surwa and Khurkanda, in the Doab	64,434
Sekunderabad, ditto	75,625
Shikarpoor, to the west of the Jumna	25,300
Khasra, in the Doab	72,064

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Designed for the expenses of His Majesty's Establishment.—(Continued.)

Kirawuhan, in the Doab	32,700
Nujeebgur, to the west of the Jumna	1,10,760
Duttianee	4,000
Kiver	20,000
Mint of the City of Delhi	26,000
From the Office of Kurroree	1,25,601
Taxes from the shop-keepers of Delhi	17,000
Duties from the Mahals of the City	40,000
From the collection of Export Duties	1,500
Houses in Delhi, &c., becoming the property of the Crown from the death of persons without heirs ...	4,900

Runjeet Sing Jat.

Kama, Kawuree, Paharee, to the west of the River Jumna ...	1,00,000

Amildarees under the charge of Bamun Khunde Rao, to the west of the River Jumna.

Kanor	73,918
Rutteea Mundawur	29,756
Ismaelpoor	8,337
Neemrara	12,001
Kor Pootlee	40,042
Dadenee	53,001
Surae Saba Chund	1,401
Bijwara	2,500
Khodana	7,500
Goonalee Nahurjal...	26,641

Under the charge of Krishnajee Appa, the Fort of Kishengur.

Bundara	1,324
Bhumbora	17,238
Khyrthul	1,712
Doorngur	2,500
Hoorsoolee	10,000
Futtehabad	8,000
Turrufpoor	7,000
Ambajee Inglia, Mutra, and the customs collected in Noojheel	55,000

MEMORANDUM of the Mahals in Hindostan formerly belonging to GENERAL DOUBOINGNE.

In the Doab.

Kol	1,70,000
Ungrolee	3,01,500
Dobhye	60,000
Koorja	1,40,000
Danpoor	5,000
Jellasore	2,15,000
Khulcelgunge	62,500
Khundolee	87,088
Gur Moktesur	70,000
Jewur	84,000
Math	1,41,500
Firozabad	4,00,176
Sadabad	2,02,088
Hassur...	1,40,000
Chundosee	85,000
Khijr	1,15,000
Shikarpoor	41,500
Umbur and Kumalpoor	57,894
Seepoo	40,000
Roha	45,000
Aar	18,000
Byrampoor	31,000
Hatras	1,88,000
Moorsan	1,20,000
Biswa	12,000
Mahabun	21,424
Mewat	1,41,617

29,95,279

To the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Pulwul	2,72,375
Noop	1,05,687
Nudeem	45,725
Sohana...	1,20,000
Sakras...	15,634
Nownabee Chor	60,053
Horul	77,620
Hutteen	1,78,258
Buhadeemut Jehandawur	1,56,500

10,31,852

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Under Raja Ambajee Inglia, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of	Futeemabad	...	...	...	1,24,175
„	Uchuneree	...	...	...	1,30,000
Furroo ...		...	...	...	12,600
Koosee ...		...	...	...	1,98,553
Sergur ...		...	...	...	28,989
Husungur		...	...	...	1,50,000
Goryee ...		...	...	...	25,315

In the Doab.

Pergunnah of	Duriapoor	...	...	...	15,000
Maheria		...	...	...	30,000
Meruth		...	...	...	2,03,855
Dasna ...		...	...	...	1,90,680
Baroolee		...	...	...	27,000
Hasian...		...	...	...	55,000

Under Colonels George and John Hessing, to the west of the River Jumna.

Collections of the Customs and Mint at Agra				...	82,500
Pergunnah of	Kurara	...	...	...	79,697
„	Surhudee	...	...	...	36,001
„	Jugner	...	...	...	45,238
„	Nalpoora	...	...	...	1,20,145
„	Khyragur	...	...	...	70,135
„	Herawulee	...	...	...	72,778
„	Futtehpoor Sikree		...	...	80,734
„	Iradutnugur	...	...	...	60,000
„	Shumsabad	...	...	...	1,12,104
„	Lohmundnee	...	..	...	1,36,425
„	Norsing	...	...	...	60,205

Talookas in the Doab belonging to the same persons in Sullatunpoor.

Gungoo	...	...	...	...	30,000
Jara and Gunget	...	...	...	...	13,550
Poorchupar	...	...	...	...	34,892
Lukhnoutee	...	...	...	...	15,000
Gunnoor	...	...	...	...	6,932
Chapyte Kheree	...	...	...	...	7,000
Sumalia	...	...	...	...	6,642
Shikarpoor Khooddee			...	...	61,883
Kuttowlee	...	...	...	...	80,917
Kandla...	...	...	...	...	47,641
Sonput...	...	...	...	...	39,348
Gohana	...	...	...	...	1,16,329

No. LXV.

TREATY of Alliance with DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, 1804.

TREATY of alliance and mutual defence between the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors, settled by MAJOR JOHN MALCOLM, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by BAPOO EETUL PUNT and MOONSHEE KAVEL NYN, on the part of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, after having communicated to each other their full powers, the said JOHN MALCOLM being deputed to the Court of Dowlut Rao Sindia by Major General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley; the Honourable Major General aforesaid being invested with full powers and authority from His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East-Indies.

WHEREAS, by the blessing of God, the relations of friendship and union have been happily established between the government of the Honourable Company and that of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor by a recent Treaty of Peace, the two governments aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have now determined, with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity, to enter into this Treaty of general defensive alliance, for the reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies and dependants, against unprovoked aggression and encroachments of all or any enemies whatever.

ARTICLE 1.

The friendship and union established by the former Treaty between the two States shall be promoted and increased by this Treaty, and shall be perpetual: the friends and enemies of either State shall be the friends and enemies of both, and their mutual interests shall henceforward be inseparable.

ARTICLE 2.

If any person or State whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, and, after due representation, shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting

parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand. For the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this Article, the Governor General in Council, in behalf of the Honourable Company, hereby declares that the British Government will never permit any power or State whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights and territories of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, but will, at all times, in compliance with the requisition of the Maharajah, maintain and defend the same, when such requisition is made, in the like manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained and defended.

ARTICLE 3.

With a view to fulfil this Treaty of mutual defence, the Maharajah agrees to receive, and the Honourable East-India Company to furnish, a subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition. This force is to be stationed at such place near the frontier of Dowlut Rao Sindia as may hereafter be deemed most eligible by the British Government, and it will be held in readiness at such station to proceed as soon as possible for the execution of any service on which it is liable to be employed by the condition of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

And it is further agreed that in conformity to the stipulations of the fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace, concluded by Major-General Wellesley, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul Moonshee Kavel Nyn, &c., on the part of Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, that all charges and expenses of the six battalions above-mentioned, and of their ordnance, artillery, military stores, and equipment, shall be defrayed by the Honourable Company out of the produce of the revenues of the territories ceded by the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia to the said Company, by the second, third, and fourth Articles of the aforementioned Treaty of Peace, which territories are specified in a statement annexed to that Treaty.

ARTICLE 5.

Grain and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall, whenever the aforesaid force is within the territories of the Maharajah, in consequence of his requisition, be entirely exempt from duties; and whenever any further force of the Honourable Company shall, in consequence of war with any other State, be in the dominions of the Maharajah, they shall, in like manner as the subsidiary force, be exempt from all duties upon the aforesaid articles of necessary use and consumption: and it is also agreed, that whenever any part of the army of the Maharajah is in the territories of the Honourable Company, for purposes connected with the fulfilment of this Treaty, that no duties on grain, camels, wearing apparel, &c., as stated above, which the party of the army of the said Maharajah may require, shall be collected: and it is further agreed, that the Officers of the respective Governments, while they are in the fulfilment of the Articles of this Treaty, either with the army or in the territories of the other, shall be treated with that respect and consideration which is due to their rank and station.

ARTICLE 6.

The subsidiary force will, at all times, be ready, on the requisition of the Maharajah, to execute services of importance, such as the care of the person of the Maharajah, his heirs and successors, the protection of the country from attack and invasion, the overawing and chastisement of rebels or exciters of disturbance in the Maharajah's dominions; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas it is agreed in the thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace that the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia shall never take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the government of which may be at war with Great Britain, or any British subject whatever, European or native of India, without the consent of the British Government, the Maharajah now

further engages that he will hereafter never employ in his service, or permit to reside in his dominions, any European or American whatever, without the consent and acquiescence of the British Government; the said British Government, on its part, engaging, that it never will employ, or permit to reside in its dominions, any person subject of the Maharajah or others, who shall hereafter be guilty of crimes or of hostility against the person or government of the aforesaid Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 8.

As, by the present Treaty, the union and friendship of the two States is so firmly cemented, that they may be considered as one and the same, the Maharajah engages neither to commence nor to pursue in future any negociation with any principal States or powers, without giving previous notice and entering into mutual consultation with the Honourable East-India Company's government: and the Honourable Company's Government, on their part, declare, that they will have no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's relations, dependants, military chiefs, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute: and that they will, on no occasion, ever afford encouragement, support, or protection, to any of the Maharajah's relations, dependants, chiefs, or servants, who may eventually act in opposition to the Maharajah's authority, but, on the contrary, at the requisition of the Maharajah, they will aid and assist to punish and reduce all such offenders to obedience: and it is further agreed that no officer of the Honourable Company shall ever interfere in the internal affairs of the Maharajah's government.

ARTICLE 9.

As the chief object and design of the present defensive alliance is the security and protection of the dominions of the contracting parties, and their allies and dependants, from all attack whatsoever, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any State or Chief in alliance with the Honourable Company, or against any other principal State or power; and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet his full approbation and acquiescence.

ARTICLE 10.

The contracting parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war, and for that purpose will, at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other principal States or powers, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the principal powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this Treaty; but if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other State or power whatever, then the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor engages that the English force, consisting of six battalions, with their guns, &c., joined by a detachment of his army, consisting of six thousand of the Maharajah's infantry, and ten thousand of his Pagah and Sillahdar cavalry, which force the Maharajah engages always to keep ready, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy: and the Maharajah also engages to employ every further effort for the purpose of bringing into the field the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The Honourable Company, in the same manner, engage, on their part (on such event occurring), to employ in active operations against the enemy as large a force as the service may require, over and above the said subsidiary force.

ARTICLE 11.

Whenever war shall appear probable the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages to collect as many Binjaries as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable in the frontier garrisons. The Company's government also, with a view to the effectual prosecution of the war, engages to adopt similar measures in their frontier garrisons.

ARTICLE 12.

The contracting parties entertain no views of conquests or extension of their respective dominions, nor any intention of proceeding to hostilities against any State or principal power, unless in the case of unjust and unprovoked aggression, and after the failure of their joint endeavours to obtain reasonable satisfaction, through the channel of pacific negociation, according to the tenor of the preceding Treaty. If, contrary to the spirit

and object of this defensive Treaty, war with any State should hereafter appear unavoidable (which God avert), the contracting parties will proceed to adjust the rule of partition of all such advantages and acquisitions as may eventually result from the success of their united arms. It is declared that in the event of war and of a consequent partition of conquests between the contracting parties, the shares of each government shall be equal, in the division of any territory which may be acquired by the successful exertions of their united arms, provided that each of the contracting parties shall have faithfully fulfilled all the stipulations of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 13.

The interests of the contracting parties being identified by this defensive alliance, it is agreed that the Honourable Company's government shall be at liberty to employ the whole or any part of the subsidiary force established by the Treaty in the quelling of any disturbances which may arise within their territories, or in the performance of any other service which may be required by the said Honourable Company's government, provided such service shall not interfere with any other duties on which the said subsidiary force is liable to be employed under the conditions of this Treaty. And if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the Maharajah's dominions which lays contiguous to the frontier of the Honourable Company, and to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government, in like manner, if required by Dowlut Rao Sindia, shall direct such of the Company's troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the Maharajah's dominions; and if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the dominions of the British Government which lay contiguous to the frontier of the Maharajah, the Maharajah, if required by the British Government, shall direct such of his troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the dominions of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to strengthen and confirm the friendship established between the two States, it is agreed that neither of the two contracting parties

shall enter into any alliance, or have any concern with the tributaries or chiefs of the other: and, in order to support the independent authority of both governments, it is agreed and declared, that hereafter neither of the contracting parties will give protection or countenance to the rebellious tributaries and subjects of the other, but they will use their utmost endeavours for the apprehension of such rebels, in order that they may be brought to punishment.

ARTICLE 15.

The Honourable Company agree to exert their influence to maintain the observance of such usages on matters of form and ceremony, and other customs, as shall appear to have been fixed on all points of intercourse and communication between the Peishwa and his ancestors, and the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia and his ancestors: and the English Government also agree to recognize the rights of Dowlut Rao Sindia to all possessions he holds, whether by written Sunnuds, or by grants, or by the unwritten authority of the Peishwa, according to former usage, provided such Sunnuds do not interfere with the faithful fulfilment of the Treaty of Peace; and provided also that in all cases where disputes may arise, on the subject of possessions held by unwritten authority, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees to refer it to the arbitration of the said British Government, who will decide, with reference to former usage, on the principles of truth and justice. The English Government further agrees to use its endeavour to prevent any acts which have been done by Dowlut Rao Sindia, or his ancestors, under the authority reposed in him or them by the Peishwa or his ancestors, from being subverted, provided their being supported is strictly consistent with the preservation of the honor and dignity of His Highness the Peishwa, and of the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty, consisting of sixteen Articles, being this day settled by Major Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Eetul Punt and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia, Major Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and

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Mahratta and English signed and sealed by himself, to the said Maharajah, who, on his part, has also delivered one copy of the same duly executed by himself: and Major Malcolm by virture of a special authority given him in that behalf, by Major General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley (himself vested with full powers as before stated), hereby declares the said Treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages that a copy of the same from the Governor General in Council, in every respect a counterpart of that executed by himself, shall be delivered to the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, in the space of two months and ten days, and on the delivery of such copy, the Treaty executed by Major Malcolm shall be returned.

Done at Boorhanpoor, the 27th February, Anno Domini 1804, *or* 14*th Zeecada, Anno Hegira,* 1218.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, 23rd March 1804.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.
G. UDNY.

No. LXVI.

TREATY with DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, with the Declaratory Article annexed, 1805.

DEFINITIVE TREATY of amity and alliance between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST-INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors.

WHEREAS various doubts and misunderstandings have arisen respecting the clear meaning and interpretation of parts of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the British Government and Dowlut Rao Sindia, at Surjee Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803, with a view of doing away all such doubts, and of preventing the recurrence in future of any misunderstanding, this definitive Treaty of amity and alliance is concluded

between the two States, by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, acting under the immediate direction and superintendence of the Right Honourable General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, &c. &c. &c., and vested with full powers and authority from the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Baronet, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Company to control and direct all their affairs in the East-Indies, and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, vested with full powers and authority, on the part of the said Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 1.

Every part of the Treaty of Peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B., at Surjee Anjengaum, except what may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two States.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company can never acknowledge that Dowlut Rao Sindia has any claim or right, grounded on the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, to possess the fort of Gwalior or the territories of Gohud; but, from considerations of friendship, it agrees to cede to the Maharajah that fortress, and such parts of the territory of Gohud as are described in the accompanying Schedule.

ARTICLE 3.

As a compensation for this cession, and to remunerate the English Government for the annual expense incurred in supporting the Rana of Gohud, Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees, on his own part and that of his Sirdars, to relinquish, after the 1st of January 1806, all right and claim whatever to the pensions of fifteen lakhs of Rupees granted to several of the chief officers of his State, by the seventh Article of the aforesaid Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum.

ARTICLE 4.

The Honourable Company agree to pay to Dowlut Rao Sindia the arrears due upon the pensions granted by the seventh Article of the Treaty

of Peace, as above mentioned, up to the 31st of December 1805, and also the balance due upon the revenues of Dholepore, Rajah-Kerrah, and Baree up to the same date, making deductions on the following heads:

1*st*. Pensions forfeited by Bappoo Sindia and Sudasheo Rao, by acts of hostility towards the British Government, to be stopped from the date of their hostility.

2*nd*. Plunder of the British Residency.

3*rd*. Cash advanced by Mr. Jenkins to parties of the Maharajah's troops.

4*th*. Charges of collection, &c. for the provinces of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah.

ARTICLE 5.

With a view of preventing any misunderstanding relating to their respective possessions on the quarter of Hindostan, it is agreed that the river Chumbul shall form the boundary between the two States, from the city of Kotah to the west to the limits of the territories of Gohud to the east, and within that extent of the course of the Chumbul, Dowlut Rao Sindia shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenue, or possessions, on its north bank; and the Honourable Company shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenues, or possessions on the south bank of that river. The talooks of Bhadek and Sooseperarah, which are on the banks of the Jumna, will, however, remain in possession of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 6.

By the fifth Article of this Treaty, which makes the river Chumbul the boundary of the two States, from the city of Kotah to the west to the limits of the territories of Gohud to the east, the Maharajah resigns all pretensions and claims to any tribute from the Rajah of Boondee, or any other, on the north bank of the Chumbul, within the aforementioned limits; as also to the countries of Tank Ramporah, Bahraungaum, Zemeidah, &c., and to the districts of Dholepore, Rajah-Kerrah, and Baree, all which remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

The Honourable Company, on consideration of the benefits derived from the Article which makes the Chumbul the boundary between the two States, and from friendship to the Maharajah, agree to grant him, personally and exclusively, the annual sum of four lakhs of Rupees, to be paid by quarterly instalments, through the Resident at the Durbar; and the Honourable Company also agree to assign, within their territories in Hindostan, a jaghire (to be holden on the same footing as that enjoyed by Balla Bai) amounting to a revenue of two lakhs of Rupees per annum, to Baiza Bai, the wife of Dowlut Rao Sindia, and a jaghire, amounting to the sum of one lakh of Rupees per annum, to Chumna Bai, the daughter of that Chief.

ARTICLE 8.

The Honourable Company engage to enter into no Treaty with the Rajahs of Oudeypore and Jodhpore and Kotah, or other chiefs, tributaries of Dowlut Rao Sindia, situated in Malwa, Meywar or Marwar, and in no shape whatever to interfere with the settlement which Sindia may make with those Chiefs.

ARTICLE 9.

The Honourable Company are now engaged in a war with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and using every exertion for his reduction; but should they hereafter make a peace, or enter into any agreement with that Chief, they engage not to restore to him, or desire to be restored to him, any of the possessions of the family of Holkar in the province of Malwa, lying between the river Tapti and Chumbul, which may have been taken by Dowlut Rao Sindia, nor will the Honourable Company interfere in any manner whatever in the disposal of those provinces; and they will consider Dowlut Rao Sindia at full liberty to make such arrangement as he chooses with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, or with any other branch of the Holkar family, respecting the claims of that family to tribute from the Rajahs, or others, or to any possessions situated to the north of the river Tapti and to the south of the river Chumbul: but it is clearly to be understood, that as the Company's government agrees not to concern

itself with the arrangements which Sindia may make with the family of Holkar, respecting their claims or hereditary possessions, situated between the Tapti and the Chumbul, that government will not take part in any dispute or war which may be the result or consequence of such arrangement or settlement.

ARTICLE 10.

As Serjee Rao Ghaultka has acted in a manner calculated to disturb the friendship between the two States, the Maharajah agrees never to admit that Chief to share in his councils, or to hold any public employment under his government.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, has been this day settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia. Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and English, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Moonshee Kavel Nyn, to be forwarded to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, and has received from the said Moonshee Kavel Nyn a counterpart of the said Treaty signed and sealed by the said Moonshee. Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Honourable the Governor General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Moonshee Kavel Nyn, to be forwarded to the Maharajah, within the period of one month from this date, and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah, the Treaty executed by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, under the immediate direction of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, shall be returned; and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, in like manner, engages, that another copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Honourable the Governor General, within the period of one month from this date; and on the delivery of such copy to the Honourable the Governor General, the Treaty executed by Moonshee Kavel Nyn, by

virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him, as abovementioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Mustafapoor, this 22nd day of November, Anno Domini 1805, *or 29th of Shuban, in the year of the Higera* 1220.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.
„ KAVEL NYN.

DECLARATORY ATICLES annexed to the Treaty concluded between the Right Honourable Lord Lake, on the part of the Honourable Company, and Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the 22nd November 1805.

WHEREAS objections have arisen to the terms of the fifth, sixth, and seventh Articles of the aforesaid Treaty, it is hereby agreed and declared, that in lieu of those three Articles, the two following shall be substituted.

ARTICLE 1.

With a view to prevent any misunderstanding, relating to the respective possessions of the Honourable Company and Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia in the quarter of Hindostan, the Maharajah hereby agrees to cede to the Honourable Company all the territory north of the river Chumbul which was ceded to the Maharajah by the seventh Article of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, that is to say, the whole of the districts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, and the Honourable Company shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenues, or possessions, on the south bank of that river. The talooks of Bhadek and Soose-perarah, which are on the banks of the Jumna, will, however, remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company, from friendship to the Maharajah, agrees to grant to him, personally and exclusively, the annual sum of four lakhs of Rupees, to be paid by quarterly instalments, through the Resident at the Durbar. And the Honourable Company also agree to assign, within their territories in Hindostan, a jaghire (to be holden on the same footing as that enjoyed by Balla Bai) amounting to a revenue of two lakhs of Rupees per annum, to Baiza Bai, the wife of Dowlut Rao Sindia,

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and a jaghire, amounting to one lakh of Rupees per annum, to Chumna Bai, the daughter of that Chief.

Done at Illahabad, this 3rd day of December 1805.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.

Separate Schedule of Districts, pertaining to Gwalior and Gohud, which are ceded to the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia on the part of the British Government.

The fortresses of Gohud and Gwalior, 44 Mehals, *viz.*,

The fortresses of Gohud and Gwalior.
Guree Gwalior.
Antry, &c., 5 Mehals:
- Antry.
- Chemuk.
- Bunwar.
- Salpe.
- Jittors.

Allahapoor.
Sawmowlie.
Pahurgur, &c., belonging to Sakurwaree, both Zemindaree & Khalsa.
Talook of Chittawur.
Pergunnah of Bhind, and its fortresses.
„ of Athere.
Talooka of Pohpey.
„ of Oomree.
„ of Bullaweh.
„ of Aba.
„ of Jugnee.
Seray Choolah.
Dhoondree.
Auhoon.
Nourabad.
Atoora.
Bahadurpore.
Bulhertee.
Kurwas.
Girdé Gohud.
Bahut.
Talooka of Sookulharee.
„ of Aban.
Indurkhee.
Bundere.
Thoda.
Sahur, &c., belonging to Kurewakur Zemindaree, 6 Pergunnahs:
- Sahur.
- Rampoora.
- Gopalpoor.
- Khugeesees.
- Gohound.
- Nabaskhera.

Gujeera.
Kutowlee.
Sawun Kalan.
Pergunnah of Moh.
„ of Kutwa.
Deogur.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

No. LXVII.

TREATY of concert and alliance with DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, dated the 5th November 1817.

TREATY of concert and alliance between the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors, settled on the part of the Honourable Company by CAPTAIN ROBERT CLOSE, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's forces, &c. &c. &c., and on the part of His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia by RAM CHUNDRU BHASKUR, duly empowered by His Highness to that effect.

WHEREAS the British Government and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor are mutually actuated by a desire to suppress the predatory power of the Pindarees, and to destroy and prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India; the following Articles have been agreed on for the purpose of giving effect to the mutual wishes of the two States.

ARTICLE 1.

The contracting parties engage to employ the forces of their respective governments and of their allies and dependants in prosecuting operations against the Pindarees and any other bodies of associated freebooters; to expel them from their haunts, and to adopt the most effectual measures to disperse and prevent them from re-assembling. With this view the forces of the two governments and their respective allies will immediately attack the Pindarees and their associates, according to a concerted plan of operations, and will not desist until the objects of this engagement are entirely accomplished. The Maharajah further agrees to employ his utmost efforts to seize the persons of the Pindaree leaders and their families, and deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The Pindaree hordes having established themselves in the territories of the Maharajah and other neighbouring States, it is hereby agreed

that, on their expulsion, such of the lands occupied by them as heretofore belonged to the Maharajah, shall be immediately resumed by His Highness, who engages never to re-admit them to possession. Such of the lands now occupied by the Pindarees as belong to other States shall be restored to their rightful proprietors, provided they shall have exerted themselves to the extent required in expelling the Pindarees, and shall engage never to re-admit them, or in any way to connect themselves with those freebooters. Those lands shall otherwise be delivered over to Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, and be held by him on the same conditions.

ARTICLE 3.

Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia hereby engages never to re-admit the Pindarees or any other predatory bodies into his territories, or in any manner to give them the smallest countenance or support, or to permit his officers to do so; on the contrary, His Highness promises to issue the most positive orders to all his officers, civil and military, and to enforce them, by the severest penalties, to employ their utmost efforts to expel or destroy any bodies of plunderers who may attempt to take refuge in His Highness's territories. All officers disregarding His Highness's orders are to be considered and dealt with as rebels to the Maharajah and enemies of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia is the undisputed master of his own troops and resources. With a view, however, to the more effectual accomplishment of the objects of this Treaty, His Highness agrees that the divisions of his troops (which taken together shall amount to 5,000 horse) employed in active operations against the Pindarees or other freebooters, shall act in concert with the British troops, and in conformity to the plan that may be counselled by the officer commanding the British divisions, with which His Highness's troops may be appointed to act in concert. With the same view it is agreed that a British officer shall be stationed with each division of the Maharajah's troops, to be the channel of communication between them and the British Commanding Officer; and to forward the other purposes of their conjunct operations, His Highness engages that all his officers, civil and military, shall afford

every degree of support and assistance in their power, in procuring supplies or otherwise to the British troops operating in his territory; and any failure in this respect shall subject the offending party to be considered and treated as a rebel to His Highness and an enemy of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages that the divisions appointed to act in concert with the British troops shall be maintained in a state of complete equipment, both men and horses, and regularly paid. In order to provide effectually for the latter object in such a manner as shall prevent all future discussion or dispute, His Highness consents to renounce, for the next three years, the payments now made by the British Government to him, as well as to certain members of his family and ministers of his government, and that those sums shall be disbursed towards the payment of His Highness's troops, through the British officers stationed with them: and the British Government agrees, at the conclusion of the war, and after His Highness's troops shall have received what may be due to them, to pay any balance that may remain to His Highness. With the same view, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia likewise consents to relinquish in the fullest manner to the British Government, for a period of two years, the tribute which he is entitled to receive from the States of Jodhpore, Boondee, and Kotah.

ARTICLE 6.

It is agreed, that the troops of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, shall occupy, during the war, such positions as shall be designated by the British Government, and shall not change them without the express concurrence of that government, any unconcerted movements being calculated to derange the joint operations of the forces of the two States, and to give advantage to the enemy. It is also agreed, in order to ensure the due execution of the stipulation contained in this Article, that the British Government shall be at liberty to station an officer in each of the divisions of the Maharajah's army abovementioned.

ARTICLE 7.

The force that will be put in motion by the British Government, and that actually in the service of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, being fully sufficient to chastise the Pindarees and effect the objects of the present Treaty, His Highness agrees, in order to prevent the possibility of collusion between his officers and the Pindarees, not to augment his forces during the war, without the concurrence of the British Government. His Highness expressly engages to prohibit his officers from admitting into the ranks of his army, or otherwise harbouring or protecting, the Pindarees, or other freebooters; and all persons neglecting or disobeying these orders, are to be considered and treated as rebels to His Highness and enemies of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

With a view to the more effectual prosecution of the joint operations of the two governments, and to the facility and security of the communication of the British troops with their supplies, the Maharajah, reposing entire confidence in the friendship and good faith of the British Government, agrees that British garrisons shall be admitted into the forts of Hindia and Asseergurh, and shall be charged with the care and defence of those forts during the war, and shall have the liberty of establishing depôts within them. The flag of Dowlut Rao Sindia shall, however, continue to fly in the fort of Asseergurh, and His Highness shall be at liberty to station a killadar, with a personal guard of fifty men, in the said fort; but it is clearly understood that the actual command of that place, as well as of Hindia, and the disposal of the warlike stores that may be found in those forts, shall be vested exclusively in the British Commanding Officers. Any part of those stores that may be damaged or expended, while the forts in question are occupied by the British troops, shall be accounted for, and the value made good to His Highness. For the more effectual performance of this stipulation, inventories shall be taken by officers, on the part of both governments, at the time of the occupation of the forts by the British Government. The present garrisons (with the exception above stated in regard to Asseergurh) shall

move out of the forts. The Maharajah will thenceforward have no further concern with the Sebundees of the garrisons, but His Highness's other troops, including the Paugah, &c., shall encamp at such places as may be prescribed by the British officers, in conformity to the provisions of the 6th Article. The territories depending on the forts abovementioned will continue to be managed by the officers of the Maharajah, who will receive every support from the British Government and its officers. The whole, or such portion of the revenues as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the payment of the Maharajah's troops acting in concert with the British divisions, as stipulated in the 5th Article; and a faithful account of the whole shall be rendered to His Highness after the conclusion of the war. The two forts above mentioned, and the territories dependent on them, will be restored to the Maharajah as soon as the operations against the Pindarees or their confederates shall be brought to a termination, in the same condition in which they may be delivered up to the British Government. All private property will be respected; and the inhabitants of the towns or villages depending on the forts, will enjoy the protection of the British Government, or be permitted to depart with their property, if they think proper.

ARTICLE 9.

The main object of the contracting parties being to prevent for ever the revival of the predatory system in any form, and both governments being satisfied that to accomplish this wise and just end it may be necessary for the British Government to form engagements of friendship and alliance with the several States of Hindostan, the 8th Article of the Treaty of the 22nd November 1805, by which the British Government is restrained from entering into Treaties with certain Chiefs therein specified, is hereby abrogated and annulled; and it is declared that the British Government shall be at full liberty to form engagements with the States of Oudeypore, Jodhpore, and Kotah, and with the State of Boondee, and other substantive States on the left bank of the Chumbul. Nothing in this Article shall, however, be construed to give the British Government a right to interfere with States or Chiefs in Malwa

or Guzerat, clearly and indisputably dependent on, or tributary to, the Maharajah: and it is agreed that His Highness's authority over those States or Chiefs shall continue on the same footing as it has been heretofore. The British Government further agrees and promises, in the event of its forming any engagements with the abovementioned States of Oudeypore, Jodhpore, Kotah, and Boondee, or with any others on the left bank of the Chumbul, to secure to Dowlut Rao Sindia his ascertained tribute and to guarantee the same in perpetuity to be paid through the British Government; and Dowlut Rao Sindia engages, on his part, on no account or pretence whatever, to interfere in any shape in the affairs of those States without the concurrence of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

If (which God forbid!) the British Government and the Maharajah shall be compelled to wage war with any other State, on account of such State attacking either of the contracting parties, or aiding or protecting the Pindarees or other freebooters, the British Government, having at heart the welfare of Dowlut Rao Sindia, will, in the event of success, and of His Highness's zealous performance of his engagements, make the most liberal arrangements for the consolidation and increase of his territories.

ARTICLE 11.

Such parts of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, and of the Treaty concluded on the 22nd of November 1805, as are not affected by the provisions of the present engagement, remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having this day been concluded, subject to the ratification of the Governor General and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, Captain Close engages to procure the ratification of the Governor General in five days from this date, or sooner if

possible; and Ramchandru Bhaskur engages to obtain His Highness's ratification before sunset this evening.

Done at Gwalior, this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1817, *corresponding with the 24th day of Zilhuj,* 1232 *of the Hegira, and with the 11th Ashwin Vud, in the year* 1218 *of the Arabic era.*

Seal of Dowlut Rao Sindia.

(Signed) ROBT. CLOSE.

„ RAMCHUNDRU BHASKUR.

Ratified by the Governor General, in Camp, near Nuddee-ka-Gong, on the 6th of November 1817.

No. LXVIII.

ENGAGEMENT between the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, dated the 25th June 1818.

WHEREAS by the 14th Article of the Treaty of Poona, concluded on the 13th of June 1817, all the rights and territories of His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan in Malwa were ceded to the Honourable East India Company; and whereas some of those territories are contiguous to, and intermixed with, those of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia; it has therefore been agreed, for the mutual convenience of both States, that certain exchanges of territory should take place; and the British Government hereby transfers to Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, his heirs and successors, all its rights and claims to the districts and territories mentioned in the annexed Schedule, No. 1; and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, for himself, his heirs and successors, hereby transfers to the British Government all his rights and claims of every description to the places mentioned in the accompanying Schedule, No. 2.

Moreover, the British Government having resolved to restore to Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao the fort and territory of Jawud, &c., the

Maharajah on his part engages, on his recovering that district, to establish such an administration there as shall afford security for the peace of the country, and the prevention of the revival of the predatory system. The Maharajah further engages to recall Jeswunt Rao Bhaoo, for whose future conduct the Maharajah will be responsible, and will require him to reside at a distance from Jawud, on a provision to be assigned him by the Maharajah either in jaghire or in any other manner His Highness may prefer.

It is further stipulated, that in the event of Hindia and Asseergurh being restored by the British Government to the Maharajah, previous to the entire cessation of operations against the Pindarees, &c., the Maharajah engages that in lieu of the revenues of those districts, which by Treaty have been set aside for the payment of the contingent to be employed against the Pindarees, a third year's tribute on the States of Kotah and Jodhpore shall, in the event of its being required, be assigned for that purpose.

In witness whereof, Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia has hereunto affixed his seal, and Captain Josiah Stewart engages to obtain and deliver to Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, without delay, a counterpart of this engagement, with the ratification of the Most Noble the Governor General.

Done at Gwalior, this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord 1818, *corresponding with the twentieth day of Shaban,* 1233 *of the Hegira, and with the 7th of Jesht Vud, in the year* 1219 *of the Arabic era.*

(Signed) J. STEWART,
Acting Resident.

Memorandum.—This engagement was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, on the river near Dinapore, on the 9th July 1818.

Schedule No. 1.

Statement of cessions made by the British Government to Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

Talookas.	In what District.	Revenue at the highest Estimate.	
		Total of each.	Total.
Lands of the Vinchoorkur.			
Race	Gwalior		
Susarem	Ditto		
Sisaree	Ditto		
Simrea	Ditto		
Mehagaon	Ditto		
Jukhoda	Ditto		
Powaya	Ditto		
Pulacha	Ditto	2,10,000	
Butterwas and Mustoora	Nurwur		
Arown	Gwalior		
Chandpoor	Ditto		
Punyar	Ditto		
Khurya	Ditto		
Gurajur and 3 villages	Ditto		
Race Rajgur	Nurwur		
Kurhowul	Ditto	10,000	
Bamore	Ditto	3,000	
Share of Cherus and Digdowleah	Ditto	1,500	
Kuduyo	Aheerwara		
Utheekhera	Ditto	85,000	
Billakhera	Ditto		
Budurhutta and Bamsolee	Subbulgurh		
Koolhowlee	Ditto		
Rampoor	Ditto	17,000	
Jolvahargur	Ditto		
Sewye	Ditto		
			3,26,500
Lands of the Jadhows.			
Sippree	South of Nurwur ...	25,000	
Kolarus	Ditto ...	24,000	
Jirree	Ditto ...	27,000	
Gazeegur and Gaswanee	Ditto ...	13,000	
Oomedgur	Ditto ...	1,000	
			90,000
Carried forward, Rupees ...	... ...	...	4,16,500

CENTRAL INDIA.

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Sindia.

Schedule No. 1.—*(Concluded.)*

TALOOKAS.	In what District.	REVENUE AT THE HIGHEST ESTIMATE. Total of each.	Total.
Brought forward ...	... ...	...	4,16,500
Lands of Rajah Bahadoor.			
Toomun	In Aheerwara	25,000	
Puchar	Ditto	35,000	
Runode	Ditto	25,000	
Peeprye	Ditto	65,000	
Kutchuar	Ditto	20,000	
Ramser	Ditto	27,000	
That part of Shujawulpore, west of the Neewuz	Ditto	Revenue notknown	1,07,000
Lands of the Oreekur.			
Malhargur			
Mungowlee	Malwa	10,000	
Bhorasso	Ditto	12,000	
Kunjee	Ditto	15,000	
Tecoonda	Ditto	10,000	
Dhamad and Bagrode	Ditto	20,000	
Nya Surace	Aheerwara	60,000	
Aggur	Sondwar	75,000	2,02,000
Lands of the Nygonghur.			
Dewry	Near Saugor	50,000	
Goorjama	Ditto	25,000	
Narmhow	Between Saugor and Bhopal	35,000	
Chourpart	Near the Nerbudda ...	3,000	
Taindoo Khaira	Ditto	20,000	
Balla Behut and Suhrace	In Aheerwara	75,000	
Oonarsee	Near Seronge	50,000	2,58,000
Grand Total, Rupees ...	... ...	...	10,73,500

Governor General's Small Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

„ J. ADAMS.

Secretary to the Governor General.

By the Governor General.

Schedule No. 2.

Statement of cessions made by Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia to the British Government.

	Original Revenue.	Additional Revenue.	Total of each.	Total.
District of Ajmere.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Huwelee Ajmere	86,489 12 6	30,000 0 0	1,16,489 12 6	
Ramser and Sreenuggur	51,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	76,000 0 0	
Bhonoy	51,085 0 0	25,000 0 0	76,085 0 0	
Lokundee	40,259 6 0	20,000 0 0	60,259 6 0	
Sawur	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	
Phoolpah	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	
Musada	14,033 0 0	7,000 0 0	21,033 0 0	
Kharwah	2,900 0 0	1,500 0 0	4,400 0 0	
Customs, Duties, Fines, &c. ...	44,191 6 6	.....	44,191 6 6	
Revenue collected under the name of Bhoom Baba and Buttail Baba, Rupees 25,000 every second year ...	12,500 0 0	.....	12,500 0 0	
Ditto for Nath, Khisgee Ghoogree, and Aumeena, &c.	.....	.....	38,567 7 0	
Ditto ditto Khowaza Saheb and Mira Saheb	.....	.....	45,958 0 0	
Ditto ditto Kylasvasee Appa Saheb's Chutree (Tomb)	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	
Ditto ditto Dhurum Doss and Keerut Mull	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	
				5,05,454 0 0
Boondee Tribute, one-fourth of the Revenue.				
Kusba Boondee	10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0	
Burrodah	8,500 0 0	.....	8,500 0 0	
Sikarlohecha	10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0	
Bussee	6,000 0 0	.....	6,000 0 0	
Kauprun	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	
				38,500 0 0
Carried forward, Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....	5,43,954 0 0

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No. LXVIII.
Sindia.

Schedule No. 2.—*(Concluded.)*

	Original Revenue.	Additional Revenue.	Total of each.	TOTAL.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	5,43,984 0 0
Collections from the following Mahals.				
Gunnowly	24,000 0 0	.....	24,000 0 0	
Boordun	21,000 0 0	.....	21,000 0 0	
Kurwar Summadhee	25,000 0 0	.....	25,000 0 0	
New Talooka, Footgaown	8,000 0 0	.....	8,000 0 0	
Baug	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
Nuwal Gaown	6,000 0 0	.....	6,000 0 0	
				84,100 0 0
Revenue of Oreelah, &c.				
Kusba Oreelah	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	
Jumaida	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0	
Moreka	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	
Guira	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	
Oeecha	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	
Balodee	800 0 0	.....	800 0 0	
Booglee and Burgowlee	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0	
Goorha	6,000 0 0	.....	6,000 0 0	
Numeecha Kerah	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	
Jumadee	800 0 0	.....	800 0 0	
				22,600 0 0
Pergunnah of Huttanah, in Meywar, (Revenue not known,) Islamnugger				50,000 0 0
Grand Total Rupees ...				7,00,684 0 0

Governor General's Small Seal.

By the Governor General.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

,, J. ADAM.

Secretary to the Governor General.

No. LXIX.

ENGAGEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, dated the 6th February 1820.

WHEREAS the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees to give up for three years the annual payments made by the British Government to himself and certain other persons of his Court, and also the tribute to which he was entitled from the Rajpoot States (for three years), for the purpose of maintaining a body of Auxiliary Horse; and whereas the whole of that amount has already been paid by the British Government to the Maharajah's troops, and a considerable balance remains due to the British Government; it has now been agreed between the Maharajah and the British Government that the body of Auxiliary Horse to be maintained by His Highness shall be reduced, so that the abovementioned funds, namely, the annual payments formerly made to the Maharajah and his family and ministers, together with the tribute due from the Rajpoot States, may be fully adequate to the payment of the force.

It is further agreed that, for the liquidation of the debt incurred by the Maharajah to the British Government for the payments already made to the Auxiliary Horse, as well as for the expenses of those Horse until the funds appropriated for their maintenance become available, the following districts shall be made over, from the commencement of the year 1877 Sumbut, to the British Government, *viz.*—

IN KANDEISH.

1. The Pergunnah of Yawul.
2. ditto Chopra.
3. ditto Pachora.
4. ditto Lohara, 12 villages.
5. Possessions in Gurra Kota and Maltoun, intermixed with those of the British Government, together with the fort of Gurra Kota.

And whereas all the above-mentioned districts are intermixed with the possessions of the British Government, it is further agreed that, after the liquidation of the debt due by the Maharajah, the British Government shall either restore those districts to His Highness, or continue to hold them, paying a fair rent for them, or grant to His Highness other

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Sindia.

lands of equal value, in lieu of them, which may be more conveniently situated, whichever mode may appear best to the British Government.

Done at Gwalior, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1820, *corresponding with* 20*th day of Rubee-oos-sanee,* 1235 *of the Hegira, and with* 7*th Magh Vud Suptumee* 1220 *of the Arabic era.*

(Signed) J. STEWART,
Acting Resident.

Dowlut Rao Sindia's Seal.	(Signed)	HASTINGS.	The Governor General's Small Seal.
	„	J. ADAM.	
	„	J. E. COLEBROOKE.	

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor General in Council this 22nd day of April A. D. 1820.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary.

No. LXX.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, regarding the Nimar Districts.

WHEREAS by an arrangement formerly effected by Major General Sir John Malcolm, it was agreed that the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia should pay annually the sum of Rupees four thousand and thirty-eight towards the support of certain Grassia Chiefs in Nimar, which contribution not having been paid for upwards of four years, a debt has consequently accumulated to near Rupees twenty thousand; and whereas the pergunnahs of Dhurgaon, Burwye, Sylanee, Poonassa and Kandwa, which adjoin certain provinces belonging to the British Government in Nimar, are now so desolate that the Maharajah does not receive the proper revenue of them, and in consequence of the disorders which prevail in them, great inconvenience is occasioned to the adjacent districts of the British Government in that quarter: Therefore, in order to remove those inconveniences and to provide for the payment of the debt before-

mentioned, as well as to secure the punctual discharge for the future of the annual contribution above noticed of Rupees four thousand and thirty-eight, it is hereby agreed by the Maharajah that the aforesaid pergunnahs including their dependencies shall (with the exception of certain long established rights or charitable grants as Nankar Pudarick and Dhermdow) remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

The British Government consents that, after deducting the amount of the debt mentioned in the preceding Article, and after deducting the annual contribution of Rupees four thousand and thirty-eight together with the expenses of management, the whole remaining revenue to be collected from the districts abovementioned shall be paid annually to the Maharajah for ever; and as the expenses of management cannot now be correctly ascertained, it is likewise agreed that whatever sum those expenses may amount to during the first year that the pergunnahs aforesaid remain in the possession of the British Government, the same amount shall be considered for ever afterwards the fixed and permanent annual charge on that account.

And whereas certain Grassia Chiefs in Malwa are by former agreement entitled to receive from the Maharajah's government certain Tanka dues in the payment of which difficulties have been sometimes made by the Maharajah's officers, it is hereby agreed by both governments that as long as those payments shall be faithfully and regularly discharged, the Grassia Chiefs shall continue to receive them from the Maharajah's kamavisdars, but if at any time the Maharajah's officers hesitate to make the payments in question, it is understood that the British Government shall be at liberty to discharge them and to add the amount of those payments to the deductions already agreed to be made from the revenue of the districts abovementioned.

Done at Gwalior, this 10*th day of November* 1823, *corresponding with the* 6*th of Rubeeal-awal, in the year* 1239 *of the Hegira, and with the* 8*th of Kartick (Shoodh), in the year* 1880 *Sumbut, or* 1224 *of the Arabic era.*

In the year Soor Sun, Araba Asseereen, in the month of Mohurrum and on the 25th day, corresponding with A. D. 1824, I request that in the district of Nimar, the undermentioned mahals may be received from

the charge of kamavisdars and transferred in kamavish (khalsa) to the charge of the English:—

1. Kundwae pergunnah.
2. Burwae „
3. Poonassa „
4. Sylanee „
5. Dhungaon Mosa.

These five mahals are transferred from the aforesaid years in kamavish in order that they may be restored to prosperity and re-peopled. Whatever may be collected shall be paid into the Sircar's treasury year by year; this is exclusive of the Domallagaon, the Padaruk Zumeen, which must be continued according to custom. When the mahals are restored to prosperity, and shall have reached their Kumal Juma, they must be shown (in Mahrattas "Anoon dakwae").

In the year Kumus Asseereen, Moeateein wo Aluf, and the 22nd of the month of Juffer, A. D. 1825, the government of the Company having stated that certain mahals are not prosperous, but on the contrary very much depopulated, and requested that they might be transferred to its management to be restored to prosperity; for this reason the following mahals are transferred:

1. Assore, excepting Hussainpoora, Surbaugh, Soodeepoora.
2. Bangurh pergunnah.
3. Moode pergunnah
4. Belora talooka.
5. Attode „
6. Deore pergunnah, including the talookas of Tendokerra, Narmon, the pergunnahs of Gower, Jakur, and Sowlate.
7. Peemplode pergunnah.

The above seven mahals are from the above-mentioned year transferred to the Company according to its request for the purpose of being restored to prosperity. When they shall have reached their Kumal Juma they shall be shown (in Mahrattas "Anoon dakwunee"). After the Malmuskoor (this includes Sebundee, Nemnook, Durukdar, &c.) shall have been settled, the remainder of the collections, as in other mahals, according to the kistbundee, shall be paid into the Sircar's treasury, always excluding Duorundae, Wurchasun, Paduruke Zumeen, and Gaon Domale, Natkhasgee, Ameene, &c., which must be continued according to custom.

No. LXXI.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHARAJAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, dated the 13th January 1844.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors, settled on the part of the Honourable Company by FREDERICK CURRIE, ESQUIRE and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY SLEEMAN, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD, LORD ELLENBOROUGH, one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and on the part of His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindia by RAO RAM RAO PHALKIA BAHADOOR SHUMSHERE JUNG, DEO RAO JADHOW MAMA SAHEB, DUBEER-OOD-DOWLAH, MOONSHEE RAJAH BULWUNT RAO BAHADOOR, OODAJEE RAO GHATGIA, MOOLLA JEE, and NARAYUN RAO BHAOO YUMAJEE, Potnuvees, the Sirdars nominated to conduct the affairs of the government during His Highness's minority.

ARTICLE. 1.

Every part of the Treaty of Peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B., at Surjee Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803, and of the Treaty of alliance and mutual defence, settled by Major John Malcolm at Boorhanpore, on the 27th February 1804, and of the definitive Treaty of amity and alliance, with the declaratory Article annexed, concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, at Moostafapoor, on the 22nd November 1805, and of the Treaty concluded between Captain Robert Close, on the part of the British Government, and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the 5th November 1817, as well as every part of all other Treaties and Engagements between the two States, which may be now in force, except in so far as may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two governments.

ARTICLE 2.

Whereas the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Sindia engaged to defray all the charges of a force, to be commanded by British officers, and constantly stationed within His Highness's territories, for the protection thereof and the preservation of good order therein, and the cost of such force hitherto has been about Company's Rupees 5,00,000 per annum, and the revenues and receipts set apart and assigned for the maintaining of

the said force, together with other revenues now received by the British Government on His Highness's account, amount to the sum of about Company's Rupees 5,46,000; and whereas it is expedient to increase the the amount of such force and to make permanent provision for defraying the charge thereof, it is therefore agreed between the British Government and His Highness the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia, that in addition to all the revenues and other receipts already set apart for the purpose of maintaining the said force, or received by the British Government on His Highness's account, the revenues of the districts enumerated and territory described in the Schedule A. to this Treaty shall be appropriated to the maintenance of such force.

ARTICLE 3.

It is further agreed that if the revenues of the districts so enumerated and described in such Schedule A., together with the revenues and payments mentioned in the foregoing Article as set apart for the payment of the said force, or heretofore received on His Highness's account, shall, after defraying thereout all the charges of civil administration, exceed the sum of Company's Rupees eighteen lakhs, the surplus shall be paid over to His Highness Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia; and if the said revenues and receipts shall fall short of Company's Rupees eighteen lakhs per annum, the deficiency shall be made good by His Highness.

ARTICLE 4.

And it is further agreed, for the better securing of the due payment of the revenues of such districts enumerated and described in Schedule A., and for the better preserving of good order within the same, that the civil administration thereof shall be conducted by the British Government, in the same manner in which the civil administration of the other districts belonging to the Maharajah, of which the revenues are similarly assigned, is conducted by the British Government for His Highness.

ARTICLE 5.

And whereas there is now due to the British Government the sum of ten lakhs of Rupees, more or less, as may hereafter appear on examination of the accounts, on the score of charges of the contingent force,

and a further sum of one lakh, on account of advances made to Her Highness Baiza Bai, and on other accounts, and the charges of the present armament of the British Government may be estimated at ten lakhs, (after deducting therefrom the expense of furnishing to His Highness six thousand men, with artillery and stores, free of cost to His Highness, under the provisions of the Treaty of Boorhanpoor,) and a further expenditure of five lakhs will be incurred by the British Government in affording compensation for losses sustained during, and in consequence of the late hostilities, and in other charges connected therewith; it is further agreed, that His Highness shall pay to the British Government the sum of twenty-six lakhs of Rupees within fourteen days from the date of this Treaty, and in default thereof, that the revenues of the several districts enumerated in Schedule B., attached to this Treaty, shall, together with the civil administration of such districts, be made over to the British Government until such time as the said sum of twenty-six lakhs of Company's Rupees shall have been paid, together with interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon the same.

ARTICLE 6.

And whereas the British Government is bound by Treaty to protect the person of His Highness the Maharajah, his heirs and successors, and to protect his dominions from foreign invasion, and to quell serious disturbances therein, and the army now maintained by His Highness is of unnecessary amount, embarrassing to His Highness's government and the cause of disquietude to neighbouring States, it is therefore further agreed that the military force of all arms hereafter to be maintained by His Highness, exclusive of the contingent above provided for, shall at no time exceed nine thousand men, of whom not more than three thousand shall be infantry, with twelve field guns and two hundred gunners, with twenty other guns; and His Highness the Maharajah engages to take immediate measures for the reduction of his army within the number above specified, and the British Government engages on its part to assist His Highness therein, should such aid appear to be required.

ARTICLE 7.

It is further agreed that His Highness will discharge all pay due to the troops disbanded, and also give a gratuity of three months' pay to

such of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the corps disbanded, as may not be re-enlisted in the contingent or in any new corps formed by His Highness.

ARTICLE 8.

And inasmuch as it is expedient to provide for the due administration of the government during the minority of His Highness the Maharajah, which minority shall be considered to terminate when His Highness shall have attained the full age of 18 years, and not sooner, that is on the 5th Magh Vud Sumbut 1909, or 19th day of January A. D. 1853, it is further agreed that during such minority the persons entrusted with the administration of the government shall act upon the advice of the British Resident in all matters whereon such advice shall be offered, and no change shall be made in the persons entrusted with the administration without the consent of the British Resident acting under the express authority of the Governor General.

ARTICLE 9.

And it is agreed that the following persons shall, in the first instance, constitute the Council of Regency, and that the first named person shall be President of the same. Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor, Shumsher Jung; Deo Rao Jadhow Mama Saheb; Dubeer-ood-dowlah Moonshee Raja Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor; Oodajee Rao Ghatgia; Moolla Jee; and Narayun Rao Bhaoo Yumajee Potnuvees.

ARTICLE 10.

And inasmuch as it is fitting that Her Highness Tara Bai should have a suitable provision now made for the maintenance of her court, it is further agreed that the sum of Rupees three lakhs shall be annually set apart for that purpose, and be at Her Highness's sole disposal.

ARTICLE 11.

And it is further agreed that the British Government shall, as heretofore, exert its influence and good offices for maintaining the just territorial rights of the Maharajah and the subjects of the State of Sindia at present existing in the neighbouring and other Native States.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Sleeman, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Edward, Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General, on the part of the British Government, and by Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor, Shumsher Jung; Deo Rao Jadhow Mama Saheb; Dubeer-ood-Dowlah Moonshee Rajah Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor; Oodajee Rao Ghatgia; Moolla Jee; and Narayun Rao Bhaoo Yumajee Potnuvees, on the part of the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia, and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor General, and by that of His Highness Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia.

Done at Gwalior, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, corresponding with 22nd Zilhuj 1259 *Hegira, and ratified the same date.*

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

Seal of Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia Bahadoor.

Seal of the Governor General.

" F. CURRIE.

" W. H. SLEEMAN.

Seal of Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor.

(Signed) RAM RAO PHALKIA BAHADOOR, SHUMSHER JUNG.

Seal of Moonshee Rajah Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor.

" MOONSHEE RAJAH BULWUNT RAO.

" DEO RAO BHAOO JADHOW.

Seal of Oodajee Rao Ghatgia.

" OODAJEE RAO GHATGIA.

" NARAYUN RAO BHAOO.

" MOOLLA JEE.

CENTRAL INDIA.

No. LXXI.

Sindia:

Schedule A.

Schedule A. referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty of Gwalior, being the enumeration of Districts, with their estimated present net revenues, and description of territory, assigned by His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindia for the maintenance of the increased contingent force mentioned in the said Treaty, in addition to the revenues heretofore assigned, and payments heretofore received by the British Government on the part of His Highness.

Bhanderee ...	...	...	Rs.	1,80,000
Chanderee ...	...	...	,,	81,000
Gur Mhow ...	...	...	,,	2,400
Mhow Mehonee	...	...	,,	37,000
Jawud ...	...	...	,,	2,29,000
Jeerun ...	...	...	,,	37,000
Indorkee ...	...	...	,,	37,000
Gungapoor, &c.	...	...	,,	16,000
Yawul Chopra...	...	...	,,	97,000
Sitwas Nimawur	...	...	,,	3,5000
Kutchwagur ...	...	...	,,	2,27,500
Ruttungur ...	...	...	,,	1,60,000
Hindia Hurda...	...	...	,,	1,29,000
Manpoor ...	...	...	,,	2,000
Chur Thana ...	...	...	,,	800
Nodha ...	...	...	,,	30,000
				13,00,700

And any other pergunnahs, districts, or lands whatsoever, belonging to His Highness not above specified,* which may be situated on the right bank of the river Sind, from its embouchure in the Jumna to the point at which it leaves the ghauts near Kainwah (save and except the fort of Nurwur, with the lands immediately surrounding the same, 38 villages yielding Rupees 14,000, and Lebwa, jaghire of Bulwunt

---

* Such as Gondia, near Indurgur yielding ... ... Rs. 30,000
Mehdek... 2,200
Pachore and Chundory 250

Rao, yielding Rupees 2,000, and Bhengong, jaghire of Bhaoo Potnuvees, yielding Rupees 2,000, the two last to be transferred hereafter, at the pleasure of the British Government, an equivalent being given for them in some other of the transferred districts, by mutual agreement), and from that point all such other pergunnahs, districts, and lands as may be situated below the summit of the ghauts.

It is to be understood that all religious endowments and grants of a similar character, *bonâ fide* existing at this date, and excluded from the rent-roll of the several districts, are to be respected and maintained, and that the assumption of the management of the new territories by the British Government does not involve the abolition of the "Suzeraineté" of the Maharajah, or of the proprietary rights of the inhabitants thereof.

(Signed) F. CURRIE.
„ W. H. SLEEMAN.
and
THE GWALIOR NEGOCIATORS.

N. B.—In addition to the lands above enumerated, the British Government receives, as assignment for the former contingent, and on other accounts, sums to the amount of about Rupees 5,46,900 making the total aggregate receipts for the whole contingent force Rupees 18,47,600.

(Signed) F. CURRIE.
„ W. H. SLEEMAN.
and
THE GWALIOR NEGOCIATORS.

CENTRAL INDIA.

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Sindia.

Schedule B.

Schedule B. referred to in Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, being an enumeration of the districts to be held and managed by the British Government till the debt due by the Gwalior State, mentioned in the said Article, is discharged

Shujawulpore ...	...	...	Rs.	2,55,000
Shahjehanpore ...	...	...	,,	2,00,000
Eesagur ...	...	...	,,	3,00,000

(Signed) F. CURRIE.

,, W. H. SLEEMAN.

and

THE GWALIOR NEGOCIATORS.

No. LXXII.

COPY of a SUNNUD granted to MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, Gwalior, dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Agra Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of lineal heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State, of a successor according to the rules and traditions of your family will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. LXXIII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part, and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors, on the other part; settled on the part of the British Government by COLONEL SIR RICHMOND CAMPBELL SHAKESPEAR, KT. and C. B., Agent to the Governor General in Central India, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES JOHN EARL CANNING, G. C. B., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and on the part of His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindia by JUGDEO RAO MOHURKUR, Commander-in-Chief, and BALAJEE CHIMNAJEE, Durbar Dewan, nominated by His Highness to conduct this negociation.

Whereas a Treaty was concluded on 13th day of January, A. D. 1844, corresponding with 22nd Zilhedge 1259 Hegira, between the Honourable East India Company and Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia; and

Whereas, in execution of the declared intention of the British Government to give to the Maharajah, in acknowledgment of services rendered by His Highness in 1857 and 1858, territory yielding a gross yearly revenue of three lakhs of Company's Rupees, it has become expedient to restore a portion of the districts assigned to the British Government by the above-mentioned Treaty; and

Whereas it will be to the advantage of both contracting parties that other portions of the said Assigned Districts be restored to the Maharajah in exchange for the possessions of His Highness, situated in the Bombay Presidency, and to the south of the river Nerbudda, and elsewhere; and

Whereas it has been found inconvenient that the sovereignty of the Assigned Districts should remain with the Maharajah, while their civil administration and management remain with the British Government; and

Whereas it has been declared on the part of the British Government that if the revenues and receipts of the Assigned Districts should fall short of 18 lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum, the deficiency shall not be claimed from the Maharajah, and by the above declaration the provisions of Article 3 have been abrogated; and

Whereas, with reference to the sixth Article, it has been declared that the military force in the Maharajah's service may, with certain limits, be increased; and

CENTRAL INDIA.

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Sindia.

Whereas the fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth Articles of the above-mentioned Treaty relate to matters of a temporary nature, and have been fulfilled, or are no longer applicable to the existing relations between the two governments;

Therefore it is agreed by the contracting parties that the Treaty of the 13th January 1844 shall be abrogated, and that in its place the following Articles shall be substituted:

ARTICLE 1.

All Treaties and engagements between the two governments, previous to that of the 13th of January 1844, shall, except in so far as they may be altered by this present engagement, remain binding upon the two governments.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government restores to the Maharajah from the Assigned Districts now in its possession territory yielding a gross revenue of three lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum, as a free gift and willing acknowledgment of His Highness's services during the years A. D. 1857 and 1858.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah transfers to the British Government in full sovereignty the whole of His Highness's possessions in the Punj Mahals, and to the south of the river Nerbudda, also pergunnah Kunjeea on the Betwa river, on the following conditions:

1*st*.—That, for the lands transferred by His Highness, the British Government shall give in exchange lands of equal value, calculated, on both sides, on the present gross revenue.

2*nd*.—That, in lieu of all tributes and perquisites now derived by the Maharajah from the lands to be transferred by His Highness, the British Government shall for the future pay to the Maharajah from the British Treasury at Gwalior an equivalent in Company's Rupees, calculated at the average rate of batta which has prevailed during the last six months.

3*rd*.—That each government shall respect the conditions of existing leases until their expiry, and that, in order that this may be made clear

to all concerned, each government shall give to its new subjects leases for the same terms of years, and on the same conditions as those which they at present enjoy.

4th.—That each government shall give to its new subjects "Sunnuds" in perpetuity, for the rent-free lands, the jaghires, the perquisites, and the hereditary claims (*i. e.* "Huks" and "Wuttuns") which they enjoy at present under the other government.

ARTICLE 4.

On the same terms and conditions as those specified in the foregoing Article, the Maharajah Sindia transfers to the British Government the whole of His Highness's present rights and interests in both lands and perquisites in the districts of

1*st.*—Ahmednuggur.	5*th.*—Sholapoor.
2*nd.*—Kandeish.	6*th.*—Pergunnah Beri in zillahs Agra and Muttra.
3*rd.*—Poonah.	7*th.*—His jaghire in zillah Ajmere.
4*th.*—Sattara.	

The hereditary Kusba and Dhakilla villages named below are especially excluded from the above transfer, and will remain, as hitherto, in the possession of the Maharajah, and continue with His Highness on the same terms as heretofore.

Names of villages.

1. Kusba Sirigonda, including Velso and Bhingaon.	4. Village Ghosepooree.
2. Village Jamgaon.	5. „ Deoolgaon.
3. „ Pepulgaon.	6. „ Kunnari Khair.
	7. „ Kusba Patus.

ARTICLE 5.

On the terms and conditions specified in Article 3, the British Government transfers to the Maharajah Sindia, in full sovereignty, the city and fort of Jhansi and lands in their vicinity and on the Pahooj, equal in value to those transferred by the Maharajah under Articles 3 and 4.

ARTICLE 6.

When the calculations based upon the above conditions shall have been completed, the two governments will exchange "letters of transfer" for all the districts which are included in the above propositions, and it is mutually agreed that this exchange of "letters of transfer" shall on no account be delayed beyond 1st May 1861, and that each government shall enjoy the rubbee kist now on the ground.

ARTICLE 7.

On the completion of the above arrangements, the Maharajah Sindia will transfer to the British Government the full sovereignty of all the Assigned Districts which shall then remain in its possession.

ARTICLE 8.

With reference to Article 7, the British Government engages to keep, in the place of the late contingent force, a "subsidiary force" constantly stationed within His Highness the Maharajah's territories, the whole expense of which shall not be less than (16) sixteen lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum.

ARTICLE 9.

The military force of all arms hereafter to be maintained by His Highness shall at no time exceed

Artillery	...	...	...	36 guns with 360 gunners.
Infantry	...	...	...	5,000 drilled soldiers.
Cavalry	...	...	...	6,000 sowars.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, signed by Colonel Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, KT. and C. B., on the part of His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles John Earl Canning, G. C. B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and by Jugdeo Rao Mohurkur and Balajee Chimnajee on the part of Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao

Sindia Bahadoor, shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Benares within ten days of the date of signature.

Signed at Benares this twelfth day of December A. D. 1860.

(Signed) R. C. SHAKESPEAR, *Colonel,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

(Signed) CANNING.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, in Camp, at Benares on the 12th December 1860.

(Signed) A. R. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

TRANSLATION of a Khureetah from the MAHARAJAH SINDIA to the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AGENT FOR CENTRAL INDIA, dated 9th August 1861.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,—States that Article 4 of the Treaty of 12th December 1860 secured to His Highness the continued possession, as heretofore, of seven villages and two muzrahs in Jamgaon in the Deccan, but His Highness, consequent on the increased friendship between the two governments, and for their mutual benefit, has now consented to the transfer to the British Government, in exchange, of these his hereditary villages, as above; and has received equivalents for them on the Pahooj: he therefore requests him (the Governor General's Agent) to apply to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, to cancel that part of Article 4 of the said Treaty which refers to the villages in question.

TRANSLATION of a Khureetah from the AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, to HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SINDIA, dated 14th October 1861.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,—I have submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy your Highness's khureetah to me of date 9th August 1861, and I am directed to inform you that your request has been acceded to, that that part of Article 4 of the Treaty of 12th December 1860, which

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specially reserved to your Highness the seven hereditary villages and two muzrahs in Jamgaon in the Deccan, may be cantelled, your Highness having received equivalents for them on the Pahooj.

2. The Governor General has decided that the best mode of complying with your Highness's request will be to append to the copy of the Treaty, which is in Calcutta, and to the copy which is with your Highness, copies of your Highness's khureetah to me, and this my reply with the English translation of each of them in the margin. I therefore forward the above-mentioned papers which I beg your Highness will direct to be appended to the Treaty of 12th December 1860.

ENGAGEMENT executed by MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA under Article 7 of the Treaty of 12th December 1860, transferring to the British Government the full sovereignty of the districts assigned for the maintenance of the Gwalior contingent in 1844, remaining with the said Government on the completion of the territorial exchange arrangements provided for by the above named Treaty.

WHEREAS under Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty, dated 13th January 1844, between Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia and the British Government, certain districts and receipts enumerated and described in Schedule A appended to the said Treaty, and of which a copy is appended to this deed, were assigned for the maintenance of the Gwalior contingent:

And whereas certain of these districts, or portions thereof, as detailed in Schedule B appended hereto, have recently been restored to Maharajah Sindia under the operation of Articles 2 and 5 of the Treaty dated 12th December 1860, subsequently entered into between His Highness and the British Government, and the said Maharajah has engaged by Article 7 of the latter Treaty on the completion of the arrangements provided for therein, to transfer to the British Government the full sovereignty of all the Assigned Districts which shall then remain in its possession:

And whereas the arrangements so provided for have now been completed, and the Assigned Districts and receipts described in Schedule C, appended hereto, remain in the possession of the British Government:

Therefore Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia hereby transfers to the British Government the full sovereignty of the districts so enumerated in Schedule C, *viz.*—

1.	Sindia's two-third share of Keshery Pattun	No. of villages unknown.	
	Bundhere	80	villages.
	Kuchwaghur	160	„
	Chandeyree	380	„
5.	Hindia Hurdah	762	„
	Sutwas Nimawur	214	„
	Char Thannah	4	„
	Manpoor	28	„
	Jawul Chupra	272	„
10.	Nimar Muhals	761	„
	Possessions in Ruthghur	113	„
	„ Malthone	78	„
13.	„ Gurra Kotah... ...	77	„

the receipts from the tributes described in the said Schedule, amounting to Rupees 3,70,692-14-6 British currency, continuing to be assigned to the British Government on the same conditions as heretofore.

Signature of	Signature of	Signature of
MAHARAJAH ALI JAH,	BALAJEE CHIMNAJEE,	GUNPUT RAO KHURKAY,
JYAJEE RAO SINDIA.	*Durbar Dewan.*	*Naib Dewan.*

SCHEDULE showing the assignments ceded by the Gwalior State under the Treaty of 13th January 1844 for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent; the portions of the same restored to Maharajah Sindia under the exchange arrangements provided for by the Treaty of 12th December 1860; and the districts remaining with the British Government, the full sovereignty of which has to be transferred to the said Government by Maharajah Sindia under the operation of Article 7 of the latter Treaty.

Nos.	Names of Districts, &c., composing the assignments under Treaty of 1844.		Number of Villages.	A. Estimated net revenue in 1844. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.	B. Restored to Sindia under Treaty of 12th December 1860. Khalsa.	Quasi-rent.	Revenue-Free.	Total.	Present gross value, including Abkaree revenue. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.	C. Remaining with the British Government to be transferred, in full sovereignty under Article 7 of the Treaty of 1860. Khalsa.	Quasi-rent.	Revenue-Free.	Total.	Present gross value. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
1	1 *Districts on Kishna Sind and Pahuj*	Bhandrez		1,80,956 0 0	.....		67	...	1	68	56,739 10 7	.....		64	...	11	80	60,208 0 0		* The whole included under the general head of Kushwahgur.
		Gormeer		2,400 0 0	.....						.....									
		Mhow Mahonee		37,000 0 0	.....						.....									
		Indurkee		37,000 0 0	.....						.....									
2		Kushwahgur		2,27,000 0 0	.....	*Note.*—These five districts have been re-annexed, under different names since their transfer in 1844.	122	3	19	133	1,16,958 0 10	.....		102	...	...	102	*1,14,730 8 0		† This item consists of Sindia's 3rd share of the permanent of Kushery Paton, which was included in the Nemuch Assigned Districts of 1844, but now remains with the British Government.
		Nodia		30,000 0 0	.....						.....	1,79,717 11 5						3,73,938 8 0		
6				81,000 0 0	3,13,900 0 0	.....														
1	*Chanderee* ... Chanderee																			
1	*Nemuch* ... Jawud			2,20,000 0 0	81,000 0 0	.....	305	3	291	99	17,611 1 2	.....		278	...	3	280	94,908 15 6		‡ Of this number 402 are waste.
	Jeerun			37,000 0 0	.....						.....	17,611 1 2						94,908 15 6		
16	Gungrapoor			16,000 0 0	.....		450	305	13	306	2,72,895 8 8	.....		† unknown.		...	.....	80,000 0 0		
4	Rattungpur			1,00,000 0 0	.....						.....	2,72,895 8 8								
1	*Hoshungabad* ... Hindia Hurdah ...			1,20,000 0 0	4,42,900 0 0															
	Sohwa Nimawur ...			53,000 0 0	.....															
5	Char Thannah ...			800 0 0	.....															
				1,74,800 0 0																
13	1 *Malwa* ... Maspoor			2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0									37	...	1	78	4,400 11 11	4,400 11 11	
1	*Kandeish* ... Jawul Chappur ...			97,000 0 0	97,000 0 0									267	...	5	272	2,13,617 6 9	2,13,617 6 9	§ Of this 17 are waste and their names unknown.
				Total, Rs.	13,00,700 0 0														6,89,975 13 10	
	Referred to in the N. B. of the Treaty of 1844.																			
1	*Nimaur* ... Nimar Mubal, Haloo Rupees 92,256 ...			91,256 4 0	91,256 4 0									69	7	79	161	1,39,199 4 0	1,39,199 4 0	
1	*Hangeer* ... Ratlgurh			20,000 0 0										113	...	...	113	21,429 4 0		
	Mulhoon			15,000 0 0										78	...	...	78	21,422 0 0		
29	3 Gurra Kotah			35,000 0 0	70,000 0 0									77	...	...	77	36,654 8 9	69,754 12 0	
													Total of lands remaining with the British Government to be transferred in full sovereignty.	2,700	42	170	2,912		9,59,929 13 10	
	Tributes.																			
1	Of Kotah			90,176 0 0	.....	.....									...	...		90,176 0 0		
	1/2 Kotwara dependent on Kotah ...			19,279 0 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	...		19,279 0 0		
	Jowlapoor			97,399 0 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	...		97,399 0 0		
	Rooleea & Sillana, Chanderee ...				1,16,140 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	...				
25	Rooleea			1,06,539 0 0		.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	...		1,06,539 0 0		
26	6 Amjhoon, Haloo Rupees 25,000 ...			24,387 12 0		.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	...		24,387 12 0		
	Oonara, Chanderee Rupees ...			23,109 2 6		.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	...		23,109 2 6		
					2,70,025 14 6														2,70,025 14 6	
	* The amount is entered in the *N. B.* as shown Rs. 5,56,000, deductions not having been made for the local currency, except in the case of "General."			Total, Rs.	*2,80,949 2 6															
				Grand total, Rs.	19,41,649 2 6		6915	111	845	847		4,63,622 0 3							18,97,622 11 4	

(Sd.)- R. J. MEADE,
Agent, Gover. Genl., for Central India.

HOLKAR.

From Malcolm's Central India and Reports by successive Residents.

THE Holkar family are Soodras of the Dhoongur or shepherd tribe. The first who rose to eminence was Mulhar Rao, who was born about the end of the 17th century and was one of the most distinguished leaders in the first Mahratta invasion of Northern India. He died at the age of seventy-six and was succeeded by his grandson Mallee Rao, who died insane nine months after his accession. The pious Alia Bai, the mother of Mallee Rao, then took the management of affairs and appointed as the commander of her army Tookajee Holkar, a Chief of the same tribe but no way related to Mulhar Rao. This Chief for many years served Alia Bai with the most devoted fidelity. Alia Bai died in 1795 and was not long survived by Tookajee Rao, after whose death the power of the House of Holkar was nearly extinguished by quarrels in the family and amid the dissensions which distracted the Mahratta confederacy at the close of last century. The fortunes of the family however were restored by Jeswunt Rao, an illegitimate son of Tookajee Holkar, who in 1802 defeated the united forces of Sindia and the Peishwa near Poona. The conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein between the Peishwa and the British Government defeated Jeswunt Rao's hopes of possessing himself of the person of the Peishwa. In the following year when Sindia and the Rajah of Berar combined against the British, Holkar promised to join the confederacy. But on the actual outbreak of hostilities he kept aloof and apparently intended to take advantage of the war to aggrandize himself at Sindia's expense. His schemes, however, were rendered hopeless by the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, and Holkar, after making a series of inadmissible proposals for an alliance, seems then to have hastily determined unaided and alone to provoke hostilities with the British. In the war which followed Holkar was completely overthrown. He was pursued by Lord Lake across the Sutlej, whither he retired in the hopes of forming a

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Holkar.

combination with the Sikhs against the British Government, and on 24th December 1805 he signed a Treaty (No. LXXIV.) on the banks of the Beas, by which he was stripped of a large portion of his territories. On the accession of Lord Cornwallis a change had taken place in the policy of the British Government, and it was considered expedient to withdraw from the connection formed with some of the minor Rajahs in the conquered provinces to the west of the Jumna. Sir George Barlow was guided by the same policy notwithstanding the remonstrances of Lord Lake, who considered the British Government pledged to respect its engagements with these Chiefs, and that the alliance with them interposed a strong barrier against the future encroachments of the Mahrattas. In pursuance of this policy, Sir George Barlow caused a declaratory Article to be added to the Treaty relinquishing to Holkar the districts of Tonk, Rampoora, and other districts forming the ancient possessions of the Holkar family, which at one time it had been the intention of Government to cede to Sindia in lieu of the annual pension of four lakhs of Rupees granted to that Chief. By Article 4 of the Treaty the district of Koonch in Bundelcund was assigned as a life grant to Beema Bai Sahiba, daughter of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. This lady died in November 1858, and the district of Koonch reverted to the British Government; but a provision of Rupees 20,000 a year has been assigned for life to her grandson Govind Rao for the support of the old retainers of the family.

Soon after the conclusion of the Treaty, Jeswunt Rao Holkar became insane. He died in 1811, leaving a son Mulhar Rao, during whose minority the State was torn by the most violent dissensions. Toolsee Bai, the favorite concubine of the late ruler, secured herself in the regency. In entering on the Pindaree war it was the policy of the Marquis of Hastings to put a stop to the predatory system by a revival of the political alliances which had been abandoned in 1805. The weakness of Holkar, which formed an excuse for connivance at Pindaree depredations, required the intervention of the British to restore his government and to subdue his mutinous army. Proposals for an alliance were on the point of being offered when Toolsee Bai secretly expressed a desire to place the young Holkar and his government under the protection of the British power. While negociations were pending, however, information was received of the probable outbreak of hostilities

with the Peishwa, and a hostile bearing was immediately assumed by Holkar's court. It is probable that Toolsee Bai would have concluded the alliance with the British, but a sudden revolution was effected by the mutinous army, the Regent was seized and barbarously murdered, and the Pathan Chiefs who headed the military faction, having pledged themselves to adopt the cause of Bajee Rao, broke off the negociations. Holkar's army sustained a complete defeat at Mehidpore, and on 6th January 1818 the Treaty of Mundisore (No. LXXV.) was concluded, by which the supremacy over the Rajpoot Princes of Oudeypore, Jeypore, &c., was transferred to the British Government, the engagement between the British Government and Ameer Khan was confirmed, four districts rented by Zalim Sing of Kotah were ceded to him, Holkar lost all his possessions within and to the south of the Sautpoora Hills, and his remaining territories came under the protection of the British Government. By Article 6 of the Treaty, Holkar transferred the fort of Sindwa to the British Government. But it was restored in 1856 in consideration of a payment of Rupees 16,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Gohee Nuddee, and on condition that no alteration would be made in the existing customs duties on the Agra and Bombay road, and that the residents of Sindwa were not made sufferers by the transfer of the fort to Holkar.

The anarchy and confusion which prevailed in Holkar's territories previous to the conclusion of the Treaty of Mundisore had completely ruined the finances of the country. Tantea Jogh, Holkar's minister, set himself zealously to their recovery. Occasional loans were made to him by the British Government on the security of the Koonch jaghire and the Pertabgurh tribute, by which means the minister was enabled to discharge the arrears of the disbanded troops and other pressing demands. Of the troops retained, a portion was set apart for the formation of the Mehidpore contingent, others were sent into the districts, and only a select body of about 500 cavalry was retained at the capital, together with a suitable proportion of infantry.

Two insurrections broke out in the year 1819, which added greatly to the difficulties of the minister's situation, and served to retard the settlement of the country. One was occasioned by an impostor personating Mulhar Rao Holkar, and the other by the pretensions of Hurree

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Rao Holkar, cousin of the Maharajah. The impostor, whose real name was Krishna Kooer, assembled a considerable force to the west of the Chumbul, and kept the field for some months, supported by a body of Arab and Mekrannee mercenaries from the Guzerat border; but he was at length encountered by the Mehidpore contingent, and his party broken and dispersed. He then fled to Kotah, and being recognized by an Agent of Holkar's government at that place, he was seized and brought to Indore, where he was kept in confinement for some time, but ultimately pardoned and set at liberty on account of his youth and his being a mere instrument in the hand of others. The insurrection of Hurree Rao Holkar was less formidable; for, soon becoming sensible of the folly of his enterprise, he relinquished it and threw himself on the generosity of his young cousin, who, it is said, was disposed to pardon him, but was dissuaded from his purpose by Tantea Jogh, who deemed it imprudent that he should be left at liberty to disturb the peace of the country.

Serious disturbances broke out on the Rampoora frontier in 1821, fomented by the Thakoor of Bhatkery and others, which were not finally quelled until the beginning of the following year and after the employment of the contingent under the guidance of a British officer. The results of the operations were, that the Bhatkery Chief's misconduct was punished by the sequestration of that portion of his jaghire which he held of Holkar's government; that Bhyroor Sing, another of the leading insurgents, delivered himself up under the promise of subsistence; and that Ajeet Sing, the Chief of the band of Soandee plunderers, was sent with some of his companions to Soandwarah for a year's close confinement. Again, towards the end of 1822, it became necessary to employ a detachment of British troops for the reduction of the fort of Burkerah, in which a body of insurgents were assembled, and were committing various excesses in the neighbouring districts.

In 1826 an agreement (No. LXXVI.) was made with Holkar and other States* in Malwa securing to the British Government the exclusive

* Similar Treaties were made with Dhar, Dewas, Rutlam, Jowra, Kotah, Sillana, Pertabgurh, Amjhera and Seetamhow. But as the purchase system was entirely abandoned, it has been considered unnecessary to do more here than enter the Treaty with Holkar in illustration of the arrangements which were made.

right to purchase opium grown in Malwa. Serious evil* however resulted from these arrangements, and in 1829 the monopoly was abandoned and a transit duty was levied upon the opium in its passage through the British territories to the sea coast. The extent of poppy cultivation has greatly increased since the abandonment of the monopoly. The revenue at first realized from the transit duty was about sixteen lakhs; and in the year 1860-61, it was Rupees 2,44,21,800.

* "It is remarkable enough," says Colonel Sutherland, "that in discussing and negociating these measures, the Government of that day avoided the agency of the most distinguished of their servants who held the principal political authority, Sir David Ochterlony and Sir Charles Metcalfe, whose opinions were known to be adverse to the system, and went to work either through the medium of the Opium Agent, who had been established in Malwa and Rajpootana, or directly with the local agents at the several courts. Government must have known that their measures were both offensive and injurious to the Chiefs and people of those regions, but they did not know the extent to which they were so. They did not know that they had raised up a cloud of spies and opium-seizers, whose hand was in every man's house and in every man's cart; that they were teaching the Governments of those countries to lend us their aid to forward views most opposed to the interests of their own subjects, whether agricultural or commercial; or the extent to which the odium of the whole system fell upon themselves.

"It has often been a source of just complaint, that the Indian Governments do not receive from their officers that free and manly description of the evils which peculiar measures are calculated to produce, when it is known or suspected that such exposition would not be palatable; and in no case has this been more apparent than in the negociation of our opium Treaties in Malwa and Rajpootana, and in the adoption of measures necessary to support their stipulations, all of which were alike subversive to the power of the princes of those regions, and destructive to the best interests of their subjects. Government was not entirely ignorant of the injustice and evil tendency of those measures, but neither was it fully aware of the extent of the evil which they inflicted.

"It was, however, soon discovered that the system did not work well for us; that opium found its way to the foreign settlements of Damaun and Din, for exportation to the China market, in such quantities as injuriously to affect our monopoly prices there, and it was sought to negociate new Treaties with the several States, which should strike at the root of this evil by limiting production, for prices in Malwa and Rajpootana had continued so high as to serve as a premium. The Raj Rana of Kotah was the first who had courage to speak out, and Sir Charles Metcalfe being at the time on a tour through Rajpootana, he was not only listened to, but the voice of complaint was sure to reach Government in a shape that could not be resisted. Revenue to the extent of upwards of a million sterling was, however, considered to be involved in the discussion, and as that is a sum which no government can readily afford to part with, this struggle against nature continued for some time longer. At last opium-carriers armed to oppose opium-seizers, and a sort of civil war had in some places arisen, which was likely to become more extended. It was therefore found necessary to relinquish the system and to endeavour to bolster up our internal agriculture and trade, by levying a protecting duty on the commerce of those States."—*Sketches, pp.* 86 and 87.

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In the month of June 1829, the Begoo Thakoor, a feudatory of Oudeypore, took possession of Holkar's district of Nundwah. The invader was expelled by a body of Holkar's troops, but the Thakoor about a year after the first aggression again seized the same district, and was again driven off by Holkar's troops and the contingent. The Oudeypore State was held responsible for the act of the Thakoor, and a demand of Rupees 24,000 in payment of the expenses incurred by Holkar in repelling the first aggression was made upon the Rana. This compensation was not paid until eight years had elapsed after the occurrence of the aggression. For the loss and expenses incurred by the second aggression of the Thakoor no compensation was ever obtained. In this and several other similar cases, it was a matter of complaint, on the part of native States, that while the British Government prohibited them from taking their own measures to redress injuries inflicted on them by their neighbours, it displayed no vigour or promptitude in obtaining redress for them.

Mulhar Rao Holkar died in October 1833 at the age of 28. He left no issue, but his widow and his mother adopted a child who was said to be of the same tribe and lineage as Mulhar Rao. The British Government made no objection to this adoption, but at the same time did not bind itself to support the arrangement if it should appear to be illegal or subversive of the rights of any other party, or contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Chiefs and followers of the Holkar State. It was acknowledged simply as the spontaneous and unopposed act of the Holkar government, in which the people seemingly acquiesced. The child, between three and four years of age, was publicly installed on 17th January 1834 under the title of Martund Rao Holkar. The adoption of Martund Rao however proved to be a device of the mother of Mulhar Rao Holkar for the purpose of keeping the power in her own hands during a long minority. It was not acceptable to the people, who were in favour of the succession of Hurree Rao Holkar, a cousin of the late Maharajah. Hurree Rao had been thrown into prison by his cousin in 1819 for rebellion, and been ever since kept in rigorous confinement. He was released on the night of 2nd February 1834 by a powerful body of his partisans, and received a ready welcome from the troops and people. The policy of non-interference prevented the Resident from giving active

support to Martund Rao, although the installation of Martund Rao had been formally acknowledged by the British Government. This indifference on the part of the British Government as to who should rule gave rise to most serious disturbances. The wealthy merchants fled from Indore, trade was suspended, and the plundering Bheel tribes infested the roads and destroyed many villages. As Hurree Rao evidently had the popular voice on his side, and it was absolutely necessary to put a stop to the anarchy which prevailed, Hurree Rao was after much indecision and delay escorted into Indore by a detachment of the contingent under command of a British officer and was formally installed on 17th April. Martund Rao was banished from the country and granted an allowance of Rupees 500 a month on condition of his resigning all claims to the succession.

The long imprisonment of Hurree Rao had unfitted him for government. The management of affairs was left in the hands of his minister Revajee Phansia, whose oppressive and unpopular measures revived the hopes of Martund Rao's party. On 8th September 1835 an attack was made on the palace for the purpose of assassinating the Maharajah and his minister. The attempt was unsuccessful, and resulted in the slaughter of the whole of the assailants. Martund Rao Holkar died without issue at Poona on 2nd June 1849, and with his death ended the intrigues which from time to time endangered the peace of the country both during the rule of Hurree Rao Holkar and his successor.

When the attack was made on his person in 1835, Hurree Rao applied to the British Government for aid, but it was refused on the ground that the engagement to maintain the internal tranquillity of the country depended on the condition that the measures of its government were not directly or indirectly the cause of disturbance, and because the grant of assistance would require a continual interference in the internal affairs of the State inconsistent with the position of Holkar and the policy of the British Government.

In 1841 the Maharajah adopted as his heir and successor Khundee Rao, a boy of 13 years of age, son of an obscure zemindar, and very distantly related to the reigning family. Hurree Rao died on 24th October 1843 at the age of 48. Warned by the evils which resulted from the vacillating policy pursued on the accession of Martund Rao,

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the British Government took immediate measures to proclaim Khundee Rao as the acknowledged successor and to make it known that no other claims would be recognized. Khundee Rao died on 17th February in the following year. He was never married. There was no lineal heir to the State and no person who had a legitimate right to adopt. The nomination of a successor was therefore declared to rest exclusively with the British Government, and the Resident Sir R. Hamilton was instructed to make the selection in such a way as to show that it was manifestly the sole act of the British Government. The mother of Hurree Rao Holkar, who was greatly respected by the people and had been associated with the Resident in the administration before Khundee Rao's death, pleaded the claims of Martund Rao, but Government refused to select him and proposed to nominate the younger son of Bhao Holkar if he should be found on enquiry to be the most eligible. The Resident thereupon declared in full Durbar the desire of the British Government to perpetuate the State of Holkar by the selection of a successor from amongst those eligible to such distinction, that the Mah Sahiba had pointed out the younger son of Bhao Holkar as a fit successor, and that the Governor General, having a great respect for the Mah Sahiba, had determined to bestow the Chieftainship on him. Three days thereafter, without waiting for instructions, the Resident installed the boy with all the formality of a hereditary Chieftain. For this serious departure from his instructions the Resident was severely censured and informed that by his proceedings an opportunity had been lost to Government of marking an important line of policy. In a letter to the young Chief the Governor General laid down the conditions on which the State was conferred on him. This letter (No. LXXVII.) was declared to have the force of a Sunnud and the Maharajah was required to present a nuzzer of 101 Gold Mohurs on its delivery.

The young Chief Tookajee Rao Holkar attained his majority in 1852, and was entrusted with the entire management of the affairs of the State. Since that time there has been little or no change in the political relations between the British Government and Holkar. The Maharajah has been granted a Sunnud (No. LXXVIII.) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. He has also been made a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He receives a salute of nineteen guns.

The population of Holkar's territories is roughly estimated at 5,76,000 souls, and the area at 8,318 square miles. The revenue of the State from all sources is about thirty lakhs of Rupees, and the expenditure about twenty-two lakhs. Holkar maintains a military establishment of 2,050 regular and 4,300 irregular infantry, 2,100 regular and 1,200 irregular cavalry, and 500 artillerymen with 24 field guns equipped.

Previous to the mutinies of 1857, Holkar contributed Rupees 1,11,214 annually to the United Malwa Contingent and Rupees 7,862 to the Malwa Bheel Corps. The United Malwa Contingent proved faithless during the mutinies and was pronounced extinct in February 1858. No new corps has been organized in its place, its duties being performed by troops of the line. The Malwa Bheel Corps did not mutiny; it has been re-organized as a military police corps. The British Government contributes Halee Rupees 10,000, equivalent to Rupees 9,828, to the Malwa Bheel Corps.

An annual payment of Rupees 30,000 is made to Holkar by the British Government as compensation for his share of the district of Patun which was made over to Boondee* in 1818. The Maharajah also receives through the British Government a tribute of Salim Sahi Rupees 72,700 on account of Pertabgurh,† but he has no feudal supremacy over that State. He receives credit for this tribute as part of his contribution towards the Malwa contingent, and it is realized from Pertabgurh one year in arrears.

No. LXXIV.

TREATY with JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, with the DECLARATORY ARTICLE annexed, 1805.

TREATY of PEACE and AMITY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

Whereas disagreement has arisen between the British Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and it is now the desire of both parties to restore mutual harmony and concord, the following Articles of Agreement are therefore concluded between Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm

* See Boondee, page 63.

† See above, page 187.

on the part of the Honourable Company, and Sheik Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm having especial authority for that purpose from the Right Honourable Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c., His Lordship aforesaid being invested with full powers and authority from the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Governor General, &c. &c., and the said Sheik Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit also duly invested with full powers on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government engages to abstain from the prosecution of hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar and to consider him henceforward as the friend of the Honourable Company, Jeswunt Rao Holkar agreeing on his part to abstain from all measures and proceedings of an hostile nature against the British Government and its allies, and from all measures and proceedings in any manner directed to the injury of the British Government or its allies.

ARTICLE 2.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all right and title to the districts of Tonk, Rampoora, Boondee, Lekherree, Sameydee, Bhamungaum, Dase, and other places north of the Boondee hills, and now in the occupation of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable Company hereby engages to have no concern with the ancient possessions of the Holkar family in Mewar, Malwa, and Harrowtee, or with any of the Rajahs situated to the south of the Chumbul; and the Honourable Company agrees to deliver over immediately to Jeswunt Rao Holkar such of the ancient possessions of the Holkar family in the Deccan, now in the occupation of the Honourable Company, as are situated south of the river Taptie, with the exception of the fort and pergunnah of Chanderee, the pergunnahs of Ambar and Sengham, and the villages and pergunnahs situated to the southward of the river Godavery, which will remain in possession of the Honourable Company.

The Honourable Company, however, in consideration of the respectability of the Holkar family, further engages that, in the event of the conduct of Jeswunt Rao Holkar being such as to satisfy the State of his amicable and peaceable intentions towards the British Government and its allies, it will at the expiration of eighteen months from the date of this Treaty restore to the family of Holkar the fort of Chanderee and its districts, the pergunnahs of Ambar and Sengham, and the districts formerly belonging to the Holkar family, situated to the south of the Godavery.

ARTICLE 4.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all claims to the district of Koonch in the province of Bundelcund and all claims of every description in that province; but in the event of the conduct of Jeswunt Rao Holkar being such as to satisfy the British Government of his amicable intentions towards that State and its allies, the Honourable Company agrees at the expiration of two years from the date of this Treaty to give the district of Koonch in jaghire to Beema Bai, the daughter of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to be holden under the Company's Government on the same terms as that now enjoyed by Balla Bai.

ARTICLE 5.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all claims of every description upon the British Government and its allies.

ARTICLE 6.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby engages never to entertain in his service Europeans of any description, whether British subjects or others, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby engages not to admit into his council or service Serjee Rao Ghautkea, as that individual has been proclaimed an enemy to the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

Upon the foregoing conditions Jeswunt Rao Holkar shall be permitted to return to Hindostan without being molested by the British Government, and the British Government will not interfere in any manner in the concerns of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. It is however stipulated that Jeswunt Rao Holkar shall, immediately upon the Treaty being signed and ratified, proceed towards Hindostan, by a route which leaves the towns of Putteeala, Kythul, Jheend, and the countries of the Honourable Company and the Rajah of Jeypore, on the left; and Jeswunt Rao Holkar engages on his route to make his troops abstain from plunder, and that they shall commit no act of hostility in any of the countries through which they may pass.

ARTICLE 9.

This Treaty, consisting of nine Articles, being this day settled by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Sheik Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and English, signed and sealed by himself, and confirmed by the seal and signature of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, to the said Sheik Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit, who, on their part, have delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm a counterpart of the same, signed and sealed by themselves, and engage to deliver another copy thereof, duly ratified by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to the Right Honourable Lord Lake, in the space of three days, the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm also engaging to deliver to them a counterpart of the same, duly ratified by the Honourable the Governor General in Council, within the space of one month from this date.

Done in Camp, at Rajpoor Ghaut, on the banks of the Beeah river, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1805, *corresponding with the 2nd of Shawul, in the year of the Hegira,* 1220.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.
" SHEIK HUBEEB OOLLA.
" BALLA RAM SEIT.

Declaratory Articles annexed to the Treaty of Peace and Amity concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJAH JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, through the agency of the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LAKE, on the 24th December, 1805.

Whereas by the second Article of the abovementioned Treaty Maharajah Jeswunt Rao Holkar renounces all right and title to the districts of Tonk, Rampoora, Boondee, Lekherree, Sameydee, Bhaumungaum, Dase, and other places north of the Boondee hills, and now in the occupation of the British Government; and whereas, it has been understood that the Maharajah attaches great value to the district of Tonk, Rampoora, and other districts in that vicinity, which constituted the ancient possessions of the Holkar family, and the relations of amity and peace being now happily restored between the British Government and Maharajah Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the British Government is desirous of gratifying the wishes of the Maharajah to the utmost practicable extent, consistent with considerations of equity, and of manifesting its solicitude to cultivate the friendship and good-will of the Maharajah; therefore the British Government hereby agrees to consider the provisions of the second Article of the Treaty aforesaid to be void and of no effect, and to relinquish all claim to the districts of Tonk, Rampoora, and such other districts in their vicinity as were formerly in the possession of the Holkar family, and are now in the occupation of the British Government.

Done on the river Ganges, the 2nd day of February, 1806.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.

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No. LXXV.

Holkar.

No. LXXV.

TREATY of PEACE between the HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH MULHAR RAO HOLKAR, his heirs and successors, settled by BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K. C. B., and K. L. S., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor General, on the part of the Honourable East India Company, and Tantea Jogh, on the part of His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar, the said Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm acting under authority from HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR THOMAS HISLOP, Baronet, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Fort Saint George and of the army in the Deccan, himself invested with full power and authority from the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all the affairs in the East Indies, and the said Tantea Jogh, duly invested with full power on the part of His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar.

ARTICLE 1.

Peace being established with the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, the Company's Government agrees that it will not permit any State or any freebooter to be unpunished that shall commit any outrage or hostility against the territories of Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar; the Maharajah agreeing on such occasions to lend his utmost assistance by the employment of his troops, or in such other manner as may be requisite, and the British Government will at all times extend the same protection to the territories of Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar as to its own.

ARTICLE 2.

Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to confirm the engagement which has been made by the British Government with the Nawab Ameer Khan, and to renounce all claims whatever to the territories guaranteed in the said engagement by the British Government to the Nawab Ameer Khan and his heirs.

ARTICLE 3.

The pergunnahs of Patchpahar, Dug, Gungrar, Aoor, and others rented by Rajah Zalim Sing, of Kotah, to be ceded in perpetuity to that Chief by the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, who renounces all claims whatever on these pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to cede to the British Government all claims of tribute and revenues of every description which he has or may have had upon the Rajpoot princes, such as the Rajahs of Oudeypore, Jeypore, Jodhpore, Kotah, Boondee, Kerrowlee, &c.

ARTICLE 5.

Mulhar Rao Holkar renounces all right and title to any of his territories, as Rampoora, Bussunt, Rajepoora, Balliah, Neemseraee, Indeghur, Boondee, Lekherree, Sameydee, Bhaumungaum, Dase, and other places within or north of the Boondee hills.

ARTICLE 6.

Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar cedes to the British Government all his territories and claims of every description whatever within and south of the Sautpoorah range of hills, including the fort of Sundwah with a glacis of two thousand yards, also all his possessions in the province of Khandeish and those districts, such as Ambar, Ellora, and others, intermixed with the territories of the Nizam and Peishwa.

ARTICLE 7.

In consideration of the cessions made by this Treaty, the British Government binds itself to support a field force to maintain the internal tranquillity of the territories of Mulhar Rao Holkar and to defend them from foreign enemies; this force shall be of such strength as shall be judged adequate to the object. It shall be stationed where the British Government determines to be best, and the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to grant some place of security, as a depôt for its stores.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharajah grants full permission for the purchase of supplies of every description for any British force, acting in the defence of his territories; grain and all other articles of consumption and provisions and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of such force, shall be exempted from duties.

ARTICLE 9.

Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any of the Honourable Company's allies or dependants, or against any other power or State whatever. In the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall have the Maharajah's entire acquiescence. The Maharajah agrees not to send or receive vakeels from any other State or to have communication with any other States, except with the knowledge and consent of the British Resident.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Government hereby declares that it has no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's children, relations, dependants, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute.

ARTICLE 11.

The Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to discharge his superfluous troops, and not to keep a larger force than his revenues will afford. He however agrees to retain in service, ready to co-operate with the British troops, a body of not less than three thousand horse, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement must be made.

ARTICLE 12.

The Maharajah engages (and the British Government guarantees the engagement) to grant to Nawab Guffoor Khan his present jaidad of the districts of Sujeet, Mulhargurh, Taul, Mundawul, Jowrah, Burroade; the tribute of Peeplowdah, with the sayer of the whole. These districts shall descend to his heirs on the condition that the said Nawab and his heirs shall maintain independent of the sebundy for his pergunnahs, and his personal attendants, in constant readiness for service, a body of six hundred select horse; and further, that this quota of troops shall be hereafter increased in proportion to the increasing revenue of the districts granted to him.

ARTICLE 13.

Mulhar Rao Holkar engages never to entertain in his service Europeans or Americans of any description without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to maintain and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established, it is agreed that an accredited minister from the British Government shall reside with the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, and that the latter shall be at liberty to send a vakeel to the Most Noble the Governor General.

ARTICLE 15.

All the cessions made by this Treaty to the British Government or its allies, shall take effect from the date of this Treaty, and the Maharajah relinquishes all claims to arrears from these cessions. The possessions lately conquered by the British Government shall be restored to the Maharajah.

The perwannahs for the mutual delivery of these cessions shall be issued without delay, and the forts ceded shall be given up with their military stores and in all respects in their present condition.

ARTICLE 16.

The English Government engages that it will never permit the Peishwa (Sree Munt) nor any of his heirs and descendants to claim or exercise any sovereign rights or power whatever over the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, his heirs and descendants.

ARTICLE 17.

This Treaty, consisting of seventeen Articles, has been this day settled by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, acting under the direction of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Tantea Jogh, on the part of Mulhar Rao Holkar; Sir John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Tantea Jogh to be forwarded to Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, and has received from the said Tantea Jogh a counterpart of the said Treaty signed and sealed by him.

Sir John Malcolm engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Tantea

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Jogh to be forwarded to the Maharajah, within the period of one month, and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah, the Treaty executed by Sir John Malcolm, under the immediate direction of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, shall be returned; and Tantea Jogh in like manner engages that another copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, in every respect the counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Sir John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor General, within the space of two days from this date, and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor General, the Treaty executed by Tantea Jogh, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him as abovementioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Mundisore, this sixth day of January, A. D. *one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on the twenty-ninth day of Suffer, in the year of the Hegira* 1233.

Seal.	(Signed)	JOHN MALCOLM, *Br.-Genl., P. A., G. Gl.*
Seal.	(Signed)	VITUL PUNT TANTEA JOGH.
Governor General's small Seal.	(Signed)	HASTINGS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in camp at Oochar, this 16th day of January 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor General.

No. LXXVI.

SUBSTANCE of an ENGAGEMENT in Persian between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJAH HOLKAR'S GOVERNMENT regarding Opium.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government engages to take annually from Maharajah Holkar's government 5,000 Surat maunds of pure opium in cakes, each maund consisting of four punseerees and each punseeree weighing 401 Oujein Halee Rupees, or 391 new or 407 old Furruckabad Kuldar Rupees; and to pay for the same at the rate of 30 Furruckabad Kuldar or Oujein Halee Rupees. If a higher price than this should be given for purchases from others, the Maharajah's government shall be entitled to a similar price. The said quantity of opium to be delivered and weighed in all November at the Honourable Company's godowns at Indore or Mahidpore as may be desired by the Company's Opium Agent. Whatever quantities the Opium Agent or his deputies may object to as adulterated, damp, or otherwise faulty, shall not be taken, but pure and prime opium such as the Agent is in the practice of purchasing from the merchants of Malwa shall be taken.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government will pay the Maharajah's government for the opium as above stipulated in three equal instalments—the first on the 1st January, the second on the 1st of March, and the third as soon as the opium has been delivered and weighed.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah's government engages to confine the cultivation of poppy in his territories within an extent calculated to yield a quantity not exceeding in any year 6,000 Surat maunds of dry opium. Of this produce 5,000 maunds are to be delivered to the British Government, and the remainder to be appropriated by the Maharajah's government for necessary purposes.

ARTICLE 4.

If a diminution should take place in the cultivation of poppy within the Maharajah's territories, or the crops be damaged by inclemency of

weather, and the Maharajah's government finds itself in consequence unable to complete the stipulated quantity of 5,000 maunds from the produce of its own territories, and the same should be made clearly manifest to the Company's Opium Agent, in such case, and provided the Opium Agent should be able to make purchases in the Malwa markets at Rupees 30 per punseeree, the Maharajah's government will complete the stipulated quantity by purchases in the markets. But if the Opium Agent should be unable to purchase in the markets at that price, then the Maharajah's government will not be required to make up the deficiency, notwithstanding which the British Government will gratuitously, in consideration of the intimate union subsisting between the two governments, make up to the Maharajah's government the difference to the full price of 5,000 maunds at Rupees 30 the punseeree as stated in the 1st Article.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah's government engages to prevent to the best of its power the exportation of opium from his territories not having the sanction of the British authorities, and to confine the sale of opium for internal consumption in his territories to venders under its license. Any quantities passing in or out that may be stopped of their own motion by the officers and agents of the Maharajah's government shall be delivered over to the Company's Opium Agent, and the Maharajah's government shall receive two-thirds of the value of the same rated at Rupees 30 per punseeree, or less in proportion to its quality if of inferior quality. The British authorities moreover shall be at liberty to cause to be stopped and to appropriate any opium herein prohibited which they may discover passing to and fro in the Maharajah's territories, and for all such the Maharajah's government shall receive one-third of the value rated according to the quality as above stated.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government being anxious that the Maharajah's government should sustain no loss from this arrangement whether in transit collections or otherwise, but on the contrary being desirous of obliging and benefiting it, agrees to give it at the end of the year in

addition to the price of the opium as settled in the first Article a bonus of Rupees five per punseeree on the quantity therein stated, provided it shall have observed faithfully the conditions of this engagement.

ARTICLE 7.

This engagement shall hold good as long as the British Government may deem it expedient to maintain special arrangements for the control of Malwa opium.

This engagement, consisting of seven Articles, is settled at Indore this 18th day of February 1826, A. D., corresponding with the 10th of Rujub 1241 Hegira, and the 11th of Magh Soodee 1882 Sumbut, by Mr. Gerald Wellesley, Resident, &c., on the part of the British Government, and Etul Punt Tantea Jogh, &c., on the part of the Maharajah's government, and in confirmation thereof counterparts ratified with the seal and signatures of the Governor General in Council and the Maharajah shall be exchanged between the contracting parties.

No. LXXVII.

To His Highness Maharajah Tookajee.

After Compliments,—Your Highness's letter dated 5th July last has been duly received. In that letter allusion is made to the death of His late Highness Khundee Rao, which had been reported to me by the Resident at Indore, and it is stated that the ceremonies customary on the occasion had been duly performed. Your Highness further remarks that at the conclusion of the period of mourning you had been, by the great kindness of the British Government, installed as successor to the vacant guddee; and your Highness proceeds to state that it will be your aim and object so to conduct the duties of the office to which you have been called as to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of the Holkar State.

The intelligence of the early death of the late Maharajah was a cause of much grief to me. By that event the guddee of the Holkar State became vacant, there being no one of the Holkar family remaining entitled to succeed to the principality or to adopt an heir to the guddee.

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It became therefore necessary for the Governor General to make an arrangement for the administration of the government of the Holkar principality.

Having an earnest desire to promote the interests of the Chiefs and people of the State, and to preserve the honour and prosperity of the principality, the British Government determined on this occasion to make such an arrangement as would conduce to the accomplishment of these ends and would at the same time, it was believed, be agreeable to the feelings of the remaining members of the family of the late Hurree Rao Holkar and of the Chiefs and nobles of the principality.

Actuated by these motives, I was induced to direct the British Resident at Indore to nominate your Highness to the occupation of the vacant guddee.

I have every confidence that your Highness will to the utmost of your endeavour administer to the duties of the government in which you have been thus installed, in a manner befitting your high station, and with a becoming impression of the importance of the interests which will on your coming of age be entrusted to your care.

It is the intention of the British Government in thus bestowing on your Highness the principality of the Holkar State, that the Chiefship should descend to the heirs male of your Highness's body lawfully begotten, in due succession, from generation to generation.

Until the period of your Highness coming of age the affairs of the government will be administered in your behalf, as at present, by a competent Regency acting under the general superintendence, and in all matters of importance the instructions, of the British Resident, who will make arrangements for the education of your Highness during your minority in a manner suitable to your Highness's future high destinies.

All existing engagements with other Chiefs and States made by the Chiefs of Holkar and in force at the time of the death of the late Maharajah will continue binding on your Highness and on your Highness's government.

Fort William, the 9th November 1844.

No. LXXVIII.

SUNNUD granted to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ RAO RAJESSUR SEWAEE TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR BAHADOOR, Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Indore, dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby in fulfilment of this desire repeat to you the assurance already communicated to you in my khureeta of 5th January 1860; that on failure of heirs of your body the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to former usage will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

BHOPAL.

From Malcolm's Central India and Reports by successive Political Agents.

THE Bhopal family was founded by Dost Mahomed, an Affghan in the service of Aurungzeb. He was nominated superintendent of the district of Bairsea and he took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish, by means not over-scrupulous, his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1723 at the age of 66. On his death, Sultan Mahomed Khan, his legitimate son then a minor, was put in power by the Pathan Chiefs; but the cause of Yar Mahomed Khan, an elder but illegitimate son, was espoused by the Nizam and Sultan Mahomed was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Mahomed. Yar Mahomed Khan had four sons by the eldest of whom, Fyze Mahomed Khan aged eleven, he was succeeded. The claims of his uncle Sultan Mahomed Khan were again brought forward by a powerful party, but in the contest which ensued Sultan Mahomed Khan was defeated and was obliged to accept the grant of Rhatgurh for himself and his descendants and to renounce all claims to the sovereignty of Bhopal and all interference with the affairs of the State.

At this time the Peishwa Bajee Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by Treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peishwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwarra.

Fyze Mahomed Khan, of weak intellect, nominally ruled Bhopal for thirty-eight years. He left no issue and was succeeded by his brother Yassein Mahomed, who survived only a few days and was succeeded by his brother Hyat Mahomed Khan, during whose weak rule the real power remained in the hands of his ministers.

Towards the close of last century the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindarees and invaded by Raghojee Bhonsla. At this time Vizier Mahomed, son of the Nawab's cousin Shereef Mahomed Khan, who when a mere youth had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion against the power of the minister, in which his father had been killed, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Mahrattas, and he became the founder of the present reigning family of Bhopal. For many years he carried on a petty warfare with the Mahrattas, in the course of which he reconquered most of the territories which had been lost to Bhopal. But his power and abilities excited the envy and jealousy of Ghous Mahomed, the son and successor of Hyat Mahomed Khan, who to strengthen himself against Vizier Mahomed invited the armies of Sindia and Nagpore to occupy the country and agreed to pay to Sindia an annual tribute. From this time Ghous Mahomed sank into obscurity, and though he long survived and enjoyed the titular dignity of Nawab, he had no influence in the government of the country nor were his claims ever agitated in the discussions which subsequently arose regarding the succession to the Bhopal State.

Vizier Mahomed's first efforts, made about the year 1809, to obtain the assistance and mediation of the British Government in his struggles with the Mahrattas were unsuccessful. He was compelled for self-preservation to league himself with the Pindaree leaders. In 1812 a combination was made between Sindia and Raghojee Bhonsla to crush him, and Bhopal was besieged by their united armies towards the close of 1813. Vizier Mahomed made a most gallant defence during a siege of nine months and the Mahrattas were compelled to retire unsuccessful. Sindia was making active efforts to renew the siege in the following year, but he was restrained by the interference of the British Government, who began to see cause for less reliance on the friendship of Raghojee Bhonsla and to value more the importance of Bhopal as a means of checking the depredations of the Pindarees. The connection of Vizier Mahomed with the British Government, however, never ripened into any formal engagement during his life-time.

Vizier Mahomed died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son Nuzzur Mahomed, with the consent of all parties and among

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others of the elder son Ameer Mahomed Khan, who was disqualified by vicious excesses. Nuzzur Mahomed was married to the Qoodsia Begum, daughter of Ghous Mahomed.

One of the first measures taken by the British Government at the commencement of the Pindaree war in 1817 was the formation of a close alliance with Bhopal. The Pindaree leaders had long found a secure retreat in the Bhopal State, and it was chiefly by their help that the Nawabs of Bhopal had been able to resist the attacks of Sindia and the Rajah of Nagpore. But the connection with these freebooters was distasteful and tolerated only from the Nawab's inability to control them. Nuzzur Mahomed therefore gladly accepted the British alliance. An agreement was made with him on conditions proposed by himself, with the addition of an engagement to give the British Government the service of his troops. No formal Treaty was executed, but the correspondence (No. LXXIX.) which passed was declared to have the force and validity of a Treaty. The conditions of this engagement were faithfully fulfilled and they were made the basis of the formal Treaty (No. LXXX.) of perpetual friendship and alliance concluded with the Nawab in 1818 by which his State was guaranteed, he agreed to furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services and to enable him to maintain the contingent. The grant of these districts was subject to an assignment of Rupees 6,000 a year on their revenues to Khundee Rao the former manager, which provision was guaranteed by the British Government. The town and fort of Islamnuggur which had passed from the possession of the Nawab were also restored to him.

Shortly after the conclusion of the Treaty, Nuzzur Mahomed was accidentally killed by the discharge of a pistol by the hand of his brother-in-law Foujdar Khan, a child eight years of age. Nuzzur Mahomed was a gallant soldier, an enlightened ruler, and a firm ally of the British Government. He left one daughter, the Secunder Begum. It was arranged, with the consent of the Bhopal nobles and the sanction of the British Government, that he should be succeeded, under the Regency of the Qoodsia Begum, by his nephew Moneer Mahomed Khan, son of Ameer Mahomed Khan who had resigned his claims, and that Moneer Mahomed Khan should marry the Secunder Begum. In 1827 Moneer

Mahomed Khan endeavoured to assert his authority, but was resisted by the Regent and he eventually resigned his claim to the Secunder Begum's hand and to the succession in favour of his younger brother Jehangir Mahomed Khan, receiving a jaghire of Rupees 40,000 a year which was guaranteed by the British Government. This arrangement was effected in concert with the Chiefs of the State, who claim by custom a limited privilege in the selection of their ruler.

The Qoodsia Begum, anxious to retain the power in her own hands, long delayed on various pretexts the celebration of the marriage of her daughter with Jehangir Mahomed Khan. But finding her endeavours to secure the countenance of the British Government to her retention of the administration during her life fruitless, the Begum at last yielded and the marriage was celebrated on 18th April 1835. This however did not put an end to the family dissensions, the Begum still hoping to evade the eventual resignation of power and the Secunder Begum entertaining ambitious views of her own. In 1836 a plot of the Nawab Jehangir Mahomed Khan to seize the person of the Begum was discovered. He was arrested and put under restraint but effected his escape on 2nd April 1837, and being joined by a large party of his followers, raised the standard of rebellion. Although Government admitted the Nawab's claim to be just and to have been recognised by Government and the Begum on the supercession of his elder brother, yet formal interference was declined. The Nawab was defeated and compelled to seek shelter behind the walls of Ashta. After the siege of this town had lasted for some months without any decisive result, the Begum and the Nawab accepted the proposed mediation of the British Government. An agreement (No. LXXXI.) which was countersigned by the Governor General was concluded between them by which the Nawab was left in charge of the administration and the Begum received a life jaghire of Rupees 60,000 a year with which the Nawab pledged himself not to interfere. The Nawab and the Secunder Begum also executed an agreement not to design or commit injury to each other; but while approving of this agreement, Government considered it to be of too private a nature to admit of its formal ratification.

The Nawab was installed in power on 29th November 1837. The reconciliation with the Secunder Begum however was not sincere, and

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shortly after the Nawab's accession she retired to live with the Qoodsia Begum at Islamnuggur. The Nawab died on 9th December 1844, having previously executed a will to the effect that his illegitimate son Dustageer should succeed him in power, and that his daughter Shah Jehan by the Secunder Begum should be married to a descendant of Vizier Mahomed Khan of pure blood. The will in favour of Dustageer was set aside and several plots to place him in power failed. The British Government recognized the succession of Shah Jehan in the same manner as, on the death of Nuzzur Mahomed Khan, it had admitted the claims of Secunder Begum, and it was decided that the future husband of Shah Jehan, who was to be selected from the Bhopal family with a view to the amalgamation of the two branches descended from Ghous Mahomed Khan and Vizier Mahomed Khan, should be Chief of Bhopal, and that in the meantime Foujdar Mahomed Khan, brother of Qoodsia Begum, should act as Regent receiving co-operation from the Secunder Begum. The arrangement did not work well, and eventually Foujdar Mahomed Khan resigned his office and Secunder Begum was appointed Regent in February 1847.

The Secunder Begum conducted the administration with great vigour and ability. She abolished the system of farming the revenue and made settlements directly with the heads of villages, regulated the assessments of the estates of the jaghiredars, abolished monopolies of trades, brought the mint under her direct management, re-organized the police, and made arrangements for the liquidation of the debts of the State.

In July 1855 Shah Jehan Begum was married to Bukshee Bakee Mahomed Khan of Bhopal. He did not belong to the Bhopal family. Indeed there existed no member of the family with whom the Shah Jehan Begum could contract an eligible marriage, and as the nobles of Bhopal, although willing to submit to the Begum, were not prepared to acknowledge as ruler of Bhopal any one who did not belong to the ruling family, some modification of the arrangements made in 1844 became necessary. It was eventually decided that Shah Jehan Begum should be the Chief of the principality, her husband being only titular Nawab, and that Secunder Begum should continue to act as Regent till Shah Jehan Begum should reach the age of twenty-one. Secunder Begum, however, was dissatisfied with her position. She complained of the recognition of her late husband as Chief of Bhopal, she being sovereign in her

own right, and of the consequent recognition of her own daughter during her life-time. Government however having recognized the claims of Shah Jehan Begum could not set them aside; but the Shah Jehan Begum voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's life-time, and in 1859 Her Highness the Secunder Begum was accordingly proclaimed ruler and the Shah Jehan Begum her heir, the succession remaining with her children.

In 1840 the Bhopal contingent was reformed, and the Nawab agreed to increase the tribute paid for its maintenance from Rupees 1,30,000 to Rupees 1,38,000. The contingent was again re-organized in 1849 and a Treaty (No. LXXXII.) was concluded with the Secunder Begum by which the annual contribution for the perpetual maintenance of the contingent was raised to Rupees 2,00,000 on condition that the whole liabilities of the State for the contingent were henceforth to be limited to that sum. The contingent mutinied in the rebellion of 1857, and since its dissolution its duties have been taken partly by troops of the line and partly by the Bhopal levy, which was raised in 1859. To this arrangement, which is practically a modification of the Treaty of 1849, the Begum has formally assented (No. LXXXIII.). The levy is a military police corps but is liable to be called on to serve in any part of India.

Besides the contribution for the levy, the Bhopal State pays annually Rupees 5,000 for the support of the Sehore school established by Major Henley in 1818, and Rupees 12,000 for the construction and repair of roads within the Bhopal State.

The Secunder Begum has always been steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutinies of 1857 she received a grant (No. LXXXIV.) of the pergunnah of Bairsea which was confiscated on account of the rebellion of the Dhar State; the recognition (No. LXXXV.) of the right of succession according to Mahomedan law and the customs of her State; and the dignity of a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The Begum has most liberally rewarded with jaghires those of her own subjects who rendered good service in the crisis of 1857.

In 1863 the Secunder Begum resolved to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and she requested that no new orders of the British Government should be carried out in Bhopal till her return. The Begum was told that, as it is impossible to foresee events, so it was impracticable

for the British Government to comply with such a request; but she was assured that, unless imperatively necessary in the interests of the Bhopal State and its absent ruler, and in the interest of public peace and good order, no such orders would be issued nor any interference allowed with the arrangements she had made for the administration of Bhopal, and that, in the event of the issue of such orders being absolutely necessary, an intimation of their exact nature would be forwarded to her. The Begum was also assured that, in her absence, the protection of the British Government would be extended to the Shah Jehan Begum.

The area of Bhopal is 6,764 square miles, the revenue about Rupees 13,76,252, and the population 663,656. The Begum is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns. The army of Bhopal is estimated at 723 horse, 3,428 foot, and 73 guns with 223 artillerymen.

No. LXXIX.

AGREEMENT with NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN in 1817.

TRANSLATION of a letter from MR. JENKINS to NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN, the Nawab of Bhopal, dated 13th October 1817.

The written proposals of your vakeel Enayet Musseeh dated 22nd January 1817, or 4th of Rubbee-ul-Awul 1232 A. H., specifying the conditions on which you were desirous of placing your State under the protection of the British Government, have, as you know, been for some time under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General. Though hitherto unanswered they have not been overlooked, and I am now instructed to communicate to you His Excellency's assent to them.

The following is an exact transcript of the proposals in question:—

PROPOSALS of HUKEEM ENAYET MUSSEEH, confidential Agent of NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN the Nawab of Bhopal, agreeable to the wishes of his principal; dated 22nd January 1817, corresponding with the 4th of Rubbee-ul-Awul of the Hegira.

ARTICLE 1.

"The fort of Nuzzurghur, commonly called Seermow or Goolgaon, which is situated near Bhilsa, shall be delivered over to the British Government as a permanent cantonment and depôt for grain, &c.

ARTICLE 2.

"We will use our utmost endeavours to assist in the collection of supplies of cattle, grain, and all other necessary articles for the use of the British troops, at the market prices.

ARTICLE 3.

"Agreeable to the orders of the British Government, we will also abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with the Pindarees and all the plundering Affghans of Hindostan.

ARTICLE 4.

"After we are taken under the protection of the Company we shall have no occasion to enter into engagements and correspondence with the other Chiefs and Rajahs of Hindostan; but in trifling affairs, relating to the administration of the government, it will be continually necessary to correspond with the neighbouring Zemindars and Chiefs, in which cases, as a previous reference to the British authorities and the obtaining permission might occasion delay, after having concluded any petty transaction of this kind, we will communicate the same to the nearest British authority.

ARTICLE 5.

"After being taken under the protection of the Company we will submit to the British Government all our claims and pretensions on other Rajahs and Chiefs in order that the Company may effect a favourable settlement of the same; or even should we suffer a little loss in this way, we will out of respect to the English Government quietly submit to it.

ARTICLE 6.

"With regard to money stipulations for the payment of the British troops, the case is this, that for the last two years the revenues realized by us from our country have not exceeded one lakh and twenty-five thousand Rupees; on which we have with difficulty subsisted. How therefore can we contribute any sum towards the payment of British troops? Let the Company excuse us on this point. But the fort of Nuzzurghur with some villages dependent on it, some of which are

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flourishing and the others deserted, shall be delivered into the hands of the Company; and when by the assistance of the British Government we shall attain our wishes, we shall never be found deficient in rendering every service in this respect in our power."

The only additional stipulations which the Governor General requires from you are that you will zealously co-operate with your troops against the Pindarees and their abettors, according to the advice of the officers of the British Government; that you will admit the British troops at all times into your territory; and that all articles of supply for them shall be purchased and pass through your territories free of duties. In the present condition of your territory and resources the British Government does not require you to contribute anything to the payment of its expenses, but it must be understood that after any eventual increase of your dominions accompanied by the improvement which the restoration of tranquillity may be expected to effect in your resources, you will be ready to contribute in a fair proportion according to your ability.

On these conditions the British Government engages to protect and guarantee your dominions against all enemies, and to recover and restore to your possession such parts of your territories as have been seized and occupied by the Pindarees. You may besides expect such other marks of its favour and kindness as circumstances may put in its power to confer upon you and your own good conduct may merit.

I am authorized by the Governor General to inform you that it is only necessary for you to signify to me, in your reply to this letter, your assent to the above conditions, to render you at once the ally and to entitle you to the immediate and permanent protection of the British power. But your reply must be distinct and unequivocal.

The British Government has now unalterably determined to suppress the predatory power of the Pindarees, and to destroy and prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India. The British armies are advancing from every quarter into Malwa for this purpose. Every State must therefore declare itself either friend or foe. Those even who do not co-operate zealously in this cause will be viewed and treated as enemies. Your professed and approved attachment to the British Government has entailed on you the peculiar enmity of the Pindarees and rendered you deserving of every assistance and support, whilst the

local position of your territories, in the vicinity of the Pindaree positions, the bravery of your troops, and the energy of your personal character are calculated upon as enabling you to become a most useful auxiliary in the approaching crisis. Your conduct on this occasion will have the most powerful influence on your future fate, and the Governor General has no doubt that you will stand the test.

I send this letter through Colonel Adams and I have to request you will transmit your reply to it through the same channel. On receiving your reply, which must be early and I cannot doubt will be direct and satisfactory, the Colonel will inform you of his wishes regarding the employment of your troops; and concert with you the necessary measures for the protection of your country, the occupation of the fort assigned for a depôt, and the supply, &c., of the British troops which will advance across the Nerbudda into your territories. I shall be obliged by your furnishing Colonel Adams with every information on these topics, and you will of course consider his suggestions on all points as those of the British Government.

To NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN of Bhopal, written the 23rd December 1817.

Sir John Malcolm duly communicated to me the correspondence which had passed between him and you and the substance of his personal conferences with your agent the respectable Enayet Shahzad Musseeh, and I have been informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams of the junction of a body of your troops, both horse and foot, with his division and of the satisfaction he has derived from their conduct. These circumstances have amply confirmed the opinion I have always entertained of your friendship and attachment to the British Government, and I request you to be assured that a corresponding feeling towards you has always existed in my mind.

In consequence of your letter to Sir John Malcolm stating that you had written to Mr. Jenkins to declare your assent to the terms proposed to you by that gentleman under my authority, I awaited a communication from Mr. Jenkins of that letter and the execution and exchange of a regular engagement comprizing those conditions, according to the wish

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you had expressed, before I signified my formal sanction of them. The late disturbances at Nagpore, which the signal triumph of our arms will soon suppress, having prevented the completion of those arrangements, I deem it proper no longer to delay a direct communication of my unqualified confirmation of the assurances you have received from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Jenkins. Your knowledge of the reliance that may always be placed on the assurance of a British officer has however supplied the place of that formal sanction, and the just confidence in my friendship which led you at once to proceed in execution of the terms settled with Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Jenkins has afforded me a high degree of satisfaction. You have already begun to experience the benefits of your alliance with the British Government by the recovery of some of the districts from which the Pindarees were expelled, and you may rely on my unremitting attention to your interests and to the augmentation of your prosperity and resources, as far as circumstances may enable me to indulge this disposition, in the firm confidence that your conduct will be such as to merit every degree of favour.

With regard to the future payment of a portion of the charge of the British troops that may be employed in the protection of your territories, a point on which you have expressed some anxiety, I have only to assure you that whatever may be ultimately arranged in that respect will be framed in a spirit of the utmost liberality and with a due advertence to the pecuniary situation and means of your government. On this subject be at ease.

A regular Treaty shall be hereafter prepared and duly exchanged and ratified; but in the meanwhile I request you to consider this as having the full force of such an instrument.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

No. LXXX.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the NAWAB NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN, ruler of Bhopal, concluded by CAPTAIN JOSIAH STEWART on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., Governor General, &c. &c., and by KURRUM MAHOMED KHAN BAHADOOR and SHAHZAD MUSSEEH SAHEB on the part of the Nawab Nuzzur Mahomed Khan in virtue of full powers granted by the Nawab.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interests between the Honourable the East India Company and the Nawab of Bhopal, his heirs and successors; and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to guarantee and protect the principality and territory of Bhopal against all enemies.

ARTICLE 3.

The Nawab of Bhopal and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors will not enter into negociation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government. But their usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations and necessary correspondence with neighbouring zemindars and managers on matters of small importance shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors will not commit aggression on any one. If by accident disputes arise with any one, they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The State of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of six hundred (600) horse and four hundred (400) infantry for the service of the British Government. Whenever required and when necessary, the whole of the Bhopal forces shall join the British army excepting such a portion as may be requisite for the internal administration of the country.

ARTICLE 7.

The British troops are to be at all times admitted into the Bhopal territory, the commanding officers of such troops using their utmost endeavour to prevent injury to the crops or other damage, and if necessary shall cantoon there; in which event the Nawab engages for himself his heirs and successors, on application to that effect, to cede to the British Government to serve as a depôt the fort of Nuzzurghur or of Goolgaon with ground to the distance of 2,000 yards all round the fort.

ARTICLE 8.

The Nawab, his heirs and successors, will afford every facility to the British troops in obtaining supplies; and all articles of supply required for them shall be purchased in and pass through the Nawab's territory free of duty.

ARTICLE 9.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their country, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not in any manner be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 10.

The Nawab having exerted himself and employed the resources of his government with zeal and fidelity in the late service against the Pindarees, the British Government, in order to mark its approbation of his conduct and to enable him to maintain the stipulated contingent, hereby grants to the Nawab, his heirs and successors, in perpetuity the five mehals of Ashta, Jehawur, Sehore, Dooraha, and Davéepoora to be held by them in exclusive authority.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having been concluded at Raiseen and signed and sealed by Captain Stewart and by Kurrum Mahomed Khan Bahadoor and by Shahzad Musseeh Saheb, Captain Stewart engages to obtain the ratification of the Governor General within three weeks from this date; and Kurrum Mahomed Khan and Shahzad Musseeh engage to obtain the ratification of the Nawab Nuzzur Mahomed Khan in two days.

Done at Raiseen this 26th day of February A. D. 1818, *corresponding with the 20th of Rubbee-ul-sanee,* 1233 *of the Hegira.*

L. S. (Signed) J. STEWART.

L. S. „ KURRUM MAHOMED KHAN.

L. S. „ SHAHZAD MUSSEEH SAHEB.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General at Lucknow, on the 8th day of March 1818.

Company's Seal. (Signed) HASTINGS.

CENTRAL INDIA.

No. LXXXI.

Bhopal.

No. LXXXI.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT entered into by the BEGUM QOODSIA of Bhopal and submitted for the ratification of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Whereas the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, upon learning the existence of the dissensions which had arisen between me and my beloved son the Nawab Nuzzur-ood-dowlah Jehangir Mahomed Khan, addressed his orders through Mr. Secretary Macnaughten to Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, Agent of Bhopal, in regard to the bestowal by His Lordship of the guarantee of the Government of India for the security of my life and of my private jaghire on my consigning the reins of government of the Bhopal State to the Nawab; and Whereas the Agent duly communicated the above in a khureeta to my address; and Whereas it was ever my heartfelt aim to obey the orders of the British Government in every respect: I have therefore consigned the whole management of the affairs of the Bhopal State into the hands of my son the Nawab. My original jaghire, including the sayer duties attached thereto and the fort and land of Islamnuggur which are estimated to yield about Rupees 17,000 or Rupees 18,000 per annum, will remain in my possession. The lands of the Baree pergunnah now remaining khalsa, yielding about Rupees 60,000 per annum, together with the cusba town of Baree, have been allotted to me in addition as a new jaghire. The garden and sacred tomb (of my late husband), with the lands originally attached to them for their due maintenance yielding about Rupees 33,000 per annum, together with my present residence, the Baolee Bagh, the Nuzur Gunj dookans, my mosque, &c., and the paora called by my name, will also continue in my possession. The Nawab is to refrain from interfering in any way with my possession and control of this jaghire, and from seeking to do injury to my life in any way. I in like manner engage to refrain from all interference with the affairs of the State and the direction thereof by the Nawab, and from seeking to do any injury to his life: the Government of India holding either party responsible for any breach of these engagements. It is requested that the signature of His Lordship be attached to the deeds of Agreements of both parties in ratification thereof, that they may prove, if required, a full assurance on

any future occasion. I will shew every consideration and the most cordial affection to the Nawab due to him as my son.

(Signed by the Begum Qoodsia's mark.)

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT of the NAWAB NUZZUR-OOD-DOWLAH the NAWAB JEHANGIR MAHOMED KHAN, Nawab of Bhopal, submitted for the ratification of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Whereas the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, upon learning the existence of the dissensions which had arisen between me and the Begum Qoodsia my respected mother, addressed orders to the effect that on the Begum's consigning the entire management of the affairs of the State into my hands, His Lordship would grant the guarantee of the British Government for the security of the Begum's life; and Whereas the Begum signified her acquiescence in these orders in a khureeta addressed to Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, Political Agent at Bhopal; and as the Agent desired that a suitable provision be made by way of jaghire for the Begum; and Whereas the Begum has consigned into my hands the sole management of the affairs of the State: I therefore have with a view of promoting the comfort of the Begum, according to the advice of the abovementioned gentleman, agreed to grant the jaghires, &c., as beneath fixed; and I engage that the Begum's original jaghire, including the sayer duties attached thereto, and the fort and lands of Islamnuggur yielding about Rupees 17,000 or Rupees 18,000 per annum, remain as heretofore in Her Highness's possession. The lands of the Baree pergunnah which are now khalsa, together with the cusba of Baree, are allotted to Her Highness in addition to her old jaghire. The garden and tomb (of the late Nawab), with the land originally attached to them yielding about Rupees 33,000 per annum, will remain in her management and possession, as also the palace in which Her Highness now dwells, the Baolee Bagh, the Begum's paora, and the Nuzur Gunj shops and her mosque, &c. The Begum is to refrain from interfering in any way with my management of the affairs of the State, and from seeking to do injury to my life in any way; and I will refrain

from molesting in any way the Begum in the enjoyment of the above-mentioned jaghire, &c., during the period of her life, and will not seek to do any injury to her life in any way. The Government of India will hold either of the contracting parties transgressing these agreements in any respect responsible. It is hoped that His Lordship will be pleased to attach his signature to this agreement in ratification thereof, that it may prove on any future occasion if necessary a full assurance.

I shall ever seek with heart and soul to preserve the filial respect due to the Begum as my mother.

Dated 29th Shaban of the year 1253 *Hegira corresponding with 29th November* 1837.

(Signed by the Nawab Jehangir Mahomed Khan.)

These engagements were ratified by the Governor General on 15th January 1838.

No. LXXXII.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the TREATY of 1818, A. D. (1233 Hegira), between the State of Bhopál and the British Government.

Whereas the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1818 A. D. (1233 Hegira) between His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal and the Honourable the East India Company provides that the State of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 foot for the service of the British Government; and it having been subsequently arranged, with the consent of both parties, that the force in question should be commanded solely by British officers, and that the provision of the stipulated number of men should be commuted for a payment in money equal to the maintenance of a suitable body of all arms, artillery, &c., as well as horse and foot; and Whereas it is desirable that the sum so payable should be fixed, and the Regent Begum of Bhopal having offered to raise the contribution for this purpose to a gross sum of two lakhs of Rupees in all, and the Governor General of India having accepted the offer thus made: It is hereby agreed that, from the beginning of the Fuslee year 1257 corresponding with the 1st July 1849 A. D., the sum payable by the Bhopal

State on account of the perpetual maintenance of a contingent shall be fixed at two lakhs of Rupees Bhopal currency per annum, and that no further sum shall be demanded from the Bhopal State under provision of the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1818 A. D. and 1233 Hegira.

Persian Seal. (Signed) SECUNDER.

Persian Seal. (Signed) DALHOUSIE.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General at Bhyrowal, this 20th day of November 1849 A. D.

(Signed) H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

No. LXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a Khurcetah from HER HIGHNESS the NAWAB SECUNDER BEGUM of Bhopal, dated 29th May 1862, to address Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,—Your letter, No. 339, dated 1st May, acquainting me with the arrangements which have superseded those formerly in force in respect to the contingent, has duly reached me, informed me of what I was previously ignorant, and removed the doubts from my mind which I had wished cleared away. Your letter states that the Supplementary Article of the Treaty of 1818, dated 29th November 1849, fixed at two lakhs of Rupees the annual contribution of the Bhopal State for the perpetual maintenance of a contingent of all arms commanded by British officers, for the security of the Bhopal government; on this account

CENTRAL INDIA.

Nos. LXXXIII. & LXXXIV.

Bhopal.

a force of British European troops was stationed at Sehore, which by reason of damage to discipline was subsequently removed to Saugor and Mhow in order that a force, efficient and powerful, be always available to afford support to the Bhopal government in lieu of the former contingent; that the Bhopal levy and Central India horse will be available for the ordinary duties of the former contingent. Although by this disposition there is an apparent difference from the terms of the said agreement with regard to the late contingent, yet in reality it is a practical fulfilment of the terms of the Supplementary Article; for greater security and support is afforded to the Bhopal government by the presence of European troops at Saugor and Mhow than was provided for by the former arrangement.

Under these circumstances it is most desirable that there should be no ground for misconception, and that the views of the Bhopal government should coincide with those of the British Government. My friend, when these words of sound advice were well understood by me, *viz.*, that the British Government in lieu of former arrangements had by the existing disposition of troops taken upon itself more efficient measures for the security and protection of the Bhopal State, they imparted perfect satisfaction to me; in truth the new disposition is in accordance to my views and has removed all grounds for anxiety or misconception.

No. LXXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting Pergunnah Bairsea to the State of Bhopal, dated 27th December 1860.

Whereas during the rebellion Nawab Secunder Begum, ruler of Bhopal, rendered, from loyalty good service to the British Government and maintained order and peace in the territory of Bhopal: The Government, being highly satisfied therewith, has been pleased to grant in sovereignty pergunnah Bairsea to the Bhopal State from generation to generation. All the conditions which at present exist in respect to Bhopal shall apply to the pergunnah now conferred upon that State.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. LXXXV.

To HER HIGHNESS SECUNDER BEGUM of Bhopal, dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; I hereby in fulfilment of this desire convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

A similar Sunnud was given to the Nawab of Jowrah.

DHAR.

From Malcolm's Report on Malwa and Reports by Agent to the Governor General, Central India.

THE Puar family was one of the most distinguished in the early Mahratta history. Anund Rao Puar is usually considered as the founder of the principality of Dhar, which with some adjoining districts and the tribute of some Rajpoot Chiefs was assigned to him by the first Bajee Rao Peishwa. Anund Rao died in 1749 and was succeeded by his son Jeswunt Rao Puar, who was slain in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Paniput. To him succeeded his infant son Kundee Rao Puar, who was followed by his son Anund Rao Puar. He died in 1807 and was succeeded by his posthumous son Ramchunder Rao Puar, on whose mother Meena Bai the administration devolved. Ramchunder died early, but Meena Bai, with the consent of the neighbouring Chiefs, adopted her sister's son under the name of Ramchund Puar.

For twenty years before the British conquest of Malwa, the Dhar State was subjected to a continued series of spoliations chiefly at the hands of Sindia and Holkar, and was preserved from destruction only by the talents and courage of Meena Bai. By the Treaty concluded on 10th January 1819 (No. LXXXVI.) Dhar was taken under protection of and was bound to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, several districts which it had lost were recovered and restored to it; its tributary rights over the Rajpoot States of Banswarra and Doongurpore were ceded to the British Government, and the British Government were to hold the Bairsea pergunnah for five years in payment of a loan of Rupees 2,50,000 to the Dhar State.

In 1821 by an additional engagement (No. LXXXVII.) Dhar ceded the pergunnah of Bairsea and the tribute of Allee Mohun to the British for an annual payment of Rupees 1,10,000. In 1831 the pergunnah was

given back to Dhar, as the collections from it were less than the sum paid for it by about half a lakh of Rupees, but as the Dhar authorities could not manage the district owing to its isolated position and separation from the rest of their territories, it was again taken under British management in 1835 on the understanding that the surplus revenues after meeting all expenditure should be paid to Dhar. The payments continued to be made till 1860 when they were stopped as a punishment for the rebellion of the Dhar State, and the pergunnah of Bairsea was made over to Bhopal as a reward for the services of the Secunder Begum.

In 1828 the pergunnah of Lemunpore Mekrar in Nimar was made over in perpetuity to the management of the British Government (No. LXXXVIII.) on condition that the surplus revenue after payment of all expenses of administration should be annually paid to the Dhar State. It was however restored to Dhar in 1830.

Ramchunder Puar was succeeded by his adopted son Jeswunt Rao Puar who died in 1857 and was succeeded by his half brother Anund Rao Puar, then 13 years of age. The Dhar State rebelled in 1857 and was in consequence confiscated. It was subsequently restored to Anund Rao Puar with exception of the Bairsea pergunnah, but was retained under British management till the Chief should attain the age of 18 years, or until he should become competent to manage his own affairs. The Chief has received a Sunnud (No. LXXXIX.) granting to him the right of adoption.

The Rajah of Dhar has recently engaged (No. XC.) to cede to the British Government such land as may be required for the construction of a railway through his State.

The area of the Dhar State is estimated at 2,091 square miles and the population at about 1,25,000 souls. The revenue is Rupees 4,37,000. One company of the Bhopal Levy is maintained at the expense of the State to garrison the fort. Dhar pays an annual contribution of Rupees 19,656-0-4 for the maintenance of the Malwa Bheel Corps. The Chief receives a salute of fifteen guns.

CENTRAL INDIA.

No. LXXXVI.

Dhar.

No. LXXXVI.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors, concluded on the part of the Honourable East India Company by BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K. C. B. and K. L. S., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor General, and BAPOO RAGONAUT on the part of RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, Rajah of Dhar, the said BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM being invested with full power and authority by the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the East India Company to direct and control their affairs in the East Indies, and the said BAPOO RAGONAUT being invested with like power and authority from Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace, friendship, and unity of interests between the British Government and Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of the one State shall be the friends and enemies of the other.

ARTICLE 2.

Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, agrees to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to have no intercourse or alliance, private or public, with any other State, but secretly and openly to be the friend and ally of the British Government; and at all times when that Government shall require, the Rajah of Dhar shall furnish troops (infantry and horse) in proportion to his ability.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government agrees to protect the State of Dhar and its dependencies, *viz.*, Budnawur, Bairsea, Kooksee, Derhampore, Sooltanabad, Bulkiar, Naulcha, Loaree, and Khurwarrah, in the province of Jowut and Lallghur Doongla, and to secure them and the tribute of Allee to Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government agrees to make Jeswunt Sing, Rajah of Allee, restore the pergunnah of Kooksee and tribute of Allee to Ramchunder

Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar; and further to aid the said Rajah of Dhar in all his legitimate claims upon the Rajpoot Chiefs of Budnawur.

ARTICLE 5.

Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, agrees upon the part of himself, his heirs and successors, to make over to the British Government, in lieu of the expence it may incur by protecting his country, all his tributary rights in the principalities of Banswarra and Doongurpore.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government agrees to restore to Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, the province of Bairsea, lately conquered from the Pindarees, upon the following stipulations, *viz.*, that the British Government retain possession of the aforesaid pergunnah, for a term of five years, commencing from the 29th day of March, A. D. 1819, corresponding to the month of Chyte Soodee Pourrah, 1876 Sumbut Bickramajeet, and to 29th day of the month Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1234 Hegira, for the purpose of liquidating a loan of two lakhs and fifty thousand Hallee Rupees (H. Rupees 2,50,000) to be made by the British Government to the State of Dhar; upon the expiration of the above term on the 29th of March, A. D. 1824, corresponding to the 29th of Jemmadee-ul-Awul, 1239 Hegira, all the gain or loss occurring from the possession of the pergunnah to belong exclusively to the British Government, who is to have the option of continuing to hold the pergunnah from the Dhar government, or to let it to any other State, as it may deem expedient, it being distinctly understood that Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors are to have no claim to exercise authority in the said pergunnah, which is to be confined to the management of the British Government, who will pay to the Dhar State the revenue and produce of the aforesaid pergunnah.

This Treaty, consisting of six Articles, has this day been settled by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor General, on the part of the Honourable the English East India Company, and Bapoo Ragonaut

CENTRAL INDIA.

No. LXXXVI.

Dhar.

on the part of Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors; Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., has delivered one copy thereof in English, Persian, and Hinduovee, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Bapoo Ragonaut, from whom he has received a counterpart of the same, bearing his seal and signature, and confirmed by that of Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar.

Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Bapoo Ragonaut within the space of two months from this date, upon which the one now executed shall be returned.

Done at Budnawur, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1819, *corresponding to the 12th of the month Rubbee-ul-Awul,* 1234 *Hegira, and to Poos Soodee Chowdas Sumbut* 1875 *Bickramajeet.*

The Company's Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
" G. DOWDESWELL.
" JAS. STEWART.
" J. ADAM.

Governor General's Small Seal.

Ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1819.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary.

No. LXXXVII.

ENGAGEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAJAH RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, of Dhar, as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar consents to cede in perpetuity to the Honourable Company the district of Bairsea and the tribute of Allee Mohun.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company stipulates, in consideration of these two cessions, to pay annually to Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar, his heirs and successors, the sum of one lakh and ten thousand Rupees of the Indore or Oogein currency.

ARTICLE 3.

Whereas it was agreed by the 6th Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honourable Company and the State of Dhar on the 10th January, A. D. 1819 (12th of Rubbee-ul-Awul 1234 Hegira, and 14th Poos Soodee 1875 Sumbut), that the district of Bairsea should, in compensation of a loan from the British Government to Dhar of two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees, remain in possession of the British Government for a period of five years, *viz.*, from the 27th March, A. D. 1819 (29th Jemmadee-oos-sanee, 1234 Hegira, and the 15th Chyte Soodee 1876 Sumbut), till the 27th March, A. D. 1824 (29th Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1239 Hegira and 15th Chyte Soodee ending 1880 Sumbut), it is to be understood that that arrangement remains undisturbed by any term of the present engagement, and accordingly the payment by the British Government to Dhar of one lakh and ten thousand Rupees will not commence till after the expiration of the five years aforesaid, that is, till the year 1881 Sumbut.

ARTICLE 4.

But, as the two cessions aforesaid are virtually made to the British Government from the date of this engagement, the British Government agrees, that from the date it commences to exercise the rights acquired by

CENTRAL INDIA.

No. LXXXVII.

Dhar.

the cession of the Allee (Mohun) tribute, it will pay to Dhar at the rate of ten thousand Rupees per annum of Indore or Oogein currency till the 27th day of March 1824.

ARTICLE 5.

The annual amount of one lakh and ten thousand Rupees of Indore or Oogein currency, to be paid by the British Government to Dhar, will be liquidated by two equal instalments of fifty-five thousand Rupees each, *viz.*, one in the month of Koowar, and the other in the month of Chyte of each Hindoo year. Those for the first year corresponding with August, A. D. 1824, and February, A. D. 1825.

Done at Dhar, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1821, *corresponding with the 22nd Rubbee-ul-Awul,* 1237 *Hegira, and the 9th Buddee Marghsir,* 1878 *Sumbut Bickramajeet.*

(Signed) N. ALVES,
2nd Assistant, on deputation.

Seal.

Seal of Rajah Ramchunder Rao.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
" JAS. STUART.
" JOHN FENDALL.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, this 26th day of January 1822.

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON,
Secretary.

No. LXXXVIII.

ENGAGEMENT regarding Pergunnah Lemunpore Mekrar.

Letter from RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, Rajah of Dhar, to GERALD WELLESLEY, ESQ.

After the usual complimentary introduction,—The mehals comprised in my jaghire of Lemunpore Mekrar being situated at a great distance from Dhar, I have made them over in perpetuity to the charge of the Honourable Company's government for the purpose of having them well managed and improved in cultivation. The pergunnah will accordingly be carefully attended to and improved, and after deducting from the annual collections the expenses of sebundee, the salaries of the revenue officers, and the dues of the zemindars, according to former usage, the balance will be regularly remitted every year to the Dhar government.

Written on the 17th Rubbee-oos-sanee 1236 *Fuslee, Soorsun Tisen Ishureyn Menteyn-o-ulf* (1229.)

Letter in reply from GERALD WELLESLEY, ESQ., to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, Rajah of Dhar, dated 3rd November 1828.

After the usual compliments,—I have had the pleasure to receive the Sunnud you transmitted of the pergunnah of Lemunpore Mekrar, and I am extremely happy to hear of your good health. I beg you will rest assured that the pergunnah will be improved to the utmost possible extent, and the balance of its revenues after deducting the expenses will be remitted to your government. Continue until we meet to let me have the pleasure of hearing of your welfare.

No. LXXXIX.

SUNNUD granted to ANUND RAO PUAR of Dhar, dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you

the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindoo law and to the customs of your race will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you, so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

Similar Sunnuds were granted to the Puars of Dewas.

No. XC.

TRANSLATION of a Khureetah from the RAJAH of DHAR to CAPTAIN P. W. BANNERMAN, Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, and Officiating Superintendent, Dhar.

After the usual greeting,—Your letter with correspondence regarding the cession of land for railway purposes has been received by me, and recognizing the benefits the Dhar State will derive from being traversed by a railway, I am willing to cede the land required for any such railway approved and sanctioned by the British Government on the following terms:—

1*st.*—All lands required for the railway, its stations and works, shall be ceded, free of charge, in perpetuity, with its sovereign authority to the British Government.

Such compensation as it may be necessary to award to private individuals for lands so taken up, will be given by the Dhar State.

2*nd.*—All residents within the railway limits, whether subjects of the British Government or of the Dhar State, shall be under the jurisdiction of the railway officers and Government authorities.

3*rd.*—All disputes between the officers and dependants of the railway and the subjects of the Dhar State outside the railway limits shall be heard and settled by the officer in political charge of the Dhar State.

4*th*.—The disposal of cases of criminals of the Dhar State who may go within the railway limits shall be settled according to the rules observed generally in such cases.

5*th*.—All "through" traffic to be free from transit or other duties. Goods under transport by rail, breaking bulk *en route* through the Dhar State, to be liable to the ordinary duties leviable on such, unless a special tariff be hereafter fixed for traffic of the latter nature.

6*th*.—The above engagement is binding on me and my successors.

Dhar, 6*th April* 1864.

DEWAS.

THE two brothers Tookajee and Jevajee came with the first Bajee Rao Peishwa into Malwa, and in the division of that province they obtained possession of Dewas, Sarungpore, and several other districts, yielding a nominal revenue of Rupees 2,42,900, but subject to a yearly payment of Rupees 26,000 to several Grassia Chiefs. To this was added an assignment of the tribute of certain districts to the amount of Rupees 78,922, and at a later date the province of Humeerpore in Bundelcund yielding Rupees 75,000 and the district of Kandobah in the Doab. For thirty years before the British occupation of Malwa, the Chiefs of Dewas had been plundered and oppressed by Sindia, Holkar, and the Pindaree Chiefs, and were deprived of most of the tributary payments and of Humeerpore, Kandobah, and other districts; but in 1818 the two Chiefs then in possession, Tookajee the grandson of the first possessor of the same name, and Anund Rao, his cousin, the adopted son of the grandson of Jevajee, were by Treaty (No. XCI.) taken under British protection.

In 1828 the Chiefs of Dewas made over to the administrative charge of the British Government (No. XCII.) the pergunnah of Bagode, an outlying district in Nimar which they could not efficiently control. The annual surplus revenue of the pergunnah, after payment of all charges of administration, is paid to the Chiefs of Dewas.

Tookajee Puar was succeeded in 1824 by his adopted son Rookmanund Rao, commonly known as Khaseh Saheb. He died in 1860, and Kishnajee Rao, whom he had adopted, was recognized as his successor.

Anund Rao Puar, the younger Chief of Dewas, adopted Hybut Rao in 1837 by whom he was succeeded. Hybut Rao adopted a son in 1858, on the understanding that if a legitimate son of his body should be born the son by adoption should relinquish all claims to the State. A legitimate son was born in December 1860, and his future right to the succession was declared. Hybut Rao Puar, chief of the junior branch of the family, died on 12th May 1864, and was succeeded by his infant son Narain Rao Puar Dada Saheb. The State is managed during the

minority by the Kamdar Govind Roa Ramchunder, subject to the general control and supervision of the Agent to the Governor General.

Both Chiefs of Dewas did good service during the mutinies. By the Treaty of 1818 the Dewas State was required to provide a contingent of 50 horse and 50 foot to be doubled when the revenues improved. In 1827 the contingent was raised to 75 horse and 200 foot which, with Holkar's contingent of 400 horse, formed the Eastern Malwa contingent. On the amalgamation of the Eastern and Western Malwa contingents, the obligation to supply a quota of troops was commuted to an annual contribution of Halee Rupees 35,600. The revenue of the State is Rupees 4,25,000; the area 256 square miles; and the population 25,000 souls. The Chiefs have each received a Sunnud (No. LXXXIX.) guaranteeing to them the right of adoption. The Chiefs are equal in rank and have an equal share in all receipts. Each receives a salute of fifteen guns.

No. XCI.

ENGAGEMENT between the HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJAH TOOKAJEE PUAR and ANUND RAO PUAR, joint Rajahs of Dewas, their heirs and successors, settled by LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER MACDONALD, acting under authority from BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K. C. B., and K. L. S., Political Agent to the Most Noble the Governor General, on the part of the Honourable the East India Company, and SUCCARAM BAPOO on the part of the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, joint Rajahs of Dewas: the said BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM being invested with full powers and authority from the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G., one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all the affairs in the East Indies; and the said SUCCARAM BAPOO being duly invested with full powers on the part of Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, joint Rajahs of Dewas.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government will grant its protection to the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, joint Rajahs of Dewas.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar engage that, in addition to the attendants of their persons and the sebundees of the

country, they will keep up and regularly pay 50 good horse and 50 foot well armed who shall be at the disposal of the British Government; and after three years, as the revenue of the aforesaid Rajahs of Dewas will be augmented by the increase of inhabitants and cultivation, 100 horse and 100 foot shall be kept up and be at the disposal of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government will protect the Rajahs of Dewas in their present possessions of the mehals of Dewas, Sarungpore, Allote, Goorgoocheh, Bingnowde, Bughowde, as well as the share of the collections amounting to seven per cent. of the third part of the province of Sundersee belonging to the Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar of Dhar, and an equal share, *viz.*, seven per cent. of the collection of the province of Doongla belonging to the aforesaid Rajah of Dhar. The British Government will further protect the Rajahs of Dewas against the attacks of enemies, and will aid them in the settlement of any of their rebellious subjects, and will mediate in a just and amicable manner any dispute that may arise between them and other States and petty Chiefs.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajahs of Dewas engage to have no intercourse or communication with any other States, and to enter into no affair of any magnitude, without the advice and concurrence of the said British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government agrees to consider the Rajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar in every respect the rulers of their present possessions, and engages to give no protection to any of their discontented relations or dependants, and not to interfere in the internal administration of the country.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajahs of Dewas relinquish their claim of seven per cent. on the collections of the province of Doongla, belonging to Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar of Dhar, in favour of that Chief, from the beginning of the year 1876 to the beginning of the year 1879 Bickramajeet, in

order that the above said province, which is now entirely desolated, may be again inhabited; and after the expiration of these three years the Rajahs of Dewas will consider themselves entitled to their share of seven per cent. on whatever sum may be realized after the deduction of expenses.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajahs of Dewas, with a view to the improvement of their possessions, agree to act by an union of authority and to administer the affairs of their provinces through one public minister or chief officer.

ARTICLE 8.

This engagement, consisting of eight Articles, has been this day settled by Lieutenant Alexander MacDonald, acting under the direction of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., Political Agent to the Most Noble the Governor General, on the part of the Honourable Company; and by Succaram Bapoo on the part of Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, joint Rajahs of Dewas. Lieutenant MacDonald has delivered one copy thereof in English, Persian, and Mahratta, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Succaram Bapoo, to be by him delivered to the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, and has received from the said Succaram Bapoo a counterpart of the said engagement, signed and sealed by himself.

Lieutenant MacDonald engages that a copy of the said engagement, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General, in every respect a counterpart of that now executed by himself, shall be delivered through Succaram Bapoo to the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, within the period of two months; and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajahs, this engagement executed by Lieutenant MacDonald under the immediate direction of Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm shall be returned; and Bapoo Succaram in like manner engages that another copy, ratified by the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, in every respect the counterpart of the engagement now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Lieutenant MacDonald to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor General, within the space of the following day (to-morrow); and on the delivery

of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor General, the engagement executed by Succaram Bapoo, by virtue of the full power and authority vested in him as abovementioned, shall be returned.

Government Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
„ G. DOWDESWELL.
„ J. STEWART.
„ C. M. RICKETTS.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, this 12th day of December 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. XCII.

ENGAGEMENT regarding the Pergunnah of Bagode.

Letter to G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., from ROOKMANGUT RAO and ANUND RAO PUAR, Rajahs of Dewas, received on the 6th July 1828.

After the usual compliments,—We have given over to the Honourable Company's government the pergunnah of Bagode, which is our jaghire, for the purpose of having it brought into a state of order and improvement. The khasgee jaghire and inam villages being excepted, the remainder will be held in khalsa management. The inhabitants will accordingly be conciliated and the cultivation promoted; after deducting the expenses of the pergunnah, the proceeds, whatever they may amount to, will be paid as revenue to us.

Sumbut 1855 *Fuslee* 1236, *Sakee* 1750 *Soorsun Tisen Ishureyn Menteyn-o-ulf* (1229) *1st of Asarh Boodee Puryumee, corresponding with the 17th Ziehijee.*

(Sealed by both Rajahs.)

Letter from G. WELLESLEY, Esq., Resident, &c., Indore, to ROOKMANGUT RAO and ANUND RAO PUAR, Rajahs of Dewas, dated the 7th July 1828.

After the usual introduction,—I have had the happiness to receive your letter conveying accounts of your welfare, and serving as a Sunnud for the pergunnah of Bagode. God willing, the prosperity of the pergunnah shall be promoted to the utmost possible extent, and the balance of the revenue, after deducting the expenses, &c., shall be paid to your government. I beg you will set your mind at ease on that subject. Until we meet, continue to gratify me with accounts of your welfare.

List of Villages in Bagode Pergunnah, the jaghire of ROOKMANGUT RAO and ANUND RAO PUAR, Rajahs of Dewas, taken in Sumbut 1827.

The whole number of villages was 39 yielding a revenue including the sayer of Rupees 26,700, from this was deducted on account of jaghire and inam 10 villages yielding Rupees 7,600, and there remained in khalsa 29 villages, the rents of which with the sayer amounted to Rupees 19,100, *viz.*—

Jumma of 29 villages	...	...	Rupees 17,900
Sayer and Zoolkat, &c.	...	...	„ 1,200
		Total, Rupees	19,100

SHARE OF ROOKMANGUT RAO.

Villages.	*Rupees.*
½ of Bagode Cusba	200
Mohunia	1,000
Jamnia	1,200
Karondee	800
Temla	600
Bura Parria	1,200
Jhan Khood	700
Gutthia	500
Bhurria	600
Burree	400
Carried over ...	7,200

SHARE OF ANUND RAO.

Villages.	*Rupees.*
½ of Bagode Cusba	200
Bhoosgaon	4,000
Metwa	1,300
Chota Parria	700
Deogurh	400
Goalpoora	250
Neemsir	700
Soorpala	700
Bublaee	200
Oodharnia	200
Carried over ...	8,650

CENTRAL INDIA.

No. XCII.

Dewas.

SHARE OF ROOKMANGUT RAO.

Villages.	*Rupees.*
Brought forward ...	7,200
Gusiabaree	200
Dowlutpoora	400
Surala...	100
Bowee...	100
Joojwania	50
14½ villages, jumma	8,050

SHARE OF ANUND RAO.

Villages.	*Rupees.*
Brought forward ...	8,650
Doongurgaon	300
Hodria	300
Monduhera	300
Neemkera	200
Peepuljhur	100
14½ villages, jumma	9,850
Total villages 29, jumma	17,900

Present state of the Pergunnah.

SHARE OF ROOKMANGUT RAO.

Inhabited villages.	*Rupees.*
Bowee	15
½ of Bagode.	
	15
Total rent, ...	40
Siwae Jumma { Sayer ... ... Rupees	75
Kullal ... ... „	15
	90
Total revenue of the Pergunnah, Rupees	130

SHARE OF ANUND RAO.

Inhabited villages.	*Rupees.*
Hodria	10
Metwa	51
½ of Bagode.	
	25
Total rent, ...	40

LIST OF JAGHIRE AND ENAM VILLAGES OF PERGUNNAH BAGODE.

Belonging to Rookmangut Puar.

		Rupees.
1	Khasgee village of Nagchura, rent...	2,000
1	„ Roopla (Muhiput Rao Dewan's) rent	800
1	„ Kheree (Bhikajee Anajee Furnavee's) rent	400
2	„ Jhakereea Rupees 100 / Waloon „ 100 — Pertab Sing Zemindar's rent	200
5	Villages, the total rent of which is	3,400

Belonging to Anund Rao Puar.

		Rupees.
1	Village Goanah (Baee's khasgee) rent	2,000
1	„ of Wonee (Muhiput Rao Dewan's) rent	1,000
1	„ of Mundooree (Gunput Rao Furnavee's) rent ...	1,000
2	„ { Kaleepoora Rupees 100 / Loahira „ 100 } Pertab Sing Zemindar's rent	200
5	Villages, the total rent of which is	4,200

Abstract.

		Rupees.
2	Villages Khasgee...	4,000
2	„ Dewan's	1,800
2	„ Furnavee's	1,400
4	„ Zemindar's	400
10	Villages, the total rent of which is	7,600

Present state of the above villages, Fuslee 1235 Sumbut 1884.

		Rupees.
Khasgee of Rookmangut Rao	{ Rent of village Nagchura ... / all the rest deserted.	125
Khasgee of Anund Rao ...	{ Goanah village Pugrus. / Mundooree „ „ / Dewan's village rent ... / all the rest deserted.	40
	Total present rent ...	165

JOWRAH.

GHUFFOOR KHAN, the first Nawab of Jowrah, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Ameer Khan whom he represented at the court of Holkar when Ameer Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajpootana. The lands which had been assigned to him by Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mundisore on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse, the quota to be increased in proportion to the increasing revenue of his districts. Ameer Khan himself claimed these lands, alleging that the grants had been made to him although Ghuffoor Khan's name was used, and that he was entitled to them by virtue of his engagements with the British Government. Inquiry, however, showed that Ghuffoor Khan held them on his own account as a member of Holkar's government, and that his real dependence on Ameer Khan, which was the origin of his influence with Holkar, had ceased before the war of 1817. Ameer Khan's claim was therefore rejected.

Ghuffoor Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son, Ghous Mahomed Khan, the present Nawab, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government, but as Jowrah was nominally a fief of the Holkar State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Mulhar Rao Holkar to whom a nuzzerana of two lakhs of Rupees was presented, and confirmed by the British Government. The elder widow of Ghuffoor Khan was appointed guardian; her son-in-law Jehangir Khan was appointed her agent; and they were required to keep open accounts of the State revenues for the inspection of the Resident at Indore. Two years afterwards, in consequence of gross mismanagement and neglect of the Resident's advice, the Begum was removed from the guardianship. It was also decided that, in the event of Ghous Mahomed's death, the

male relatives of Ghuffoor Khan should succeed in preference to his descendants in the female line.

In 1823 the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed (No. XCIII.) at 500 horse, 500 foot, and four guns. In 1842 the above arrangement was commuted to a yearly contribution of Halee Rupees 1,85,810 when the Western Malwa contingent, consisting of the troops furnished by Jowrah, was amalgamated with the Eastern Malwa contingent furnished by Holkar and Dewas. The contribution was reduced to Halee Rupees 1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutinies.

The area of Jowrah is 872 square miles; the population 85,456 souls; the revenue Rupees 6,55,240. Jowrah contains the best poppy-growing lands in Malwa and yields yearly about one thousand chests of opium. The Nawab keeps up a military force of 175 horse and 600 foot. The Nawab has received a Sunnud (No. LXXXV.) guaranteeing the succession to his State according to Mahomedan law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs. He receives a salute of 13 guns. In 1821 agreements (No. XCIV.) were mediated between the Rangrah Thakoors of Mulhargurh, the Zemindar of Taul, and the Nawab. These Thakoors claimed the position of tributary jaghiredars and the peace of the country was disturbed by the measures which they took to assert that position by force. It was however decided that they were mere farmers of revenue. The engagements which were mediated with them have long since expired.

No. XCIII.

TRANSLATION of a note given by GERALD WELLESLEY, ESQ., Resident, Indore, to Nawab GHUFFOOR KHAN, dated 30th April 1823, 15th Shaban 1238 Hijree Bysakh, Boodee the 5th Sumbut 1880.

Nawab Ghuffoor Khan having for his own satisfaction requested a writing under my seal and signature in proof of the arrangement now made in regard to the number of troops to be maintained by him in readiness for the service of the State; it is accordingly hereby certified, that it is not the intention of the British Government to require the

CENTRAL INDIA.

Nos. XCIII. & XCIV.

Jowrah.

said Nawab henceforth to furnish a greater body of troops than what has been recently fixed, *viz.*, five hundred horse and five hundred foot, with four guns, the whole to be good and well armed troops and to be constantly kept in a state of efficiency and readiness for the service of the State; and the orders of the Government have been received to this effect. In the engagement originally executed between the British Government and Nawab Ghuffoor Khan, it was stipulated that in proportion to the increase of the cultivation and revenue of his jaidad, a proportional addition should be made to the strength of the contingent; but in consequence of the conclusion of the arrangement recently entered into, the above conditions have been substituted and will henceforth continue in force.

No. XCIV.

TRANSLATION of an Agreement (Kabooleut) between THAKOOR OONKAR SING of Sunowda and Nawab GHUFFOOR KHAN for the rent of the village of Sunowda and other villages altogether nine in number, dated 1st September 1821, corresponding with the 5th Bhadwah Sood Sumbut 1878.

By this writing I agree to pay for the nine villages the sum of Salim Sahi Rupees 13,853 for three years from the year 1878 Sumbut to the year 1880 both inclusive; this sum to include rent and every extra charge with the exception of the fines imposed on criminals, the transit duties, and the zemindaree dues. I have of my own free will concluded this Agreement with the Nawab's government (Jehangir Khan being the Nawab's agent in the business) by which I bind myself to pay into the cutcherry of Mulhargurh the abovementioned sum by regular instalments each year. After the expiration of the abovementioned period of three years, I will for myself and descendants enter into a leasehold agreement to increase the rent of any village that may be found capable of affording such increase according to the established custom of the pergunnah of Mulhargurh. If I under any pretence fail to pay my rent I will submit to be considered an offender against the State. After the expiration of the aforesaid period of three years, in case any of the nine villages should be found depopulated, I will agree in the new settlement that may be made to a deduction

from the sum total of the rent that may be fixed upon, proportionate to the sum paid by such village during aforesaid period of three years, and that the village so depopulated (become khalsa) revert to the Nawab. I will on no pretence whatever attempt to evade the fulfilment of the last mentioned Article, and I agree that all advantages and losses be laid to my account. For this reason I have written this paper of my own free will.

Accounts of the yearly instalments.

For the year		1878	...	...	...	...	Rupees 4,151
„	„	1879	...	...	...	...	„ 4,601
„	„	1880	...	...	...	...	„ 5,101
						Total, Rupees	13,853

The sum of Salim Sahi Rupees 13,853 shall be paid by the regular instalments each year.

Names of the nine villages.

Sunowda.	Sujanpoora.
Googurpoora.	Monkosha.
Amba.	Kokra.
Bugwanpoora.	Nenora.

Rupye.

I will not comply with any demands for money beyond the sum specified in this Agreement.

TRANSLATION of an Agreement (puttah) between NAWAB GHUFFOOR KHAN and THAKOOR OONKAR SING of Sunowda for the rent of nine villages held by the latter from the former, dated 1st September 1821, corresponding with the 5th of Bhadwah Sood Sumbut 1878.

It has been settled by Jehangir Khan on the part of the Nawab that Thakoor Oonkar Sing of Sunowda shall pay to the Nawab in three years the sum of Salim Sahi Rupees 13,853 on account of rent and all extra charges with the exception of transit duties, the fines levied on criminals, and the zemindaree dues; that after the expiration of the abovementioned period of three years an increase shall be made in the rent of such villages as may be found capable of affording it

CENTRAL INDIA.

No. XCIV.

Jowrah.

according to the established custom of the pergunnah of Mulhargurh; and that on these conditions a leasehold grant shall continue with the aforesaid Thakoor and his descendants; that he (the Thakoor) shall pay into the cutcherry of Mulhargurh aforesaid the amount of his rent by the regulated instalments each year according to the agreement; that, after the expiration of the aforesaid term of three years in case of any of the nine villages being found depopulated, in the new settlement that may be made, a deduction proportionate to the amount paid by such village during the three years aforesaid shall be allowed from the sum total of the new rent that may be fixed on, and the village so depopulated (become khalsa) revert to the Nawab; that during the aforesaid term of three years no exactions shall be made under any pretext whatever for money beyond the sum already specified (Rupees 13,853); that the Thakoor shall use his utmost endeavours to promote the prosperity of his villages and the happiness and welfare of his royts; that all gains and losses shall be laid to the Thakoor's account.

Account of the yearly instalments.

For the year	1878	...	...	...	...	Rupees	4,151
„ „	1879	...	...	...	...	„	4,601
„ „	1880	...	...	...	...	„	5,101
					Total,	Rupees	13,853

The sum of Salim Sahi Rupees 13,853 shall be paid by the regular instalments each year.

Names of the nine villages.

Sunowda.	Sujanpoora.
Gogurpoora.	Monkosha.
Ambah.	Kokrah.
Bugwanpoora.	Nenorah.

Rupye.

Note.—The originals of the kubooleut and putta were signed by Captain A. Macdonald as mediator and guarantee. The agreements were confirmed by the Governor General in Council on 29th October 1821.

Similar agreements were mediated with the following Thakoors:—

	Number of Villages.	Period of Settlement.	Total amount to be paid.
		Years.	*Rupees.*
Thakoor Boput Sing of Moondeyree	1	4	17,704 0 0
Thakoor Chuttur Sing of Sopra	2	3	6,103 0 0
The Thakoor of Hursoora	2	3	7,353 0 0
Kishen Sing of Burkeree Deo Dongree	3	3	8,203 0 0
Thakoor Zalim Sing of Burkeree	1	3	7,151 0 0
Chundun Sing of Taul	8½	3	24,459 0 0
Anoop Sing of Taul	3	3	8,706 0 0
Beeja Sing of Taul	2	3	4,803 0 0

Thakoor Chundun Sing of Taul was also to hold two villages in istumrari tenure, under the following engagement:—

Copy of a grant of the villages of Kurwakary and Melookary by Nawab Ghuffoor Khan to Chundun Sing Thakoor, zemindar proprietor of Taul, the original of which bears the signature of G. Wellesley, Esq., Resident, received 22nd August 1821.

Be it known to all the chowdries, canoongees, zemindars and cultivators of the pergunnah of Taul in the jaghire of the Nawab, that the villages of Kurwakary and Melookary in the pergunnah of Taul are given in istumrar to Chundun Sing Thakoor according to agreement for the annual rent of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven Halee Rupees commencing from the Fuslee Khureef (autumnal harvest) of the Fuslee year 1229; it is therefore hereby required that all the husbandmen of the above villages shall yield obedience and pay their just rents to him, and that he shall be attentive to the cultivation of the soil and the prosperity of the people, and that he shall not commit any extortions upon any of the ryots, and further that he shall pay without failure or reference to any contingent whatever at the periods agreed upon, the amount of his rent to the Circar, and that he shall not in the slightest degree fail in all due attendance, respect, faithfulness, and the performance of all

CENTRAL INDIA.

No. XCIV.

Jowrah.

orders, as the before-mentioned villages are given upon these terms through the kindness of the Circar in the shape of tunkha.

Kurwakary					Rupees	1,236
Melookary					„	501
				Sicca Halee	Rupees	1,737
1st payment Fuslee Khureef					Rupees	868 8
2nd „ Rubee					„	868 8

Dated the 20*th Zecant Hegira* 1236, 9*th of the full moon in Bandoo Sumbut* 1878, *corresponding with the Fuslee year* 1229 *and the* 19*th August,* A. D. 1821.

COPY of an ENGAGEMENT upon the part of THAKOOR CHUNDUN SING on account of tunkha for two villages held by him in istumrar, the rent of which he agrees to pay, the original of which bears the signature of G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., received the 22nd August, A. D. 1821.

Having received from the Circar from the autumnal harvest Fuslee Khureef of 1229 the villages of Kurwakary at the value of Rupees 1,700 to be held in istumrar at my own voluntary solicitation, I do hereby agree to be attentive to the prosperity of the ryots and the cultivation of the land and not to commit any exactions on the people, and to pay my rent regularly without shifting or duplicity or reference to any contingent occurrence, and to yield all due obedience, respect, and attendance to the Circar and the orders that I may receive; and I further acknowledge to have received through the kindness and favour of the Circar the above villages by way of tankha, and this paper is written and authenticated as my acceptance of the terms herein specified.

Kurwakary					Rupees	1,236
Melookary					„	501
				Halee	Rupees	1,737
1st payment Fuslee Khureef					Rupees	868 8
2nd „ Rubee					„	868 8

Dated the 20*th of the month Zecant* 1236 *Hegira, corresponding to the* 7*th of the full moon in Bandoo* 1873 *Sumbut, corresponding with the Fuslee year* 1229 *and to the* 19*th August* A. D. 1821.

PART III.

ENGAGEMENTS AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS IN CENTRAL INDIA AND MALWA.

At the close of the Pindaree war the districts in Malwa and Central India were in so disorganized a state as to be unsafe even for troops to pass through. It had been the policy of the chief Mahratta powers during the preceding years of anarchy to reduce to subjection the petty Rajpoot Chiefs within their influence. The Mahratta leaders parcelled out the districts among themselves either by mutual agreement or caprice, or according to their power to enforce obedience to their will and authority. Thus it came to pass that at the time of the introduction of the British power the smaller States were found under tributary obligations to Sindia, Holkar, or the Puars, and sometimes to all three. The tributary claims of the Mahratta States were occasionally fixed and well defined, but generally varied both in amount and in the regularity of their enforcement with the power to exact them. Many of the smaller Chiefs had been driven from their possessions; these found refuge in the mountain fastnesses and jungles, and avenged themselves by levying contributions from or altogether destroying the detached villages which had been usurped by the stronger powers. Their example was imitated by men who, without any claims to territorial inheritance, had influence to gather round them a sufficient number of professed robbers or plunderers to make themselves feared. Unable to suppress such outrages, the larger States found themselves compelled

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

to purchase the good-will of the plundering leaders by allowing them a share of the revenues of their districts as blackmail or tunkha on condition of their abstaining from aggressions.

Such a system could only exist in the absence of a power sufficiently strong to enforce peace and good order. For the pacification of the country all parties eagerly solicited the interference of the British Government, who the more readily undertook the task because of the opportunity which it afforded them of breaking the continuity of the influence of the Mahratta powers, with whom they had recently been engaged in a contest for empire, by establishing through Malwa a succession of Rajpoot Chiefs and others owing the security of their estates and the comparative independence of their position to the intervention of the British Government. The policy pursued by the British Government was to declare the permanency of the rights existing at the time of the British occupancy on condition of the maintenance of order, to adjust and guarantee the relations of such Chiefs as owed mere fealty or tribute so as to deprive the stronger powers of all pretext for interference in their affairs, and to induce the plundering leaders to betake themselves to peaceful pursuits, either by requiring their feudal superiors to grant them lands under the British guarantee, or by guaranteeing to them payments equivalent to the tunkhas which they levied. The result of these measures, as described by Sir John Malcolm, was a virtual surrender of the supremacy over the petty States* and Chiefs

* The three Schedules appended to Sir John Malcolm's Report on Malwa (History of Central India) contain lists of most of the Chiefs who had received guarantees. The engagements with nearly all of these will be found in the following pages of this book. But of some whose names are entered in Malcolm's lists no trace can now be found. It will be convenient for purposes of reference to note these here:—

Extract from the Schedules appended to Malcolm's History of Central India, showing those petty Chiefs, Grassias, &c., who received guarantees but who cannot now be traced.

	No.	Names of Chiefs and those on whom they have claims.	Amount; and conditions under which it is paid.
SCHEDULE II.	17	Rawul Newul Sing on the Nawab *(Bhopal.)*	5,001 Rupees, annually, to be paid from the kutcherry.
	45	Newul Sing on Holkar ...	40 Rupees, annually. *(Note.—This Newul Sing is supposed to be the same as No. 17.)*
	49	Rao Zalim Sing on Kotah,	400 Ditto.

to the British Government, the reduction of the military classes to the control of the British power, and the cessation of the right of

Extract from the Schedules appended, &c.—(Concluded.)

SCHEDULE III.

No.	Names of Chiefs and those on whom they have claims.	Amount; and conditions under which it is paid.
13	Bishen Sing, Mundlovee with Bikajee, Kamaisdar of Durgong.	Bishen Sing claimed certain dues from the pergunnah which the Kamaisdar refused, as being unjust. On reference, Sir J. Malcolm decided that the former should have 5 per cent. damee land, agreeable to the existing Sunnud; Rupees 4 bheit from each village; Rupee 1 bheit for each renewed puttah; two villages in enam, and quarter of the collections on sayer, &c., 20th November 1819.
17	Gopal Sing with Lutchmun Sing.	Gopal Sing held of Lutchmun Sing 455 beegahs of land in enam for service and another village, paying for it a tunkha of Rupees 500. The latter wished to resume the village and the beegahs of land as there was no service required to be performed: settled that Gopal Sing pay Rupees 500 for the village and Rupees 200 for the land, also a batta of 12½ per cent. on the above amount.
20	Soodhan Sing of Bheelwarra with Bhowany Doss.	This was a dispute between Soodhan Sing and Bhowany Doss, because the latter appropriated to himself the dountions to the god Devy; settled that Soodhan Sing pay Bhowany Doss a certain sum, and the latter not to interfere with the collections made from devotees, 4th December 1819.
23	Mohun Sing with the Holkar State.	Mohun Sing's father held 300 beegahs of land for village service from the Government, but on his death the land was resumed; settled that Mohun Sing receive a grant of 100 beegahs in enam, June 1820.
25	Oonkar Lal Zemindar with Manick Ramjunnee.	Oonkar Lal to pay Rupees 500 annually to Manick Ramjunnee, whose nose had been cut off at the instigation of Oonkar's mother, and who also was plundered of all her property, September 1820.
35	Rao Dovy Sing Goand ...	A jaghire of Dhairee, and a bheit of Rupees 5, and Rupees 2 per cent. on the revenue from each village in Lemunpore Mekrar. *(Note.—A settlement of this kind was made* DIRECT *between the Dhar Durbar and Dovy Sing, but* NOT *under the guarantee or through the mediation of the British Government. No trace of such guarantee is to be found among the Durbar records.)*
36	Goolab Rao Goand ...	Ramgurh in jaghire; a bheit of Rupees 5 from each village; a damee of 1 per cent. on the revenue. *(Note.—This man was charged with cattle-lifting in* 1834. *Probably his rights were confiscated.)*
44	Gopal Sing with Bheem Sing. *(Note.—Gopal Sing is the same as No.* 17 *above)* ...	Gopal Sing holds in perpetual jaghire of Sukhetkeira from Bheem Sing for services rendered, paying an annual tribute of Rupees 500. Gopal Sing was to continue to render military service when required for this jaghire, but it is stipulated that in lieu of this he shall pay to Bheem Sing an additional tribute of Rupees 300, in all Rupees 800 annual tribute to be paid to Bheem Sing.

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ruinous interference in the affairs of the smaller States on the part of their more powerful neighbours.

From the guarantee thus given no deviation was permitted. "Where any circumstances," says Sir John Malcolm,* "call for the interference of the British Government and an engagement or guarantee is given, no departure from that is permitted. It is indeed by the maintenance of the impression that the signature and seal of a British officer is, to whomsoever granted, the completest of all securities for his rights, privileges, or possessions, that our power over the multiplicity of States and Chiefships depends; and it is, above all others, a point upon which we can never with safety admit the slightest evasion, much less deviation." In later times, however, when long years of peace have obliterated the memory of the embarrassments which the Grassia leaders were able to create, their guaranteed rights have occasionally been lost sight of. With the sense of danger the larger States have forgotten that their claims over the less powerful Chiefs were only established by a power stronger than their own; and it has been their policy, particularly of Sindia and Holkar, to encroach on the guaranteed rights of their feudatories which they justly consider to be marks of dependence, and gradually to reduce the feudatories to entire subordination to themselves. On the other hand, the guaranteed Chiefs, relying on the protection of the British Government and the limitation imposed on the power of their feudal superiors, have not unfrequently attempted to assume a degree of independence to which they are not entitled. It has proved a matter of much difficulty for the officers of the British Government to hold both parties fast to their engagements; but the necessity for a strict adherence to the engagements concluded in 1818 is as strong now as it was then. The degree of interference exercised by the British Government in the affairs of the guaranteed Chiefs varies of course with the nature of the engagements concluded which were very numerous and varied in character, some being in the form of engagements between the superior State and the subordinates guaranteed by the British Government; others being Sunnuds or Deeds issued by the representative of the British Government either alone or conjointly with the ruler of the superior State; and others being mere

* Report on Malwa.

orders or perwannahs issued by the feudal lord to which the representative of the British Government attached his signature as guarantee. With grants made by the superior Chiefs themselves, without the intervention of the British Government, there is of course no pretension to interfere. MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

But although there is very great diversity in their tenures, the guaranteed Chiefs may all be divided into two great classes, those Chiefs in the administration of whose affairs the interference of the feudal superior is excluded by the express terms of the guarantee, and those Chiefs whose Sunnuds contain no such stipulation; and the policy of the British Government towards them is governed by the following general rules:—

1*st*.—The guarantee given by the British Government descends in all cases to direct heirs.

2*nd*.—When there are no direct heirs, the previous recognition by the British Government of an adopted heir is, as a rule, essential to the continuance of the guarantee: with this previous sanction the guarantee descends to an adopted heir.

3*rd*.—When this previous sanction has not been obtained, the guarantee does not descend to adopted heirs unless the adoption subsequently obtains the formal sanction of the British Government.

4*th*.—When there are no heirs, direct or adopted, the escheat of the guaranteed estate or tunkha is to the Suzerain Chief and not to the British Government.

5*th*.—When the interference of the feudal superior in the affairs of the subordinate Chief is expressly barred by the terms of the guarantee, the decision of all questions relating to succession, direct or by adoption, rests solely with the British Government.

6*th*.—When there are direct heirs to an estate or tunkha, the Sunnud for which does not expressly bar the interference of the Suzerain Chief, the decision regarding the succession and the continuance of the guarantee rests solely with the British Government; but the superior Chief has a right to be heard if he has any reasonable objections to bring either (*a*) to the legitimacy, or (*b*) the directness of the descent.

7*th*.—When there are no direct heirs to such an estate or tunkha, and the British Government sanction the succession of an adopted heir, the feudal superior is entitled to a patient hearing of his claim to the

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escheat; but he has no concurrent authority with the British Government in deciding the question of succession, nor, where a British guarantee is involved, can he take any step in recognition of an adopted heir prior to and independently of the preliminary action of the British Government.

8*th*.—Tunkhadars have no power over the tunkhas beyond their own lives, and no right to burden them with sums payable after their death.

9*th*.—When the terms of the guarantee exclude the interference of the superior Chief, the subordinate Chief is not subject to the payment of nuzzerana. In other cases, a nuzzerana equal to one-fourth of the net revenue of the guaranteed estate or tunkha may be levied by the superior Chief on the occurrence of a succession by adoption to the guaranteed estate or tunkha. On such occasions the superior Chief gives to the subordinate a dress of honour equal to one-fourth of the nuzzerana.

10*th*.—None of the mediatized Chiefs have power of life and death. They must submit all trials for heinous crimes and all sentences of death or transportation or imprisonment for life to the local officers of the British Government.

WESTERN MALWA.

The districts of Western Malwa are subject to the inroads of the Bheels from Banswarra and Pertabgurh. In 1861 an engagement (No. XCV.) was made with the Thakoors on the frontier, in whose districts the principal passes of the hills are situated, to unite and oppose the incursions of the Bheels. The Thakoors are quite able to prevent these incursions if they remain united; but they are generally at feud with each other, and often make common cause with the Bheels to plunder or injure their neighbours.

1. *Rutlam.**—Under an engagement (No. XCVI.) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Purbut Sing, Rajah of Rutlam, and Dowlut Rao Sindia, the former agrees to pay an annual tribute of Salim Sahee Rupees 84,000, while Sindia undertakes never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned under the Treaty of 1844 with Sindia in part payment of the Gwalior contingent. It is now paid to the British Government under the Treaty of 1860.

Purbut Sing died in 1824. He had no children, and as disturbances were anticipated in the event of his death without proper arrangements for the succession, Sir John Malcolm had recommended in 1821 that Bulwunt Sing, a cousin of the Chief of Saloombur, whom Purbut Sing had selected to succeed him, should be recognized. Bulwunt Sing continued in possession of the Chiefship till his death on 29th August 1857. He was succeeded by his adopted son Bhyron Sing who died on 27th January 1864 leaving an infant son Runjeet Sing. This child has been recognized by the British Government as heir to the Chiefship,

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 1 of Schedule No. I.

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but an officer of the British Government has in the meantime been deputed to superintend the administration.

The Rajah of Rutlam is considered the principal Rajpoot leader in Western Malwa, and in consequence receives a voluntary allegiance and assistance if called for from the neighbouring Rajpoot Chiefs. The late Rajah Bulwunt Sing rendered good service during the mutinies, in recognition of which his successor, Bhyron Sing, received a dress of honour of Rupees 3,000 and the thanks of Government. The military establishment of the Rajah consists of 500 sepoys. The revenue from all sources is estimated at Rupees 3,64,064, and the population at 94,839. The town of Rutlam is the principal opium mart in Western Malwa. The area of Rutlam is about 500 square miles.

2. *Sillana.**—Sillana pays an annual tribute of Rupees 42,000 under the same conditions as Rutlam (No. XCVI.), of which territory it originally formed a part. The tribute is paid to the British Government under the Treaty with Sindia of 12th December 1860, having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior contingent. By a separate Agreement (No. XCVII.) the Rajah engaged, after paying Rupees 22,234 in cash as arrears of tribute, to pay Rupees 75,000 as the balance of arrears up to 1819 in five yearly instalments. In A. D. 1709, on the death of Kessory Sing, Rajah of Rutlam, his eldest son Maun Sing succeeded to the lands forming the present district of Rutlam and Jye Sing his second son to Sillana.

The Chief with whom the settlement was made in 1818 was succeeded by his son Ruttun Sing who, having no sons, was succeeded by Nahar Sing, his uncle. Nahar Sing was succeeded by his son Tukht Sing who died in 1850 leaving a son; Doola Sing, 10 years old. The district was administered by the British Government till the mutinies of 1857 when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief wife of the late Rajah. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency received dresses of honour. The present Rajah Doola Sing was put in power in 1859. He holds in jaghire the village of Muckoon in pergunnah Kuchrode.

The revenue of Sillana is estimated at Rupees 2,49,000; the population at 88,978, and the area at about 103 square miles.

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 2 of Schedule No. I.

3. *Seetamhow.**—This Chiefship, like Sillana, formed originally a portion of Rutlam, and was divided from it on the death of Ram Sing, Rajah of Rutlam, in A. D. 1660, when his second son, Kassur Dass, succeeded to the lands now comprised in Seetamhow.

A tribute of Rupees 60,000 from this State was guaranteed to Sindia by an Agreement (No. XCVIII.) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. The total revenue of Seetamhow is about Rupees 1,50,000, and the population about 20,000. In consequence of repeated representations from the Rajah, Rupees 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by Sindia of his own free will on the occasion of the Rajah's son waiting on him at Gwalior. An intimation of the remission was given to the Rajah of Seetamhow in a letter from Sindia to his address.

The Rajah of Seetamhow remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857, and received a dress of honour of Rupees 2,000. The Rajah keeps up a military force of 40 horse and 200 foot.

4. *Punth Peeploda.*—In 1821 Naroo Dhondeo and Wasadeo Jinardin received from Sir John Malcolm a Sunnud (No. XCIX.) which was confirmed by the Supreme Government, whereby they received tribute on ten villages in the district of Mundavul and Soubah of Mundisore. Naroo Dhondeo was succeeded by his son Gopaul Rao. Wasadeo Jinardin is still living. The jaghiredars furnish reports of crime to the Political Assistant.

5. *Peeploda.*†—The settlement (No. C.) of this Chiefship, under which a tribute of Salim Sahee Rupees 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jowrah in accordance with the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mundisore,‡ was made with Pirthee Sing by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. The Thakoor receives from Kishnajee Rao Puar of Dewas Rupees 138 on six villages and from Hybut Rao Puar Rupees 115 on five villages in Goorgoocha. He also holds a grant of land in the village of Betekheree in the Alote district from Kishnajee Rao Puar; and he receives Rupees 1,000 *damee* from Taul and Mundavul. The Nawab of Jowrah states that he receives Rupees 180 from the above damee, but the claim is disputed by the Thakoor.

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* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 5 of Schedule No. I.

† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 11 of Schedule No. I.

‡ See above, page 296.

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The settlement made in 1818 put the Thakoor on the same footing as other mediatized Chiefs, but in 1844 when Sir Claud Wade was Resident at Indore, a new Deed (No. CI.) was executed between the Thakoor and the Nawab of Jowrah, without the cognizance of the Government of India, by which the Thakoor was placed in much greater dependence on the Nawab and the right of the latter to control the judicial administration of the Thakoor was admitted. The existence of this deed was first brought to notice in February 1864, but it was resolved not to interfere with the arrangements which had lasted twenty years, so long as no dispute should arise on the subject between the Thakoor and the Nawab.

Thakoor Pirthee Sing was succeeded by his son Omeid Sing; and he by his son Oonkar Sing, who died on 12th November 1863, and was succeeded by his adopted son Dooley Sing who was recognized as heir by the British Government.

6. *Jawasea.**—The Thakoor Bhyroo Sing receives the following tunkhas:—

From Sindia	(No. CII.)	Rupees	1,400	0
„	(No. CIII.)	„	150	0
From Holkar†	(No. CIV.)	„	120	0
„	(No. CV.)	„	180	0
„	(No. CVI.)	„	21	0
From Dewas	(No. CVII.)	„	3,305	3
		Rupees	5,176	3

The tunkha from Sindia is paid through the Political Assistant; all others direct. The Thakoor states that the suzerain Chiefs are not entitled to make any deduction from the tunkhas, but that the Rajahs of Dewas unlawfully deduct 17 per cent. of the tunkha paid by them.

Besides the tunkhas the Thakoor holds in quit-rent tenure the villages of Jawasea for Rupees 501, Goorkheree for Rupees 201, and Chaplakheree for Rupees 341-8 in Dewas. He also holds in jaghire a well and 16 beegahs of land in the village of Soondwurnee, and a

* Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 23 and 44 of Schedule No. II.

† These perwannahs show only Rupees 321 to be paid by Holkar. The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 600.

well and 25 beegahs in the village of Biwasee. But none of these tenures appear to have been mediated or guaranteed by the British Government.

For the following lands which he possesses the Thakoor has no Sunnuds—under Sindia, 50 beegahs in the village of Buckanee; a well and 14 beegahs in the village of Bysoda, and two beegahs of rice land in the village of Ruttunkheree in Dewas; a well and 15 beegahs in the village of Dudota.

Shere Sing and Goolab Sing, the Thakoors with whom the settlement was mediated, were succeeded by Bhyroo Sing, the present Chief.

7. *Nowlana.**—Thakoor Raj Sing receives the following tunkhas:—

From Sindia	(No. CII.)	Rupees	1,570
„ Holkar†	(No. CVIII.)	„	1,650
		Rupees	3,220

The position of the Thakoor is similar to that of the Thakoor of Jawasea.

Raj Sing also holds in jaghire the village of Nowlana from Holkar, and has certain rights on the village of Satare in the Deypalpore pergunnah, where he also has 40 beegahs of land in jaghire. But for these he has no Sunnuds.

Hutteh Sing, the Thakoor with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his younger brother Puddum, and he by his son Raj Sing.

8. *Sheogurh.*‡—The Thakoor Sahib Sing receives the following tunkhas:—

From Sindia	(No. CII.)	Rupees	3,200
„ Holkar§	(No. CIX.)	„	623
		Rupees	3,823

The tunkha from Sindia the Thakoor receives through the Political officer; that from Holkar direct.

* Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 24 and 47 of Schedule No. II.

† The amount given by Malcolm is only Rupees 1,600.

‡ Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 25 and 38 of Schedule No. II.

§ The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 800.

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Sahib Sing the Thakoor with whom the settlement was mediated is still living.

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9. *Dabree.**—Thakoor Bhyroo Sing receives (No. CII.) Rupees 180 from Sindia on Oogein and Pan Behar. The conditions of the tunkha are the same as those attached to the Sunnuds of the Thakoor of Jawasea. Bhyroo Sing receives his tunkha through the Political Officer. He also claims certain rights of "lag" and "bhet" on the village of Sawurkheree and Kudwuree in the Pan Behar pergunnah and "Kalidy," "Ukonta," "Kurrundie," "Ootara," in the Oogein pergunnah, and states that he originally held 500 beegahs of land in the village of Dabree; but he has no Sunnud for these.

Anoop Sing the Thakoor with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his son Lal Sing, and he by his nephew, the present Thakoor.

10. *Bichrode.*†—Gerwur Sing, the Thakoor with whom the first settlement was made and who is still alive, receives the following tunkhas:—

From Sindia	(No. CII.)	Rupees	820	0
„ Holkar‡	(No. CX.)	„	100	0
„ Dewas	(No. CVII.)	„	43	8
		Rupees	963	8

The Thakoor receives the tunkha from Sindia through the Political Officer; the rest direct. He states that the suzerain Chiefs are not entitled to make any deduction, but that the Rajahs of Dewas deduct 17 per cent. of the tunkha which they pay.

Besides the above the Thakoor holds in jaghire 20 beegahs of land in the village of Kherkheree in the Pan Behar pergunnah under Sindia. He has no Sunnud for this. He also states that his brother holds in quit-rent tenure half of the village of Bichrode, and that he himself is entitled to a share, but he has never yet enjoyed it. He has no Sunnud, but from a document he has in his possession signed by Colonel Sandys, it appears that his claim for this is correct.

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* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 26 of Schedule No. II.

† Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 27 and 46 of Schedule No. II.

‡ The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 430.

11. *Kalookhera.**—Rao Oomeid Sing receives the following tunkhas:—

From	Sindia	(No. CII.)	Rupees	2,776
„	Holkar†	(No. CXI.)	„	260
„	„	(No. CXII.)	„	225
			Rupees	3,261

The conditions of these payments are the same as those attached to the Sunnuds of the Thakoor of Jawasea. The Thakoor receives the tunkha from Sindia through the Political Officer; that from Holkar direct. Oomeid Sing also holds (No. CXIII.) the villages of Kalookhera, Borekheree, Burkhera, and Burrote in Pan Behar under Sindia for which he pays Rupees 825 yearly to Bulwunt Rao Patunkur, the son-in-law of Dowlut Rao Sindia.

Rao Ruttun Sing was the Thakoor when the settlement was mediated. The present Thakoor, who succeeded him, is his nephew.

12. *Nurwur.*‡—Thakoor Humeer Sing receives the following tunkhas:—

From	Sindia	(No. CII.)	Rupees	1,400	0
„	Holkar	(No. CXIV.)	„	250	0
„	„	(No. CXV.)	„	60	0
„	Dewas	(No. CVII.)	„	2,551	2
			Rupees	4,261	2

The conditions are the same as in the Jawasea Sunnuds. The Thakoor receives the tunkha from Sindia through the Political Officer; the other tunkhas direct. He states that the suzerain Chiefs are not entitled to make any deduction, but that the Rajahs of Dewas take 17 per cent. of the tunkha paid by them.

Besides the above tunkhas the Thakoor holds in quit-rent tenure (No. CXVI.) the villages of Nurwur, Mochakheree, and Goomree under Sindia for which he pays Rupees 7,000.

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* Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 28 and 48 of Schedule No. II., and 42 of Schedule No. III.

† These perwannahs show only Rupees 485 as paid by Holkar. The amount given in Malcolm is Rupees 1,150.

‡ Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 29 and 39 of Schedule No. II.

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Uchul Sing, grandfather of the present Thakoor, was the Chief with whom the settlement was mediated.

13. *Lalgurh.**—Thakoor Lutchmun Sing receives the following tunkhas :—

From Sindia (No. CII.)	Rupees	8,100
„ (No. CXVII.)	„	375
„ Holkar (No. CXVIII.)	„	1,400
„ Dewas (No. CVII.)	„	150
	Rupees	10,025

He also holds (No. CXIX.) from Holkar a settlement of Rupees 1,000 with the village of Kutchalia in jaghire and two other villages in quit-rent tenure; and from Sindia (No. CXX.) the villages of Soodvas and Dhabla Ajna. Besides this he receives a tunkha of Rupees 250 from Soondersee under Holkar and one of Rupees 250 from Peeplone under Sindia, but for these he holds no Sunnuds; and he has also a ghuree and grass bheer from Sindia at the village of Gurrah in the Peeplone pergunnah, for which he has no Sunnud.

Salim Sing was the Thakoor with whom the settlement was mediated, and he was succeeded by his son Lutchmun Sing the present Thakoor.

14. *Peeplia.*†—Thakoor Oonkar Sing receives the following tunkhas :—

From Sindia (No. CII.)	Rupees	2,400
„ Holkar‡ (No. CXXI.)	„	211
„ „ (No. CXXII.)	„	125
„ „ (No. CXXIII.)	„	60
	Rupees	2,796

He receives his tunkha from Sindia through the Political Officer, and those from Holkar direct. He also holds in quit-rent tenure (No. CXXIV.) the village of Peeplia, for which he pays Rupees 2,900 to Sindia annually.

* Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 8, 30, and 42 of Schedule No. II.

† Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 31 and 43 of Schedule No. II.

‡ These perwannahs give only Rupees 396 as payable by Holkar. The amount given in Malcolm is Rupees 960.

Pertab Sing was the Thakoor with whom the original settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by Huttch Sing, father of the present Chief.

15. *Nowgong.**—Thakoor Salim Sing receives (No. CII.) a tunkha of Rupees 114 from Sindia. Besides the above tunkha he holds in jaghire under Sindia 100 beegahs in Nowgong, 75 beegahs in Purwarkheree, 100 beegahs, a tank, a well, and a garden in Dutana.

Bharut Sing was Thakoor when the settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by his son the present Thakoor.

16. *Dutana.*†—Thakoor Pirthee Sing receives (No. CII.) a tunkha of Rupees 186 from Sindia through the Political Officer. He also holds lands in jaghire from Sindia in Dutana, Umtana, Soonderkheree, Gorkheree, and Bhalkheree.

Sirdar Sing was the Thakoor with whom the settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by Pirthee Sing the present Thakoor.

17. *Ajraoda.*‡—Dowlut Sing receives the following tunkhas:—

From Sindia (No. CII.)	...	...	Rupees 190
„ Holkar§ (No. CXXV.)	...	...	„ 146
			Rupees 336

The tunkha from Sindia is paid through the Political Officer, and that from Holkar direct.

Nahar Sing, grandfather of the present Chief, was the Thakoor when the settlement was effected.

18. *Dhoolatia.*‖—Thakoor Bharut Sing receives Rupees 400 from Sindia¶ the Sunnud for which he states has been lost; but he holds a perwannah (No. CXXVI.) from Colonel Sandys which confirms his title to the tunkha. He receives (No. CXXVII.) a tunkha of Rupees 400 from Holkar on Mehidpore, and another (No. CXXVIII.) of Rupees 201 on Depalpore. The tunkha from Sindia is paid through the

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 32 of Schedule No. II.
† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 33 of Schedule No. II.
‡ Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 34 and 41 of Schedule No. II.
§ The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 190.
‖ Malcolm's Malwa, No. 35 of Schedule No. II.
¶ The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 470.

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Political Officer, and those from Holkar are paid direct. The Thakoor holds 100 beegahs of land in jaghire in the village of Kutchoaria Pertab in the Mehidpore pergunnah; but for this he has no Sunnud. Sindia's tunkha was granted to Peerthajee who was succeeded by his grand nephew the present Thakoor. The tunkhas from Holkar were granted to Dheerut Sing or Nathajee, the eldest brother of Peerthajee. He was succeeded by his son Guman Sing, who was succeeded by his brother Bharut Sing, the present Thakoor.

19. *Bichrode.**—Thakoor Dhokul Sing receives (No. CII.) a tunkha of Rupees 430 from Sindia through the Political Officer. He also holds (No. CXXIX.) in quit-rent tenure half the village of Bichrode, for which he pays Rupees 1,031 annually to Sindia; but it is uncertain whether this is guaranteed.

Newul Sing, grandfather of Dhokul Sing, was the Thakoor with whom the settlement was mediated.

20. *Biloda.*†—Jeswunt Sing receives the following tunkhas:—

From Sindia	(No. CII.)	Rupees	2,824 0
„ Holkar‡	(No. CXXX.)	„	832 8
		Rupees	3,656 8

The tunkha from Sindia is paid through the Political Officer, and that from Holkar direct. The Thakoor also holds in quit-rent tenure the village of Biloda under Holkar, for which he pays Rupees 471 annually; but this does not appear to be a guaranteed tenure. Sawunt Sing, great-grandfather of the present Chief, was the Thakoor with whom the settlement was mediated.

21. *Burdia.*§—Rao Newul Sing receives the following tunkhas:—

From Sindia	(No. CII.)	Rupees	3,900
„ „	(No. CXVII.)	„	300
„ Holkar	(No. CXXXI.)	„	1,200
„ „	(No. CXXXII.)	„	125
„ Dewas	(No. CVII.)	„	60
		Rupees	5,585

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 36 of Schedule No. II.

† Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 37 and 40 of Schedule No. II.

‡ The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 1,000.

§ Malcolm's Malwa, No. 7 of Schedule No. II.

The tunkha from Sindia is paid through the Political Officer; the others are paid direct. At the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India the village of Berkheree was granted by Sindia to Rao Newul Sing in istumraree tenure at a rent of Rupees 800 for services rendered to the British Government during the mutinies. But this grant is not in any way guaranteed. Besides the above the Rao holds in quit-rent tenure the village of Borekheree at a rent of Rupees 201; and the village of Burdia, 500 beegahs in Dabree, and the same in Bignakheree in jaghire; but for these he has no Sunnuds.

He also receives Rupees 2 as bhet annually from all the villages under Sindia in the pergunnahs of Augur and Peeplone. To this effect he produces a perwannah (No. CXXXIII.) from the kamaisdar of Augur; but it is doubtful whether this is guaranteed.

Kurrun Sing, the Thakoor with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his son Newul Sing the present Rao.

No. XCV.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT entered into by the THAKOORS of the Banswarra, Pertabgurh, and Malwa Frontier, and signed in the presence of the Political Agent of Meywar and the officers on special duty in Western Malwa in February 1861.

We agree to the arrangement proposed for preventing the predatory incursions of the Bheels into Malwa, and we voluntarily bind ourselves that, if any Bheels attempt to pass through any of our lands, we will oppose and drive them back; and that, if the force available to any one of us is insufficient for this purpose, we will call upon each other for assistance, and promise that we will never refuse assistance when intelligence is given us; and should there be any dispute amongst ourselves, we will not call in the assistance of the Bheels, and if any one of us combines with them, or gives them assistance, or knowingly allows them to pass through his lands, on proof of the same we will agree to whatever punishment the Government may award. The above agreement we make of our own free will; and further, if any Bheel claims "choutan" from us, should he be able to show that payment of the same

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. XCV. & XCVI.

Rutlam.

has been stopped within the last 12 years, we agree that the payment shall be revived.

(Signed) Maun Sing, Thakoor of Surwun of Rutlam.
" Oonkar Sing, Thakoor of Peeplowda of Jowrah.
" Kessry Sing, Thakoor of Sankhera of Mundisore.
" Chuttersal, Thakoor of Sagtullee Boree of Pertabgurh.
" Hindoo Sing, Thakoor of Raepore of Pertabgurh.
" Khosial Sing, Thakoor of Amberama of Pertabgurh.
" Hindoo Sing, Thakoor of Motteea of Pertabgurh.
" Parbut Sing, Thakoor of Nadbail of Mundisore.
" Sew Sing, Thakoor of Salimgurh of Pertabgurh.
" Hurree Sing, Maharaj of Amba of Jowrah.

No. XCVI.

Translation of an Agreement concluded through the mediation of Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm and guaranteed by him in the name of the British Government between the Rajah of Rutlam and Bapoo Sindia for the future regular payment of the tribute upon that district.

I, Purbut Sing, Rajah of Rutlam, do hereby bind myself, my heirs and successors, to pay to Bapoo Sindia, or to any other person duly authorized by the grant of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, an annual tribute of Salim Sahi Rupees 84,000 at the following periods:—

During the Muckee harvest ...	...	Rupees	14,000
" Jowara " ...	...	"	28,000
" Wheat " ...	...	"	42,000
		Rupees	84,000

Should on the expiration of one month and fifteen days after the conclusion of any one of the above harvests remain unpaid, land to the amount of the failure shall be forfeited to Sindia's government, and all claims whatever on my part and on the part of my heirs and successors upon the land so forfeited shall for ever cease.

Bapoo Sindia agrees to receive the Rutlam tunkha of Rupees 84,000 in the manner abovementioned from the cutcherry at Rutlam, and binds himself to abstain from all interference whatever in the administration of the Rajah's government, and that he pledges himself in no manner to cause any additional expense to the Government of Rutlam by the maintenance of troops, or in any other way whatever, nor shall any of his troops in future be stationed in the Rajah's country.

This agreement between Purbut Sing, Rajah of Rutlam, and Bapoo Sindia was concluded through my mediation and guaranteed by me in the name of the English Government.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

Camp at Rutlam, 5th January 1819.

The agreement with the Rajah of Sillana for the payment of a tribute of Rupees 42,000 is precisely the same as the above.

No. XCVII.

TRANSLATION of LUTCHMUN SING'S AGREEMENT to pay BAPOO SINDIA Rupees 75,000 in five annual instalments.

I, Lutchmun Sing, Rajah of Sillana, hereby bind myself and successors to pay to Bapoo Sindia the sum of Rupees 75,000 by annual instalments of Rupees 15,000 each. The first instalment to be rendered in the ensuing Summut 1876 at the following period:—

On or before the conclusion of the Muckee harvest	...	Rupees 3,000
Harvest Jowara	...	„ 6,000
„ Wheat	...	„ 6,000

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Seetamhow.

which mode of re-payment to be observed every year until the amount, *viz.*, Rupees 75,000, has been paid, in failure of any one payment as abovementioned the temporary forfeiture of land shall take place yielding not less revenue than one of the instalments, *viz.*, Rupees 15,000, and to be held in forfeit until the Rupees 75,000 has been paid.

No. XCVIII.

SUBSTANCE of an ENGAGEMENT between DOWLUT RAO SINDIA and the Rajpoot Chief of Seetamhow, RAJ SING, concluded through the mediation of MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B., and guaranteed by him in the name of the British Government.

His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia for himself, his heirs and successors, agrees to receive from the Seetamhow country a fixed annual tribute of Salim Sahi Rupees 60,000 by periodical payments as follows, *viz.*—

1st Payment or Muckee kist payable in the Hindee month Kotug... ...	Rupees	12,000
2nd Payment or Jowaree kist payable in the Hindee months Pose and Muk, Rupees 12,000 in the former and Rupees 12,000 in the latter month	Rupees	24,000
3rd Payment or Oonala kist payable in the Hindee months Cheyt and Bysack, Rupees 12,000 in the former and Rupees 12,000 in the latter month	Rupees	24,000
Amount of fixed tribute, Salim Sahi Rupees		60,000

His Highness engages to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Seetamhow country and from intermeddling with regard to the succession to the government of it. His Highness further engages to withdraw all troops belonging to him from the Seetamhow country, and never in future to send a military force into it.

Raj Sing, the Rajah of Seetamhow, engages for himself, his heirs and successors, punctually to render to Sindia's government the aforementioned tribute of sixty thousand Salim Sahi Rupees as above

specified, and it is stipulated that provided after the abovementioned payments or instalments have severally become due, a period of a month and a half shall elapse, and the whole or any part of the instalments shall remain unpaid, land to the amount of the whole instalment in which a failure in the payment of the whole or a part shall have occurred, shall be forfeited by Raj Sing and continue alienated from him, his heirs and successors for ever, to His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia, his heirs and successors for ever, but the amount of land so forfeited shall be deducted from the amount of the tribute.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) WM. BORTHWICK,

Commanding Holkar's Horse and acting under the orders of Major General Sir John Malcolm.

On the recommendation of Colonel Sir R. C. Shakespear, KT. and C. B., Agent, Governor General, for Central India, Maharajah Jayajee Rao Sindia, of his own free will and accord, by a letter to the address of Rajah Raj Sing of Seetamhow, of date 2nd November 1860, remitted (Rupees 5,000) five thousand Rupees of the annual tunkha of (Rupees 60,000) sixty thousand payable by this engagement, the said remission to have effect from Sumbut 1916.

(Signed) R. J. MEADE,

Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

Camp Seetamhow, 14th December 1863.

No. XCIX.

AGREEMENT with the Chief of PUNTH PEEPLODA.

To all whom it may concern.

This is to show that Nharoo Dhondeo and Wasadeo Jinardin, the only sons and successors, the former of Dhondeo Gopaul, and the latter of

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Nos. XCIX. & C.

Peeploda.

Jinardin Gopaul, having represented to me their claims to tribute on ten (10) villages in the district of Mundavul and Soubah of Mundisore, granted in Sunnud by former Peishwas of the Poonah government to the latter two persons, their fathers; and which tribute has lately been held by Sumbajee Autya deceased, the relation of Nharoo Dhondeo and Wasadeo Jinardin, in management for them. And being satisfied that their claims are just, and that they, Nharoo Dhondeo and Wasadeo Jinardin, are the lawful hereditary proprietors of the tribute abovementioned, I submitted their claims to the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council in my letter of the 22nd February 1821, who has been pleased to direct by Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter of the 17th March 1821, in reply to my communication aforementioned, that the claims in question be confirmed, and they are hereby confirmed by me on the part of the British Government.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM, *Major General,*
Political Agent, Governor General.

Camp at Naulcha, 8th June 1821.

No. C.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT or EKRARNAMAH on the part of IFTEKAR-OOL-DOWLAH NAWAB MAHOMED ABDOOL GHUFFOOR KHAN BAHADOOR DEELAIR JUNG.

The pergunnah of Peeploda consists of 20 Aslee and Dakhalee villages. The amount of tunkha payable by this district, as settled by Colonel Borthwick, is fixed at Rupees 28,000. The amount of sayer due from the district as heretofore has been fixed at half the amount of the collections. The amount of the tunkha will be taken annually by instalments as detailed below in the Jowrah cutcherry. Nothing in excess of the amount in question will be demanded.

The obligations of Thakoor Pirthee Sing of Peeploda are :—

1. He is to pay annually, by regular instalments, the amount of the tunkha above specified in the cutcherry of the cusba of Jowrah.

2. He is to furnish annually a security of a Sahookar for the payment of the tunkha.

Half of the collections from the sayer will be taken from the Thakoor in conformity with the established usage. MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

This document has been drawn up and delivered as an engagement and a putta to be made use of hereafter. Nos. C. & CI. *Peeploda.*

Dated 16*th September* 1820.

This engagement on the part of Ghuffoor Khan, jaghiredar of Jowrah and its dependencies, embracing the settlement of different points that were at issue between him and Pirthee Sing, Thakoor of the Tuppa of Peeploda, was mediated by me at Oogein this 12th day of September A. D. 1820.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK,

Comg. Holkar's Horse and acting under the orders of Major General Sir John Malcolm.

Confirmed by me this 30th day of September 1820.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

No. CI.

TRANSLATION of MOOCHULKA executed by the PEEPLODA THAKOOR in 1844 under SIR C. WADE'S authority, and order thereon by SIR R. HAMILTON.

As the Nawab of Jowrah, with a view to suppress within his elaka the occurrences of the crimes as per margin, has taken from the Kangras (Rajpoots) and tunkhadars of his districts moochulkas, I in consequence engage that I will make proper arrangements for the suppression of the said crimes and freebooters within the limits of my elaka: I will neither join these freebooters nor give them any help or assistance.

Dacoity.
Highway Robbery.
Theft.
Murder.
"Dakun" killing.
Incendiarism.

Should any of these crimes occur within my limits I will report it to the Nawab, and to the best of my ability will make arrangements for their suppression. I will try to trace out and apprehend the thieves and budmashes. If I fail in tracing out the culprits I shall give compensation for the loss that may be caused to the party robbed, and obtain

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Peeploda.

his razeenamah according to the same rule that may be in force within the Jowrah elaka. In no way shall I fail in this.

Should it be proved that I have associated with these dacoits or connived at their nefarious proceedings the Nawab is at liberty to award a suitable punishment.

Should any case of "dakun" occur within my estate I will not molest the suspected "dakun" nor shall I allow my subjects or dependants to do so.

The Rajpoots are in the habit of killing their daughters, I will in future make arrangements that no one should commit the heinous crime of infanticide within my estate.

Should it be proved that I or any of my dependants were concerned in the commission of this heinous crime, or that I connived at the offence, the Nawab is at liberty to award a punishment.

In future like other tunkhadars I will pay obedience to the Nawab. I will keep a vakeel in attendance on him. Should any of my subjects appeal to the Jowrah adawlut the case may be disposed of there.

I engage to abide by the conditions of this engagement; in case of failure, I incur a serious responsibility. Given of my own free will while in the full possession of my senses.

Dated 17*th January* 1844.

Engagement executed before me between the Nawab of Jowrah and the Thakoor of Peeploda defining the feudal relations of the latter to the former which were long in dispute.

(Signed) C. M. WADE.

Indore, 17*th January* 1844.

The principle of the moochulka (agreement) entered (see in original) on the 17th January 1844 should not be departed from.

The Peeploda Thakoor is a feudatory of Jowrah.

(Signed) R. HAMILTON.

No. CII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to THAKOOR GOOLAB SING of Mouza Jawasea in Pergunnah Dewas.

The tunkha, &c., which you formerly received from the pergunnahs of Haveelee Oogein and Pan Behar, having been now stopped, the Circar has fixed in lieu thereof an annual cash allowance in the mehals for your maintenance. This allowance is to be paid to you every year from the following pergunnahs, *viz.*—

Pergunnah Haveelee Oogein	Rupees	800
Pergunnah Pan Behar	...	600
	Rupees	1,400

The above amount will be paid in the following instalments from 1220 A. H.—

In the month of Kartick	Rupees	466	10	6
„ Maugh	„	466	10	6
„ Bysack	„	466	11	0
	Rupees	1,400	0	0

You will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any person excites a disturbance in the mehal, you shall punish him. If you fail to do so, or commit any fault, you will forfeit the above allowance.

Dated 17th Rujjub 1220 A. H.

A precisely similar Sunnud was granted to Hutteh Sing of Nowlana for Rupees 1,570, *viz.*—

Haveelee Oogein	Rupees	1,100
Pan Behar	„	50
Oogein	„	120
Nowlaee	„	300

Also to Sahib Sing of Sheogurh for Rupees 3,200, *viz.*—

Haveelee Oogein	Rupees	2,219
Pan Behar	„	150
Oogein	„	750
Nowlaee	„	81

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No. CII.

Jawasea.

Also to Anoop Sing of Dabree for Rupees 180, *viz.*—

Haveelee Oogein	...	... Rupees	120
Pan Behar ...	...	... „	60

Also to Gerwur Sing of Bichrode for Rupees 820, *viz.*—

Havelee Oogein	...	... Rupees	700
Pan Behar	...	... „	120

Also to Rao Ruttun Sing of Kalookheree for Rupees 2,776, *viz.*—

Haveelee Oogein	...	... Rupees	2,000
Pan Behar	...	... „	76
Oogein .:.	...	... „	600
Nowlaee ...	...	... „	100

Also to Uchul Sing of Nurwur for Rupees 1,400 on Haveelee Oogein.

Also to Dewan Salim Sing of Lalgurh for Rupees 5,900, *viz.*—

Tonk ...	...	... Rupees	3,000
Barode and Onchode		... „	1,700
Jhokur ...	...	... „	1,200

And also for Rupees 2,200, *viz.*—

Haveelee Oogein	...	... Rupees	1,100
Pan Behar	...	... „	1,100

Also to Pertab Sing of Peeplia for Rupees 2,400, *viz.*—

Haveelee Oogein	...	... Rupees	1,000
Pan Behar	...	... „	200
Oogein ...	...	... „	800
Nowlaee ...	...	... „	400

Also to Bharut Sing of Nowgong for Rupees 114 from Haveelee Oogein.

Also to Sirdar Sing of Dutana for Rupees 186 from Haveelee Oogein.

Also to Nahar Sing of Ajraoda for Rupees 190 from Nowlaee.

Also to Newul Sing of Bichrode for Rupees 430, *viz.*—

Haveelee Oogein	...	... Rupees	350
Pan Behar	...	... „	80

Also to Sawunt Sing of Biloda for Rupees 2,824, *viz.*—

Haveelee Oogein	...	... Rupees	2,214	5
Oonel ...	...	... „	500	0
Pan Behar	...	... „	24	0
Nowlaee	...	... „	85	11

Also to Rao Kurrun Sing of Burdia for Rupees 3,900, *viz.*—

Tonk	... Rupees	1,500
Jhokur	... „	600
Barode and Onchode	... „	1,000
Shahjehanpore ...	... „	500
Nulkhera	... „	300

No. CIII.

CERTIFICATE to the THAKOOR of JAWASEA for a tunkha on Pergunnah Jhokur.

The bearer Goolab Sing of Jawasea is a guaranteed Grassia Chief and receives tunkha from the districts of Sindia and the Dewas Rajahs. The amount of his due from the pergunnah of Jhokur not having been definitely settled, he is paid Rupees 150 by the amil on account. He has been in the habit of referring all questions regarding his tunkha to the British Government.

(Signed) JOHNSTONE,
Assistant to the Resident.

Indore Residency, 5th December 1837.

No. CIV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to RAMCHUNDER BHUGWUNT, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Turana, dated ——— 1220 A. H.

Whereas Goel, Grassia of Jawasea, represented to me that he used to draw tunkha from the following villages of the above pergunnah, *viz.*—

1	Mouza	Raepoora.
1	„	Sateah.
1	„	Soonderkheree.
1	„	Boreah.
1	„	Huttyakheree.
1	„	Goorhadea.
6		

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Nos. CIV. & CV.

Jawasea.

and prayed that the said tunkha might be restored to him; and whereas he received Rupees 120 formerly and an increase of Rupees 193, *i. e.*, Rupees 30 in the time of Phunsia (the minister) and Rupees 163 since the outbreak of the disturbances, making a total of Rupees 313, from which the increased sum of Rupees 193 being deducted, there remains a balance of Rupees 120, the original tunkha payable from those villages: therefore you are desired to pay this balance to the abovenamed Grassia from the cutcherry of the mehal. If he levy any money from the pergunnah or villages, or any other village from which he may obtain tunkha, you are hereby directed to deduct that sum from the tunkha of Rupees 120 and require an explanation from him, and take from him an agreement to protect the mehal.

The sum of Rupees 60, which is a moiety of Rupees 120 for the Sumbut year 1875 or 1228, should be paid to him for that year from the cutcherry of the pergunnah, and Rupees 120 from the Sumbut year 1876 or 1229, a receipt for the same being taken from him.

Dated 4th Shabun 1220 A. H.

No. CV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOPAL RAO KRISHNA, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Kaita.

Rawut Shere Sing and Goolab Sing Goel, Grassias of Jawasea, came over to Indore and made a request to me that the tunkha which they used to receive separately from the villages of the aforesaid pergunnah, and which has since been stopped, might be restored to them. The above request having been taken into consideration, it has been settled that the aforesaid Grassias should not take tunkha separately from the villages; that they should not oppress the people of the villages, nor collect a pice from them from 1220 A. H.; and that you should pay them an annual allowance from the mehal cutcherry after collecting the money from the villages: an annual sum of Rupees 180 has been fixed for them. You are hereby directed to collect the tunkha which the said Grassias used to receive from the villages and which they should not separately realize from the villages, and

to pay them the above sum of Rupees 180 year after year in four instalments: you should make the Grassias serve in the mehal.

Dated 19*th Suffur* 1220 A. H.

No. CVI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to ABAJEE BULWUNT, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Mehidpore.

Rawut Shere Sing and Thakoor Goolab Sing of Jawasea having waited on me at Indore, requested that a fixed allowance might be substituted for the tunkha which they formerly used to receive from the village of Pulba in pergunnah Mehidpore, and stated that they would take whatever sum might be fixed for them, and not exact the money from the people of the village; and that they would serve in the mehal, if desired. The above having been taken into consideration, and a due regard having been paid to the fact that the said Grassias from of old used to receive a tunkha from the aforesaid village, a sum of Rupees 21 has been fixed for the said Rawut Shere Sing and Goolab Sing Grassias, to be paid by you from the cutcherry of the aforesaid pergunnah. You are therefore directed to collect the above amount of Rupees 21 from the aforesaid village, to pay every year from the cutcherry to the Grassias the sum of Rupees 21 in cash, taking receipts from them for the same. Do not allow them to take money separately from the village. Tell them to be in attendance in order to serve in the mehal when required. If they fail to do all this, you shall not pay them the above allowance without my orders. You will not call for any further orders on this subject, but consider this as a Sunnud.

Dated 15*th Zeecaad*, 1225 A. H.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CVII.

Jawasea.

No. CVII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by TOOKAJEE RAO PUAR to RAWUT SHERE SING and THAKOOR GOOLAB SING GOEL of Jawasea.

You formerly received tunkha, bhet, &c., from pergunnah Dewas, and the mehal having been plundered by the soubahs and others of Sindia and Holkar, the revenue thereof has decreased. Notwithstanding this you collected grass tunkha from the village, and the matter having been enquired into by the British Government through General Sir John Malcolm and Captain Borthwick, tunkha, bhet, &c., have all through their mediation been fixed for you.

The amount of grass tunkha, &c., which you used to receive from the villages during the time of the late Khundo Sing, Gungajee Goojur, and Ramchunder Mahadeo, Naik Parauchpeh, is as follows:—

Turuf Chowdheree Canoongoe.

VILLAGES.	Amount originally fixed.	Amount since enhanced.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Mouza Sootee	240	75	315
Mouza Budhan	275	26	301
Mouza Moorulpunt	100	5	105
Mouza Akla	175	50	225
Mouza Sootulee	58	0	58
Mouza Gorkheree	88	17	105
Mouza Jowasa Perbhara, Turuf Canoongoe.			
Mouza Dhumanee	50	5	55
Mouza Dutotur	250	51	301
Mouza Somerakhera	125	26	151
Mouza Nicklug	75	20	95
Mouza Bhesoonee ... Rupees 91 / Less „ 19	72	0	72
Mouza Oopree ... „ 215 / Less „ 100	115	0	115
	1,623	275	1,898

From the above amount of	Rupees	1,898
Deduct on account of mouza Gorkheree	„	105
	Balance, Rupees	1,793

Of the aforesaid Rupees 1,793 one-half or Rupees 896-8 shall be paid in 1226, and the remaining Rupees 896-8 shall be paid in five years in the following progressive instalments so that the amount to be paid in the 5th year shall be Rupees 1,793, *viz.*—

Year.	Original amount.	Enhanced amount.	Total.
	Rs. *A.*	*Rs.* *A.*	*Rs.* *A.*
1227	896 8	103 8	1,000 0
1228	1,000 0	125 0	1,125 0
1229	1,125 0	150 0	1,275 0
1230	1,275 0	225 0	1,500 0
1231	1,500 0	293 0	1,793 0
	5,796 8	896 8	6,693 0

The money is to be paid in the following instalments:—

On the full moon of Kartick.
„ „ Maugh.
„ „ Bysack.

You shall send your servant every year for five years to take the money from my kamaisdar's cutcherry according to the abovementioned instalments, and shall not collect anything else from the villages. Whatever you have to receive shall be paid by an order of the Circar, who will also satisfy your usual claims on the villages by the issue of perwannahs, and you will not yourself levy the same from the villages. The Circar will abide by the terms of this engagement.

Dated 12th Shahun Soodee.

Another Sunnud in precisely the same terms for the sum of Rupees 1,512-3 was granted by Anund Rao Puar of Dewas, *viz.*—

From six villages in Turuf Chowdheree ... Rupees 933 3
„ four „ „ Kango Doobey ... „ 579 0

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Nos. CVII. & CVIII.

Nowlana.

Also to Gerwur Sing and Lutchmun Sing of Bichrode from Anund Rao Puar for Rupees 43-8 on the village of Khejoor Jodha in Turuf Kandoga.

Also to Rao Uchul Sing of Nurwur from Tookajee Rao Puar for Rupees 1,274-8, *viz.*—

From seven villages in Turuf Chowdheree	...	Rupees	774	0
„ four „ „ Canoga	...	„	500	8

And from Anund Rao Puar for Rupees 1,276-10, *viz.*—

From three villages in Turuf Chowdheree	...	Rupees	547	2
„ five „ „ Kahooeh	...	„	729	8

Also to Dewan Salim Sing of Lalgurh from Tookajee Rao Puar for Rupees 150 on the village of Morahera in Turuf Canoga.

Also to Rao Newul Sing of Burdia from Tookajee Rao Puar for Rupees 60 on the village of Momundahera.

No. CVIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Whereas an annual cash allowance of Rupees 1,650 of the local currency has been fixed, through the mediation of General Malcolm, for Hutteh Sing, Grassia of Nowlana, you are hereby directed to pay him the said sum of Rupees 1,650 every year from the cutcherry of the pergunnah from 1219 A. H., debiting the same in the accounts and taking receipts for the same. You will not allow him to levy cesses such as bhet, &c., in any part of the mehal. You will require him, when you pay the money, not to disturb the peace of the mehal. If he has already collected any money from the villages or received any from you, the same should be deducted and the remainder only paid.

Dated 20th Rujjub 1219 A. H.

Sunnud granted by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Hutteh Sing of Nowlana for the payment of grass tunkha.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CIX.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Whèreas Sahib Sing Grassia has hitherto exacted an enormous amount of money from the aforesaid pergunnah on account of his tunkha and thereby greatly oppressed the people of the villages, and it has been settled through the mediation of General Malcolm that the said Grassia should not oppress the people of the villages; that he should take a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry; and that he should serve the Circar in the pergunnah and make arrangements in the mehal; and whereas an annual sum of Rupees 623 of the local currency has been settled on him to be paid from 1228 in lieu of the above tunkha and of all demands from the villages and cutcherry: therefore you are hereby directed to pay to the said Grassia the above sum of Rupees 623 from the cutcherry of the pergunnah, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 15*th Ramzan* 1220 A. H.

Order from His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar for the payment of grass tunkha to Sahib Sing of Sheogurh.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CX.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to ABAJEE BULWUNT, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Mohutpore.

Gerwur Sing and Newul Sing of Bichrode waited upon the Circar and each of them claimed the tunkha from the villages of the aforesaid pergunnah, alleging that he alone was in the receipt thereof. This dispute lasted for four years. At length Gerwur Sing, when the Circar took the question into consideration, executed an engagement to the effect that he would satisfy the claim of Newul Sing, and see that the Circar was not troubled any further on this account; that he would take

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CX. & CXI.

Kalookheree.

from the mehal cutcherry any sum which might be fixed for him; that he would not take bhet, or levy any cesses separately from the villages, under penalty of forfeiting the allowance which might be fixed for him; and that he would serve in the mehal if required by the kamaisdar to do so. Accordingly an annual sum of one hundred Rupees has been fixed for him from 1881 Sumbut, to be paid from the mehal of the pergunnah. You are therefore directed to pay to the aforesaid Gerwur Sing, from the cutcherry of the mehal, the said sum of one hundred Rupees fixed for him from 1881 Sumbut, and to take receipts from him for the same. You are to see that the said Gerwur Sing abides by the terms of the engagement.

Dated 22nd Rubbee-ul-Awul 1223 A. H.

No. CXI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Whereas Ruttun Sing, son of Himmut Sing, Grassia of Kalookheree in pergunnah Pan Behar, has hitherto exacted large sums of money from the aforesaid pergunnah on account of his tunkha, and thereby greatly oppressed the people of the villages; and whereas it has been settled by the Circar that the said Grassia should not oppress the people of the villages; that he should take a cash allowance from the mamlutdar of the mehal cutcherry; and that he should serve the Circar in the pergunnah; and whereas an annual sum of Rupees 260 has been settled on him to be paid from 1228 in lieu of the tunkha: therefore you are hereby directed to pay to the said Grassia the above sum of Rupees 260, of the local currency, from the cutcherry of the Circar, and to take receipts for the same.

Dated the 19th Shual 1220 A. H.

Sunnud granted by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Ruttun Sing of Kalookheree for the payment of grass tunkha.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK.

No. CXII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOBIND RAO CHIMNAJEE, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Mehidpore, 1220 A. H.

Ruttun Sing, son of Himmut Sing of Kalookheree, having appeared before me at Indore, represented to me that in 1874 Sumbut when Bittul Mahadeo and General Low stationed themselves with troops at Indruk in pergunnah Mehidpore, and established thannahs at Narelia and other places, after sending away all the men therefrom, he (the said Ruttun Sing) from fear executed a writing before Lutchmun Sudaseo, kamaisdar of the mehal, to the effect that he would take two Rupees only on account of "bhet" from each village of the aforesaid pergunnah, and not levy a pice more from the mehal. He has now requested that after investigation of his case, orders should be issued for the payment to him of the tunkha which he received from the said pergunnah previous to the breaking out of the disturbances. After due consideration of the above request, and enquiry of the zemindars of the mehal, it has been found that he formerly received two Rupees as "bhet." It has therefore been decided that this sum shall be paid from the mehal cutcherry from the aforesaid year on the condition that he shall not oppress the people of the villages of the mehal, or exact from them more than what has been fixed for him. Accordingly his tunkha has been fixed at Rupees 225 of the mehal currency, and you are hereby directed to pay the above sum of Rupees 225 to Ruttun Sing of Kalookheree, from the cutcherry of the pergunnah from the aforesaid year, and to take receipts from him for the same. Besides this the said Ruttun Sing shall not levy a pice from the villages, nor exact from the people thereof grass, grain, &c. You will inform him that should he levy anything from the villages, a deduction will be made from his tunkha. Tell him that he will be required to render service according to his ability.

Dated 5th Rujjub 1220 A. H.

Sunnud granted by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Ruttun Sing for the payment of grass tunkha.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CXIII. & CXIV.

Kalookheree & Nurwur.

No. CXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAO RUTTUN SING of Kalookheree.

Whereas having come to the neighbourhood of the fort of Gwalior, you have requested that the four villages, namely, Borekheree, Burkhera, Kalookheree, and Burrote in pergunnah Pan Behar, which you have held from of old, and for which a sum of Rupees 825 is paid annually to the Circar, might be continued to you by the Circar under a Sunnud on the same terms as before: therefore the Circar has granted your request and given you this Sunnud continuing to you the villages which you have hitherto held. You shall continue to improve the above villages, and to pay every year to the Circar a sum of Rupees 825 from 1229 A. H. as you have hitherto done.

Dated 18th Shabun 1222 A. H.

This deed under the seal of Dowlut Rao Sindia was received from the Resident at Gwalior and transmitted by me to the Chief of Borekheree; it confirms an arrangement mediated by me for the payment by the Chief to Sindia's government of an annual tribute of Halee Rupees 825 on his lands of Borekheree, Kalookheree, Burkhera, and Burrote from villages situated in the pergunnah of Pan Behar.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK,
Local Political Agent.

Local Agent's Office, Mehidpore, 22nd June 1826.

No. CXIV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to BHEEKAJEE NARAIN, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Sombair.

During the time of anarchy Uchul Sing, Grassia of Nurwur, in pergunnah Qogein, used to collect from the villages situated in the above pergunnah an annual sum of Rupees 431 as grass tunkha for

himself and his relations. Now through the mediation of Mr. Borthwick it has been settled that the said Grassia shall not levy a pice from the villages of the aforesaid pergunnah, and in lieu thereof an annual sum of Rupees 250 has been settled on him from the last year, to be paid from the cutcherry every year according to the memorandum. You are therefore hereby directed to pay every year to the said Grassia the aforesaid sum of Rupees 250 of the local currency from the pergunnah cutcherry and to take receipts for the same.

Dated 6th Zilhŷja 1220 A. H.

Granted to Uchul Sing of Nurwur for grass tunkha on the district of Sombair from Mulhar Rao Holkar.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CXV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOPAL RAO KRISHNA, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Kaita.

Lutchmun Sing, son of Uchul Sing, Grassia of Nurwur, represented to the Circar that he used to receive tunkha from the village of Bhutwanee in the aforesaid pergunnah which he does not now receive, and requested that an arrangement for the payment of the same might be made. From the enquiries which I have instituted, I have ascertained that when the tunkha of Kurrun Sing was settled, Lutchmun Sing Grassia's tunkha was included in that of Kurrun Sing, who promised to pay the same to Lutchmun Sing, but that when payment was demanded Kurrun Sing denied his liability, whereupon Lutchmun Sing brought the circumstance to the notice of Captain Henley, who addressed a letter to the Circar on the subject. It having been settled that the said Grassia should not exact his tunkha from the people of the villages, but should receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry; and that he should make arrangements for the prevention

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Nos. CXV. & CXVI.

Nurwur.

of thefts in the mehal; a sum of Rupees 60 per annum to be paid from 1879 Sumbut has been settled on him. You are hereby directed to pay him every year, according to the instalments, the above sum of Rupees 60 of the local currency in lieu of his tunkha from the mehal cutcherry, and to take receipts for the same. The said Grassia shall act up to your orders.

Dated 12*th Zilhijjee* 1224 A. H.

Sunnud granted by Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Lutchmun Sing of Nurwur for the payment of grass tunkha.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CXVI.

TRANSLATION of a PUTTA (lease) granted by SREEMUNT BAIZA BAI SINDIA to LUTCHMUN SING THAKOOR and HUMEER SING his son.

You have hitherto held on rent the following three villages situated in pergunnah Haveelee Oogein, *viz.*—

Mouza	Nurwur	... 1
„	Goomree	... 1
„	Moochakheree ...	... 1
		3

The revenue now fixed to be paid for these villages is as follows:—

In	1886	Sumbut	... ...	Rupees 4,200
„	1887	„	... ...	„ 4,200
„	1888	„	... ...	„ 4,200
„	1889	„	... ...	„ 4,200
„	1890	„	... ...	„ 4,200
„	1891	„	... ...	„ 5,000
„	1892	„	... ...	„ 5,500
„	1893	„	... ...	„ 6,000
„	1894	„	... ...	„ 6,500
„	1895	„	... ...	„ 7,000
				Rupees 51,000

You shall pay, without any objection, to the Circar's treasury in the cutcherry the above sum of Rupees 51,000, according to the instalments fixed for each year. From 1896 Sumbut you shall pay every year the sum of Rupees 7,000 as the amount of revenue in the following three instalments, *viz.*—

On the full moon of Kartick.
„ „ Maugh.
„ „ Bysack.

You will pay to the zemindar Rupees 33 on account of "damee." No other cesses will be levied from you, but the Circar will take "bhet" from you.

Dated 10*th Bysack Boodee* 1887 *Sumbut, corresponding with* 23*rd Shual* 1230 A. H.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from WILLIAM BORTHWICK, to RAO LUTCHMUN SING, son of HUMEER SING, of Nurwur in elaka Oogein.

I wrote to Raojee Trimbuck in the Gwalior cantonment about your case, and I now send the lease which I have received for you. It is incumbent on you to improve the villages and to remain faithful in your allegiance to the Circar, as such a course will promote your welfare. If you neglect to improve the villages you will suffer loss; therefore do not neglect to improve the villages, but act in such a way that the Circar may be satisfied with you, and no loss may fall upon you.

Dated 1*st Jeit Soodee* 1887 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CXVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to the Kamaisdar of mouza Muksee in talooka Jhokur, on the part of Bhawee.

Dewan Salim Sing who has from of old been in the receipt of a tunkha from the aforesaid village has represented to the Circar that

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Nos. CXVII. & CXVIII.

Lalgurh.

instead of paying the money due to him you amuse him with evasive answers. Therefore the Circar having fixed Rupees 75 as the annual sum to be paid him from the said village of Muksee from 1220 A. H. in three instalments, *viz.*—

In the month of Kartick
„ „ Maugh
„ „ Bysack

issues this perwannah to you directing that the above sum be paid every year to the aforesaid Dewan and receipts be taken for the same.

Dated 17*th Rubbee-ul-Akhir* 1221 A. H.

A similar perwannah for Rupees 150 on the village of Donta.

Also for Rupees 150 on the village of Charawud.

Precisely similar perwannahs were issued in favour of Rao Kurrun Sing of Burdia for the following sums :—

On Donta	Rupees	100
On Muksee	„	100
On Charawud	„	100
	Rupees	300

No. CXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to SALIM SING GRASSIA.

Orders have been sent to the kamaisdars of pergunnahs Kaita and Turana respectively directing them to pay to you the annual tunkha of Rupees 1,400 settled on you from the aforesaid pergunnahs, through the mediation of Captain Henley, from 1876 Sumbut, *viz.*—

Pergunnah Turana	Rupees	1,000
Pergunnah Kaita	„	400
	Rupees	1,400

You will receive the above sum of Rupees 1,400 from the mehal cutcherry in lieu of grass tunkha. Besides this, you should not take from the mehals, or from the villages of the pergunnah, or from the khasgee villages, any cesses such as bhet, &c. You will maintain peace and order in the mehals.

Dated 10*th Jemmadee Akhir* 1219 A. H.

No. CXIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to SALIM SING THAKOOR.

You represented to the Circar at Indore that the two villages, Lalgurh or Maunpoora and Nagorarea in pergunnah Mehidpore, which you have held for a long time, were resumed last year, and assigned by the Circar for the construction of a religious institution called chettry at Bhanpoora; that the grass tunkha which you formerly used to receive from the villages was stopped, and it was settled through Captain Kay on the part of General Malcolm that instead of taking money as grass dues from the villages, or oppressing the people by its exaction, you should receive the village of Kuchalia, and an annual cash allowance of Rupees 1,000 from the Circar's cutcherry; and that a letter was written to the kamaisdar of the mehal directing him to pay you Rupees 1,000 every year. You moreover stated that you continued to enjoy the village of Kuchalia and to receive the annual sum of Rupees 1,000 which had been fixed for you. You also made a request to Mr. Ross Dudley that in order to enable you to obtain grass, fuel, &c., the aforesaid two villages might be farmed out to you in istumraree tenure, the revenues of which, after the deduction of Rupees 1,000 payable to you by the mehal cutcherry, were to be paid by you at any place where the Circar might direct. The above officer having brought your request to the notice of the Circar, and your request having been duly considered, it has been determined to farm to you the said two villages in istumraree tenure. A sum of Rupees 4,652 has been fixed as the rent of the two villages for two years, *viz.*, Rupees 2,251 for

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Nos. CXIX. & CXX.

Lalgurh.

1229 A. H. or 1876 Sumbut, and Rupees 2,401 for 1230 A. H. or 1877 Sumbut; you will without objection pay the rent at any place the Circar may direct, Rupees 1,251 in 1229 A. H., and from 1230 A. H. Rupees 1,401 exclusive of Rupees 1,000 of the local currency, which is receivable by you from the Circar and which will be credited to you as a set-off against the above revenue. You will receive receipts for the money you pay.

Dated 16*th Zeecaad* 1220 A. H.

No. CXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to SALIM SING, Grassia of Lalgurh, 1220 A. H.

Goberdhun Doss Jee, kamaisdar of pergunnah Barode and other mehals, has, with a view to prevent your creating disturbances in the mehals, farmed to you the two villages, mouza Soodhvas and mouza Dhabla Ajna in pergunnah Barode, without the sanction of the Circar. Accordingly the Circar has determined to give you from the aforesaid year the two villages, *viz.*, mouza Soodhvas and mouza Dhabla Ajna, and therefore grants you this Sunnud. You will continue to hold the above villages separately besides the izarah. If you create disturbances in the mehals of the Circar which lie in the said pergunnah of Barode, you shall forfeit the said villages.

Dated 1*st Zilhej* 1220 A. H.

Here follow the seal and signature of

GENERAL SIR J. MALCOLM.

No. CXXI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Pertab Sing Grassia of Peeplia, who used to receive a tunkha from the aforesaid pergunnah, instead of levying only what was usual, recently collected an enormous amount of money and oppressed the people of the villages. The matter having been enquired into it has been settled that the said Grassia shall not take a pice from the villages in the mehal; that he shall receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry; and that he shall serve in the mehal when required by the mamlutdar to do so. Accordingly an annual sum of Rupees 211 has been fixed for the said Pertab Sing Grassia from 1977 Sumbut. You are hereby directed to collect money on account of tunkha from the villages, and to pay every year from 1877 Sumbut to the said Grassia the above sum of Rupees 211 in lieu of his tunkha from the mehal cutcherry, taking receipts from him for the same.

The said Grassia Pertab Sing will receive by instalments from the mehal cutcherry the amount fixed by the Circar in lieu of his tunkha, and he will be in attendance to do service in the aforesaid pergunnah when you direct him.

Dated 15*th Rubbee-ul-Akhir* 1221 A. H.

No. CXXII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOBIND RAO CHIMNAJEE, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Mehidpore.

Pertab Sing, Grassia of Peeplia, having waited upon me represented that he used to receive a tunkha from the aforesaid pergunnah, and that in consequence of his having collected, since the breaking out of the disturbances, money from the villages in excess of his tunkha it was stopped. He has prayed that an arrangement may be made to restore to him his tunkha, and has agreed to take any amount which may be fixed for him; that he will not create any disturbance; and that he will serve in the mehal, adopt such measures as will prevent the commission

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Nos. CXXII. & CXXIII.

Peeplia.

of thefts, and be in attendance when sent for by the kamaisdar. The above having been taken into consideration, it has been settled that the said Grassia shall receive a fixed allowance in lieu of his tunkha from the cutcherry of the pergunnah; that he shall not collect anything from the villages on account of bhet, &c.; and that he shall serve in the mehal. Accordingly an annual sum of Rupees 125 has been settled on him from last year. You are therefore directed to pay the aforesaid sum of Rupees 125 from the mehal cutcherry to the said Pertab Sing of Peeplia in lieu of grass tunkha which he used to receive from the aforesaid pergunnah, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 25th Shabun 1221 A. H.

No. CXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to BHEEKAJEE NARAIN, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Savair.

Pertab Sing, Grassia of mouza Peeplia in pergunnah Oogein, received an annual sum of Rupees 100 from the aforesaid pergunnah as grass tunkha since the breaking out of the disturbances. Now it has been settled through the mediation of Captain Borthwick that the said Grassia shall not levy a pice from the villages; that he shall protect the villages; and receive every year a sum of Rupees 60 which has been fixed for him from last year. You are therefore directed not to allow the said Grassia to collect money from the villages on account of his tunkha, but to pay him every year, from the last, the aforesaid sum of Rupees 60 from the cutcherry of the pergunnah, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 6th Zilhej 1220 A. H.

Sunnud from Maharajah Sree Mulhar Rao Holkar to Pertab Sing Thakoor of Peeplia for grass tunkha from the district of Sombair.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK,

Commanding Holkar's Horse, Political Agent.

No. CXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a perpetual PUTTA granted in 1257 or 1806 Sumbut by MAHARAJAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA through MADHO RAO, son of UMBADASS, to RAWUT HUTTEH SING and KOONWUR OONKAR SING for the three villages of Peeplahara, Salahkheree, and Hureegurh attached to pergunnah Oonel in zillah Oogein in elaka Soubah Mehal.

According to engagement the aforesaid three villages have been farmed out to you in istumraree tenure, you will therefore pay the revenues thereof into the treasury of the Circar year after year, harvest after harvest, according to the instalments, and by an efficient administration keep the people of the villages satisfied: losses arising from defective cultivation must be borne by the izaradar. You will pay separately the cesses, "bhet," and "damee" to the zemindar. You will not interfere with the lands which have been appropriated to the inamdars and potails, and assigned as a religious endowment.

List of the Villages.

				Rent.	Increase.	Total.
Mouza Peeplia	...	...	Rupees	1,600	0	1,600
„ Salahkheree	...	...	„	600	0	600
„ Hureegurh	...	...	„	700	0	700
			Halee Rupees	2,900	0	2,900

The above sum of Halee Rupees 2,900 you will pay into the Circar's treasury, according to the instalments, and take receipts for the same. You will continue to hold from generation to generation the aforesaid three villages which have been let to you in perpetuity. The money should be paid as directed above.

Dated 3rd Rubbee-ul-Awul.

(Signed) F. H. SANDYS.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CXXV. & CXXVI.

Ajraoda & Dholatia.

No. CXXV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Whereas Nahar Sing Grassia has hitherto exacted an enormous amount of money from the aforesaid pergunnah on account of his tunkha, and thereby greatly oppressed the people of the villages; and whereas it has been settled that he shall not oppress the people of the villages, and collect anything therefrom, but shall receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry; and that he shall serve the Circar in the pergunnah and make arrangements there; and whereas an annual sum of Rupees 146 of the local currency has, through the mediation of General Malcolm, been settled on him from 1228 in lieu of the above tunkha: therefore you are hereby directed to pay to the said Grassia the above sum of Rupees 146 every year from the cutcherry of the pergunnah, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 15*th Ramzan* 1220 A. H.

Order from His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar for the payment of grass tunkha to Nahar Sing of Ajrawud.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a letter from MAJOR F. H. SANDYS, Political Agent, to GUMAN SING, Thakoor of Dholatia.

You presented to me a petition stating that your uncle, Pirthee Sing, had died, and that you would support Gyana Bai, the widow of the deceased, and praying that as he left no children, and as a provision had been made for his maintenance out of your tunkha, the deceased's allowance might be given to you. Gyana Bai also presented a petition mentioning that she appointed her nephew, named Sumtajee, as successor to the said tunkha of the deceased. With a view to ascertain the circumstances set forth by the plaintiff and

defendant, as well as to know which of the parties had, according to the custom of the family, a right to the allowance abovementioned, the vakeel of the Nana Sahib was ordered to send a report on the subject. The said vakeel addressed a letter to the Nana Sahib, who, having made the necessary enquiries, returned, by a letter, the papers connected with the case with a *kyasnamah*, from which it appeared that the claim of the defendant Gyana Bai is unfounded, and that yours is just and fully proved. With reference to the kyasnamah, it is decided that you shall receive every year the tunkha of Rupees 400 enjoyed by the deceased Pirthee Sing. Gyana is since dead, and her claim to the tunkha, to which she had appointed her nephew as successor, was not based on just grounds; but as she adopted Sumtajee, you should make such a provision for his support as may be deemed necessary.

Dated Mehidpore, 11th July 1843, *corresponding with 1st Srawun Boodee* 1900 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) F. H. SANDYS,
Political Agent.

No. CXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOBIND RAO CHEEMNAJEE, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Mehidpore.

Dheerut Sing, son of Hurec Sing of Dholatia in pergunnah Oogein, having waited upon the Circar, represented that he is in the receipt of a tunkha from the aforesaid pergunnah; and that after the disturbances he took from the pergunnah any amount of money whether it was equal to or less than the sum he was entitled to; and prayed that as arrangements have been made for the payment of tunkhas to all others, a similar arrangement might be made for the payment of his tunkha, adding that he would accept whatever sum might be fixed for him; and that he would not collect anything from the villages in the shape of bhet, &c., and that he would also perform the duties required by the kamaisdar and adopt such measures as will prevent the commission of thefts. The said Dheerut Sing further declared that he would forfeit the amount of money which might be fixed for him

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Nos. CXXVII. & CXXVIII.

Dholatia.

if he should fail to do the above. Accordingly an annual sum of Rupees 400 of the mehal currency having been settled on him from 1220 A. H. in the pergunnah, you are hereby directed to pay from the aforesaid year to the said Dheerut Sing, Grassia of Dholatia, the above sum of Rupees 400 every year from the pergunnah cutcherry; to see that he does what he has promised to do; and to take receipts from him for the money you pay him.

Dated 2nd Shabun 1220 A. H.

This Sunnud for grass tunkha to the amount of Rupees 400 was granted to Nathooram, the Thakoor of Dholatia, by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar.

(Signed) W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Dheerut Sing of Dholatia has been in the receipt of a grass tunkha from the villages of the aforesaid pergunnah, and he, instead of taking the amount which he was entitled to, collected, since the breaking out of the disturbances, money more or less than his tunkha from the villages. Now the Grassia agreeing to take in lieu of his tunkha a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry, to serve there, and not to collect anything separately from the villages, the Circar has fixed for him from 1876 Sumbut an annual sum of Rupees 201 in lieu of his tunkha, and hereby directs you to pay from the mehal cutcherry to the Grassia of Dholatia the said sum of Rupees 201 every year from 1876 Sumbut. Tell him to do service in the mehal. Take receipts from him for the money you pay him.

Dated 29th Mohurrum 1220 A. H.

This Sunnud has been given by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar to Dheerut Sing, Grassia Chief, late Thakoor of Dholatia, for the payment of Rupees 201 annually at the cutcherry of Depalpore, being

the amount of grass tunkha, to which Dheerut Sing is entitled from the district.

(Signed) W. Borthwick, *Political Agent,*
Comg. Holkar's Horse and Superintending Grassia Payments.

No. CXXIX.

Translation of a Perwannah from Dowlut Rao Sindia to Newul Sing, Thakoor of Bichrode, in Pergunnah Haveelee Oogein.

The sum of one thousand and thirty-one Rupees due from you on account of Raolee Turuf has not yet been paid to the Circar. The lands not having been cultivated the revenue has failed. Baleijee Sookh Deo Khasgeewala who has been ordered to give a lease of the said Raolee Turuf has deputed his karkoon Bittul Huree for the purpose, and from him you will receive the lease. Respect the rights of the cultivators and improve the lands so that the revenue may be realized in full. You will be responsible that no disturbance takes place.

Dated 13*th Poos Boodee* 1872 *Sumbut.*

Translation of a Memorandum for Thakoor Shere Sing and Koonwur Dhokul Sing of Turuf Raolee in Mouza Bichrode in Pergunnah Haveelee Oogein.

You have been informed that the management of the aforesaid turuf is entrusted to you in perpetuity from 1236 A. H. The following are the conditions by which you will be guided:—

1*st.*—You will pay every year in two instalments the sum of Rupees 1,031 of the Oogein currency, being the amount of revenue of the village, to the kamaisdar thereof, and take receipts from him for the same. On the commencement of every year you will give a banker as security for the payment of the revenue.

2*nd.*—You will go to the kamaisdar's cutcherry and render him an account of the affairs of the said turuf.

3*rd.*—If any cultivators, &c., of Turkanee Turuf should leave that place and come over to Turuf Raolee, you will not allow them to reside there.

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Nos. CXXIX., CXXX. & CXXXI.

Burdia.

4th.—If any cloth dyers and cloth printers come over to reside in your turuf you will not permit them to do so, but will report the circumstance to the kamaisdar.

5th.—As you are the Thakoor of the aforesaid turuf its management has been entrusted to you. It is therefore incumbent on you to serve the Circar with fidelity and honesty. If you act otherwise you will be subjected to punishment.

Agreeably to the five conditions which have been laid down as above you will conduct all the business and remain attached to the Circar.

Dated 9th Bhadro Boodee 1892 *Sumbut.*

No. CXXX.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Sawunt Sing Grassia was in the receipt of tunkha from the aforesaid pergunnah, and used to oppress the people of the villages. It having been now settled through General Malcolm that the said Grassia shall not separately collect anything from the villages but shall receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry, serve in the pergunnah, and make arrangements in the mehal, an annual sum of Rupees 832-8 has been fixed from 1228 A. H. for the said Grassia Sawunt Sing in lieu of his tunkha. You are hereby directed to pay the above sum of Rupees 832-8 to the said Grassia every year from the pergunnah cutcherry, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 15th Rujjub 1220 A. H.

No. CXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KURRUN SING, Grassia, 1229 A. H.

A tunkha having been fixed for you in pergunnahs Kaita and Turana, I have sent orders to the kamaisdars of the above pergunnahs

respectively, directing them to pay you the same from the two mehals from the aforesaid year. Before 1876 Sumbut, the yearly sum of Rupees 1,200 was settled on you through the mediation of Captain Henley, *viz.*—

Pergunnah Turana	... . Rupees	700
„ Kaita	... ... „	500
	Total, Rupees	1,200

The above sum of Rupees 1,200 you shall receive from the mehal cutcherries of the two pergunnahs aforesaid on account of grass, but you will not levy a pice on account of "bhet," &c., from the pergunnahs, villages, khasgee villages, &c. You will make proper arrangements in the mehal.

Dated 10*th Jemmadee-ul-Akhir* 1229 A. H.

No. CXXXII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAO NEWUL SING CHOOHAN of Burdia by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR through BAPOOJEE KRISHEN of Pergunnah Soondersee.

You have from of old been in the receipt of tunkha from the two villages of Mukroree and Peeplia; and your servants Goberdhun Sing and Kolla Sing Bergoojur formerly collected tunkha and bhet therefrom. Now a sum of Rupees 125 payable in three instalments, *viz.*—

In the month of Kartick	... ... Rupees	40
„ Maugh	... ... „	45
„ Bysack	... ... „	40
	Rupees	125

has been settled on you from the year 1227 or 1877 Sumbut in lieu of tunkha and bhet through General Malcolm. Accordingly you shall receive from the cutcherry the above amount yearly, and not oppress the people of the mehal. You will adopt such measures as may prevent the Bergoojur from committing mischief; should he forcibly levy anything, a deduction will be made from the money settled on you.

Dated 6*th Shabun* 1220 A. H.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXXXIII.

Burdia.

No. CXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from LUTCHMUN RAO ABAJEE, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Augur, dated 3rd Bhadur Soodee 1906 Sumbut, corresponding with 1st Shual 1257 A. H.

Be it known to the mookuddums and the farmers of the villages of the abovenamed pergunnah that Rao Newul Sing and his son Guj Sing of Burdia represented that he has from of old been in the receipt of "bhet" from the grass villages of the aforesaid pergunnah, but that the inhabitants of some of those villages opposed the levying of the same, and he has prayed that these inhabitants may be directed to pay the bhet according to the established usage. An enquiry having been made of the local zemindars on the subject, this perwannah is issued directing the people of the grass villages to pay without fail directly to the said Rao the usual bhet of Rupees two a year.

BHOPAWUR AGENCY.

UNDER the Bhopawur Agency are the following feudatory States dependent immediately on the British Government: (1) Jobut with a revenue of Rupees 8,000 and a population of about 7,000, chiefly Bheels. The Chief of this petty State, Runjeet Sing, who is a Rahtore Rajpoot, has agreed (No. CXXXIV.) to cede such land as may be required for a railway passing through his territories; (2) Mutwarra, yielding about Rupees 2,000, and with a sparse population of Bheels; (3) Khuttewarra, yielding about Rupees 1,200; and (4) Ruttonmul with a revenue of Rupees 600. The population of Khuttewarra and Ruttonmul is entirely Bheel. None of these petty States receive any allowances from, or pay any tribute to the British Government.

Within the charge of the Bheel Agent at Sirdarpore lie also the districts of Dektaun, Sagore, and Baug belonging to Sindia. The jaghiredars of these districts have criminal jurisdiction subject to appeal to the Sirsoubah of Malwa. None of these estates are in any respect guaranteed by the British Government. The Agent has also charge of Holkar's outlying districts of Chiculda and Lohanee. In Chiculda lie the two petty Chiefships of Dhie and Dhurmrai which pay to Holkar a tribute of Rupees 300 and Rupees 150 respectively.

The principal guaranteed Chiefs under the Bhopawur Agency are those of Alirajpore or Alimohun which is tributary to Dhar, and Jhabooa which is tributary to Holkar. But besides these there are several Bhoomias and Bheel Chiefs whose relations with their feudal lords are guaranteed.

1. *Alirajpore.**—The principal tributary of Dhar is the State of Alimohun or Alirajpore. When the British power was established in Malwa this petty State was under the control of an adventurer named

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 10 of Schedule No. I., and No. 2 of Schedule No. III.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Bhopawur Agency.

Mosafir Mekranee. Pertab Sing, the Chief of Alirajpore, had died leaving a nephew Kesree Sing, who endeavoured to supplant Pertab Sing's posthumous son Jeswunt Sing. Kesree Sing was driven out by Mosafir, who was the only Mekranee leader allowed by the British Government to settle in Malwa. He had long been manager of Alirajpore and made himself useful in expelling his countrymen and other foreigners, and was therefore recognized as manager of the State during the minority of Jeswunt Sing. An engagement (No. CXXXV.) was mediated between him and the Dhar government, by which in lieu of tribute, alleged to have formerly been Rupees 20,000, the sayer duties in Alirajpore were made over to Dhar. The sayer duties however were not only unproductive, but the collection of them by Dhar officials led to disputes. To remedy these difficulties the first arrangement effected was an agreement on the part of the Dhar State to pay a sum of Rupees 1,200 a year to Alirajpore in commutation of all claims of individuals on the sayer duties. By this all pretext for interference on the part of the officials of Alirajpore was put an end to. Disputes however still continued. For this reason, and for the purpose of promoting the facilities of commerce with Guzerat, the British Government procured from Dhar the cession of the tribute of Alirajpore at the time when Dhar made over Bairsea to British management,* and agreed to pay in lieu of the tribute Rupees 10,000 a year. The sum collected from the Alirajpore State by the British Government is Rupees 11,000, of which Rupees 10,000 are paid to Dhar and the remaining Rupees 1,000 are paid as a contribution to a police fund.

Jeswunt Sing died on 17th March 1862 leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. It was a question whether this partition should be admitted. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted by the Political Agent at Bhopawur, and it was at last decided by the British Government that the will should be set aside, that Gungadeo the elder son should be recognized as heir to the Chiefship subject to a provision in land for his younger brother. On the succession of Gungadeo a dress of honour was conferred on him by the British Government and a nuzzerana of Rupees 1,500 was taken.

* See above, page 329.

The Chief of Alirajpore has engaged (No. CXXXVI.) to give lands for the construction of a railway, and to allow the British Government to have full jurisdiction over such lands.

2. *Jhabooa.*—In lieu of the tribute of Rupees 35,000 which Holkar claimed from this State, lands were assigned to Holkar through the mediation of the British Government, but no written engagement was made. In 1821, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country and the imbecility of the Rajah Bheem Sing, the Rajah was required to abdicate in favour of his son Pertab Sing. The arrangement for the administration of the country was made through the mediation and under the guarantee (No. CXXXVII.) of the British Government. At a later period the State was for some years taken under the direct superintendence of the British Government.

The family is descended from one of the former Rajahs of Jodhpore. The present Chief did good service during the mutinies. The State pays Rupees 1,474-3-2 towards the cost of the Malwa Bheel Corps. It makes no other payment to and receives none from the British Government. The finest districts of this petty State were wrested from it by Holkar, but it is remarkable that Holkar left to its rulers the right to collect in these districts the chout or one-fourth of the revenues which the Mahrattas exacted from the countries which they conquered. Including the districts held by Holkar, which yield about Rupees 35,000, the revenues of Jhabooa are Rupees 1,23,000. The area is about 1,500 square miles, and the population 50,000 or 60,000, chiefly Bheels. There are about twenty families of rank in this State, who pay Rupees 15,000 a year in tribute to Holkar and Rupees 25,000 to their own Chief. The Chief has agreed (No. CXXXVIII.) to cede such lands as may be required for a railway through his territories.

3. *Neemkhera or Tirla.**—Under a settlement (No. CXXXIX.) effected by Sir J. Malcolm, the Bhoomia holds the village of Tirla in hereditary succession paying annually Halee Rupees 500 tunkha, and is answerable for all robberies between Dhar and Sooltanpore under penalty of forfeiture of the village. His tribute is paid direct to Dhar and no deductions are made from it. Criminal reports are also sent to the Dhar

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 4 of Schedule No. III.

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Bhopawur Agency.

Durbar. The Bhoomia further pays Rupees 60 as zemindaree and damee bhet. The original grantee was Sheo Sing who was succeeded by his son Bheman Sing, and he by his adopted son the present Bhoomia Kurruk Sing.

4. *Chota Burkhera or Sorepore.**—The original settlement (No. CXL.) of Chota Burkhera was effected by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. The Bhoomia is to hold two villages in inam; one village on payment of Halee Rupees 101 per annum; and other villages on a payment of Rupees 752, to commence after seven years. By mutual agreement between the Bhoomia and the Dhar State in 1822, without the knowledge of the British Government, only Rupees 151 are now paid for four villages, the others having been given up. In the original Sunnud the Bhoomia was also made answerable, under penalty of forfeiture of his villages, for robberies in fifteen villages jointly with the Bhoomia of Mota Burkhera. The Bhoomia has no power to reduce the tunkha. He furnishes reports of crime to Dhar.

The present Bhoomia Bhowanee Sing is grandson of Pirthee Sing with whom the original settlement was made.

5. *Mota Burkhera.*†—This Chief has relations both with Dhar and Sindia which were settled by Sir J. Malcolm in 1820. By the settlement with Dhar (No. CXLI.) the Bhoomia was to hold in pergunnah of Dhurrumpooree seven villages on a payment of Rupees 1,526 yearly; in the pergunnah of Naulcha three villages on a perpetual rent of Rupees 201; and in the pergunnah of Jehangerpore one village in perpetuity on payment of Rupees 61 annually. He was to be answerable for robberies within his limits, under penalty of forfeiting his villages. The Bhoomia now pays for three villages in Dhurrumpooree only Rupees 866, four having been given back and the payment having been reduced by agreement with the Dhar State without the knowledge or consent of the British Government. The tunkha is paid direct to Dhar without any deductions. The Bhoomia furnishes reports of crime to the Dhar Durbar.

The original Sunnud of the settlement with Sindia having been lost another (No. CXLII.) was given in 1847 to the present Bhoomia's father Huttch Sing. By this Sunnud the Bhoomia is to hold

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 5 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 8 and 14 of Schedule No. III.

certain villages in the Sagore pergunnah in perpetuity paying a revenue of Halee Rupees 1,503 besides dues which raise the amount of his payments to Rupees 1,651. The tunkha is paid direct without deductions. The Bhoomia also holds (No. CXLIII.) in perpetuity five villages in Sindia's pergunnah of Dektaun; for these villages he pays Rupees 1,403-8. Reports of crime are made direct to Dektaun and Sagore respectively.

6. *Kalee Bowree.*—Two engagements were mediated by Sir John Malcolm between the Bhoomia and the Dhar State. By the one (No. CXLIV.) the Bhoomia receives Halee Rupees 1,377 Circaree bhet, &c., and Rupees 123 zemindaree from the pergunnah of Dhurrumpooree, for which he undertakes to guard the pergunnah of Dhurrumpooree and be answerable for robberies. By the other (No. CXLV.) he pays Halee Rupees 501 yearly in perpetuity to the kamaisdar of Dhurrumpooree, in consideration of which he is to hold five villages. He is to be answerable for robberies in six Bheel villages. The payments are made direct by and to the Dhar State, without deductions. Reports are made to Dhar; they were formerly sent to the Deputy Bheel Agent. The Bhoomias with whom the original agreements were made were Patel Sawunt Sing and Kooar Puddum Sing.

The present Bhoomia is Tej Sing. Since 1845 he has received annually Rupees 150 from Sindia for the district of Bickaneer (No. CXLVI.), and is answerable for robberies in 17 villages. The payment is made direct from Bickaneer without deductions. Tej Sing also holds the village of Kheirwa in inam.

No. CXXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a letter from RANA RUNJEET SING, Chief of Jobut, and his mother MAJEE SAHEB GUNGA SUROOP SREE JEET KOOWER BAI, to MAJOR CUMMING, Bheel Agent, dated Chait Soodee, 10th Sumbut 1920 (16th April 1864), No. 89.

Your letter, No. 396, has been received desiring that the terms of the second Article of the engagement which ceded "full authority" should be changed into one giving "full sovereignty," and that the

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No. CXXXIV.

Jobut.

condition of the engagement being binding on the succeeding generations might be added.

In accordance therewith the following six Articles with answers are appended :—

1. It is proper that as much land as is required for the railway, workshops, houses, &c., be given free of all charge in the same manner as is given by the British Government.

Answer.—Any demand on this point consistent with the dimensions of our estate will meet with compliance.

2. The British Government to have full sovereignty over all lands required for the railway and its buildings, such condition being already agreed to by the Maharajahs Guicowar, Rewah, &c.

Answer.—We also agree to this condition in compliance with your wish that we should do so.

3. You have written that any disputes arising between persons connected with the railway and those belonging to the Durbar territory should be decided before the Political Officer.

Answer.—This is correct.

4. You have written that all persons residing within the limits of the railway, whether subjects of the British Government or of the Durbar, will be amenable to the jurisdiction of the railway officer or to that of the British Government.

Answer.—This is correct.

5. The Durbar would profit much by *the extension* of the railroad into its territory, therefore should any one suffer loss owing to his house, land, &c., coming within railway limits, the Durbar should make it good.

Answer.—This is correct.

6. All goods passing through the Durbar territory should be free from duty, but the Durbar will retain its right to levy duty on goods leaving the rail within the Durbar territory or coming to the rail through the Durbar territory according to a tariff which should be fixed hereafter.

Answer.—We are well satisfied that you will make arrangements on this point with due consideration to the extent of our estate and its income. All is right that meets with your approval.

The above six Articles with their answers will be binding on my successors from generation to generation.

Verified by Motee Kamdar.

(Signed) MAHARANAJEE SREE RUNJEET SING.

No. CXXXV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by MOSAFIR, Jemedar of Mekrances, with the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

I Mosafir, jemedar of Mekranees, engage that I will not, as long as I am at Rajpore in the service of the Rajah of Allee, keep with me, in my service, more than 50 Mekranee sepahees; that Babera shall be given up to Kesree Sing; and that in exchange for the fixed sum of Rupees 20,000 tribute to Dhar, the exact amount of the taxes of the Raj of Allee as collected by me shall be given up to the Government of Dhar; that the charge of keeping the road through the Raj of Allee free from the danger of plunderers belongs to me; and that without the orders of the Honourable Company I will on no account maintain any intercourse with other Rajahs.

I have therefore subscribed to the above Articles of agreement in order that it may remain binding for the future.

Written on the 9th of Suffur of the year 1234 *of the Hegira, corresponding with 8th December* A. D. 1818.

Sealed by MOSAFIR.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXXXVI.

Alirajpore.

No. CXXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a letter from MAHARANA GUNGADEOJEE, Chief of Alirajpore, to MAJOR CUMMING, Bheel Agent, dated 28th April 1864, No. 162.

Your letter, No. 291, dated 10th March last, calling for an engagement of six Articles in connection with the proposed extension of the railway from Baroda to Indore being received, the following is the substance thereof:—

1.—Any extent of land required for the railway workshops, bungalows, &c., will be given by the Durbar free of all charge in the same manner as has been given by the British Government.

2.—The British Government will have full jurisdiction over all lands which may be necessary for the railway and its buildings.

3.—Any disputes occurring between persons connected with the railway and the subjects of the Durbar shall be decided by the Political Officer.

4.—All persons residing within the railway limits, whether they be subjects of the Durbar or of the British Government, shall be under the jurisdiction of the railway or British Government officers.

5.—The Durbar is answerable for any losses caused by any house, land, or other property falling within the limits of the railroad in the Durbar territory.

6.—All through-traffic by the railroad will not be liable to duty, but goods arriving at the railroad through the Durbar territory or leaving the railroad within the Durbar territory will be liable to a fixed tariff to be hereafter fixed by you.

The above six Articles will be binding on my successors from generation to generation.

Sealed by the Chief himself.

(Signed) W. G. CUMMING,
Bheel Agent and Political Assistant.

No. CXXXVII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT between BHEEM SING, Rajah of Jhabooa, and KOOER PERTAB SING, bearing the signature of CAPTAIN PRINGLE, and countersigned by G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., Resident.

The following settlement was concluded between the Maharajah Bheem Sing and the Kooer Pertab Sing at Jhabooa on the 22nd August 1821, *viz.*, that the Maharajah Bheem Sing shall make over to his son Pertab Sing the charge of the concerns of the country together with sayer duties and pergunnahs and executive authority according to the following detail:—

The talook of Jhabooa.
" " Tundlah.
" " Ruglah.
" " Pitlawud.
Khaleeah Peetowl.
Bait Oomreean, or the contributions of the nobles.

The product of the above is to defray all charges including sebundees, mootasuddees, servants, &c.

The Maharajah retains in personal charge three talooks over and above the village of Kurround of which he is to receive possession at the expiration of 12 months. The talook of Ranapoor, talook of Konass, talook of Begose, the kamdar of these villages to be nominated by the Rajah, and to be under his control and obey his orders. The Kooer to attend to the Rajah's desires with respect to the talooks reserved by the Rajah, and not to exercise direct authority in them. The Kooer is not to raise questions with regard to villages given to Bainjee Siwaee Sing and Bapoo Lutchmun, Mootajee, Zalim Sing, &c. The above to be adhered to, and any neglect on either the Rajah or the Kooer's side will be known to the Circar (meaning British Government) who will make on the occasion what arrangements it deems most proper. The above is conclusive.

Signed by the RAJAH.
" " KOOER.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CXXXVIII. & CXXXIX.

Jhabooa & Neemkhera.

No. CXXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by MAHARAJ SREE GOPAUL SING, of Jhabooa, dated 21st April 1864, No. 11.

1.—All such land as may be necessary for the railroad, workshops, buildings, and bungalows, &c., will be given gratis.

2.—The British Government to exercise full sovereignty over such lands as may be given for the railroad and the buildings thereof.

3.—Any manner of dispute arising between the people connected with the railway and the subjects of the Durbar to be decided before the Political Officer.

4.—All persons residing within the railway limits, whether subjects of the British Government or of the Durbar, to be under the jurisdiction of the railway or Government officials.

5.—Should any loss accrue to any person by the construction of the railway within the Durbar territory, either by the destruction of any building or the occupation of any land, or by any other means within railway limits, the Durbar will be answerable for it.

6.—All through-traffic by the rail will be free of duty, but goods arriving at the railway through the Durbar territory or leaving the railway within the Durbar territory will be liable to payment of duty to the Durbar.

The above engagement of six Articles will be binding on my successors from generation to generation.

(Signed) GOPAUL SING,

Maharaj, Durbar Jhabooa.

No. CXXXIX.

TRANSLATION of an ISTUMRAR PUTTA of the Mouza of Tirla of Dhar, on the part of RAMCHUND RAO PUAR, Chief of Dhar, to SHEO SING and BHEMAN SING BHOOMIA, of Neemkhera, Perguunah Hindola, granted in perpetuity.

The abovementioned village was continued to the Bhoomia and his predecessors by the kamaisdar, and the Dhar government in accordance

with the royal grants enjoyed by them from ancient date on the following conditions:—

1.—To protect the villages of the Dhar district from the borders of Sooltanpore to the cusba of Dhar.

2.—None of the Bheels or robbers, &c., would be permitted to rob the villagers and the inhabitants of Dhar of their cattle and property.

3.—No travellers or merchants would be subjected to any injury or molestation.

The predecessors of the Bhoomia held this village on the above conditions, and paid annually to the Dhar State a tunkha amounting to Rupees 350.

The Bhoomia failed to observe the conditions above specified during the present anarchy, the ryots and merchants, &c., suffered serious losses. The Dhar State in consequence confiscated the village of Tirla and was put to great expense on account of its management and re-population, and erecting a fort and a wall.

As peace has been now restored to the country by the interference of the British Government, the Bhoomia has been forced to fall back on the Dhar State. He requests that his ancestorial village may be given back to him on the following conditions:—

1.—That he will protect the road from Sooltanpore to the cusba of Dhar.

2.—That the inhabitants of the intervening villages as well as the travellers will be protected from injury.

3.—That he will put down the robberies committed by Bheels and others.

4.—That he will be responsible to make good all losses that may be caused by the Bheel robbers.

5.—That he will be always obedient to his government, and will afford no shelter or refuge to robbers and malefactors.

6.—That he and his successors generation after generation will remain true to the above engagements. In default of which the Government is at liberty to confiscate the village.

In consideration of the services rendered to the State in former times by the Bhoomia, it has been settled through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm that the village be restored to him on the above

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Nos. CXXXIX. & CXL.

Chota Burkhera.

conditions in perpetuity; he paying to the Dhar State an annual sum of Rupees 500, Oogein and Indore currency, as tunkha.

The terms of the settlements are as follows:—

The Bhoomia is to pay into the Dhar treasury the sum of Rupees

Original amount	...	...	...	350
Additional cess	...	...	...	150
			Total, Rupees	500

by following instalments from Summut 1877, to observe the above conditions, and to get the village populated :—

Instalments.

1.	Aghan Soodee Poonum	...	...	Rupees 151
2.	Maugh Soodee Poonum	...	...	„ 174
3.	Bysack Soodee Poonum	...	...	„ 175
			Total, Rupees	500

You are hereby directed to pay the above instalments regularly, and to discharge your duties faithfully and honestly.

Dated 6th June 1820 A. D., *24th Shaban* 1235 A. H.

Settled through my mediation.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Major General.

No. CXL.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE executed by RAMCHUND RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH to PIRTHEE SING, Potail, and SAWUNT SING and his son MOHUN SING of Burkhera, Pergunnah Naulcha, Zillah Mandoo, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The following four villages are hereby let in farm for seven years from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 to the year 1233 or Sumbut

1882 inclusive. You shall pay, without fail, the revenue thereof every year according to the following statement:—

Two khas villages, *viz.*—

1 Mouza Jeysingpoora, *alias* Kagzipoora.
1 „ Lonera Khord.

2

Peshcushee village, *viz.*—

Mouza Sorepore Bozurg assessed with Rupees 101 for the year 1228 or Sumbut 1877.

Four farmed villages, *viz.*—

1 Mouza Kherapoor.
1 „ Burkhera Khord.
1 „ Jeerapoora.
1 „ Omurpoora.

4

Let in farm for the aggregate amount of Rupees 2,261.

Detailed statement of the amount of revenue fixed for each year:—

Progressive rent for two years, *i. e.*, for the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 and 1228 or Sumbut 1877 ...	... Rupees			2
For 1229 or Sumbut 1878	... „			151
„ 1230 „ 1879	... „			302 *i. e.*
Rent for the last year ...	... „	151		
Enhanced	... „	151		
	Rupees	302		
For 1231 or Sumbut 1880	... Rupees			452 *i. e.*
Rent for the last year ...	... „	302		
Enhanced	... „	150		
	Rupees	452		
For 1232 or Sumbut 1881	... Rupees			602 *i. e.*
Rent for the last year ...	... „	452		
Enhanced rent	... „	150		
	Rupees	602		
Carried over	„	...		1,509

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No. CXL.

Chota Burkhera.

Brought forward, Rupees ...			1,509
For 1233 or Sumbut 1882 ...	„		752 *i. e.*
Rent for the last year	„	602	
Enhanced rent	„	150	
	Rupees	752	
	Total, Rupees		2,261 and
On account of Mouza Sorepore			101
	Rupees		2,362

You shall pay the revenue to the amount of Rupees 2,362 of Oogein or Indore currency according to the above statement. You shall continue to pay regularly every year from 1233 or Sumbut 1882 the sum of Rupees 853 besides the fixed cesses on account of the pergunnah. You shall pay separately the usual immunities of the zemindars, and allow the cultivators without fail to enjoy the produce of their cultivated lands. If you fail to do so your villages will be resumed by the Circar, and you will have no claim at all. Do not give refuge to thieves. If any Bheel of your elaka commits robbery or theft you will be held responsible for it. You shall surrender him or else make good the loss. You shall perform service to the Circar with fidelity according to its orders. You shall protect the roads of the four places killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If any cattle or any other property be stolen you will be held responsible for it.

List of the villages in your elaka inhabited by the Bheels.

1 Mouza Sikarpoqra, Turvee Soma.
1 „ Medhapoora, Turvee Kaloo Saree.
1 „ Burkhera, Turvee Huttoo.
1 „ Sorepore Bozurg, Turvee Beervan Futtooih Kabhoo.
1 „ Sorepore Khord Kotheeka, Turvee Kullan.
1 „ Amkho, Turvee Lukhma.
1 „ Kotha, Turvee Mawujee.
1 „ Oomra, Turvee Goolba.
1 „ Kherapore, Turvee Pemchund.
1 „ Mourdo, Turvee Soojan.
1 „ Moyrabae, Turvee Soondur.
1 „ Koorura, Turvee Ramchund.
1 „ Golpoora, Turvee Sooruta.
1 „ Pathree, Turvee Jessoo.
1 „ Kirna, Turvee Bheemra.

15

If any inhabitant of these fifteen villages commit highway robbery, &c., you will be held responsible; you shall continue to pay the revenue of these villages in the same manner as you have hitherto done. Besides this you shall make such arrangements as may prevent the Bheels of the zillahs of Mohunpore, Neemkhera, Oomurkooen, &c., from committing thefts, &c. If otherwise you will be held responsible.

You shall pay the revenue according to the following three instalments, *viz.*—

In the season of the	Mucca crop	5	annas of the	revenue.
„ „	Jowar	6	„	„
„ „	Wheat and Gram	5	„	„
	Rupee	1		

Dated Camp, 1st Boodee of Maugh 1227 *or Sumbut* 1876.

To PIRTHEE SING, Potail, and SAWUNT SING and his son MOHUN SING of Burkhera, Pergunnah Naulcha, Zillah Mandoo.

The Circar will respect your possession of your farmed villages and your peshcushee, tunkabundee, and inamee villages. You shall continue to pay annually to the Circar Rupees 853, being the amount of the revenue of the peshcushee and farmed villages, also the cesses which may be fixed on account of the pergunnah. You shall enjoy the produce of the inamee villages and perform the following services to the Circar in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree, *viz.*, you will make such arrangements as may prevent the commission of robbery, theft, &c., and protect the roads. If you fail to do so your villages, inamee, tunkabundee, &c., will be resumed by the Circar. The revenue of the villages inhabited by the Bheels in your elaka shall be realized as heretofore.

Dated 15th Rubbee-ul-Awul 1220, *corresponding with Poos* 1876 *Sumbut or* 1741 *Sukabda.*

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM, *M. G.*

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXL.

Chota Burkhera.

TRANSLATION of a Deed of relinquishment executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through the mediation of BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by PIRTHEE SING, Potail, and his son MOHUN SING, of Mouza Burkhera Khord.

Whereas through the mediation of General Sir Malcolm at the Mhow station I took a lease for four villages of pergunnah Naulcha, but being unable to improve them and to pay the fixed amount of revenue thereof to the Circar, I proceeded to Naulcha, represented all the circumstances, and gave up the villages to the Circar: therefore I declare that I have no claim whatever to the aforesaid villages, as I have of my own accord relinquished them.

Schedule of Villages.

Mouza	Kherapore Gaon	1
„	Jeerapore Gaon	1
„	Umerapoora Gaon	1
„	Burkhera Gaon	1
		4

I of my own accord relinquish all the aforesaid villages and execute this Deed.

Datèd 11*th Cheyt Boodee* 1880 *Sumbut or* 1231.

(Signed) POTAIL PIRTHEE SING.

Witnesses.

(Signed) KOONWUR SAWUNT SING.

„ „ MOHUN SING, of Burkhera Khord.

„ SAH KULLAN CHOWDHEREE, of Pergunnah Naulcha.

„ CHINTAMUN CHOWDHEREE, Canoongoe of Pergunnah Naulcha.

„ THAKOOR KUNUK SING, Son of Potail Mohun Sing of Rajgurh.

No. CXLI.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE executed by RAMCHUND RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH to FUTTEH SING, Potail, and his son CHAEN SING of Burkhera, Zillah Mandoo, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Eleven villages in pergunnahs Dhurrumpooree and Jehangerpore are hereby let in farm to you for seven years from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 to the year 1233 or Sumbut 1882 inclusive. You shall pay without fail the revenue thereof every year according to the following statement:—

Villages.

In Pergunnah Dhurrumpooree ...				Rupees	4,271
1	Mouza Pagara	Tuppa Tohbul.			
1	„ Surferabad	„ „			
1	„ Sadikpore	„ „			
1	„ Kunkerdah	„ Tarapore.			
1	„ Doongurgaon	„ „			
1	„ Simral	„ Kurjawa.			
1	„ Loharee	„ Tarapore.			
7, *i. e.*,					
One peshcush village, mouza Pagara Tuppa Tohbul				Rupees	101
Six farmed villages				„	4,170
For two years, *i. e.*, 1227 and 1228			Rupees	150	
Mouza Sorhabad... ...		Rupees	80		
„ Sadikpore ...		„	70		
		Rupees	150		
For 1229 or Sumbut 1878 ...			Rupees	261	
For 1230 or Sumbut 1879			„	515	
Rent for the last year ...		Rupees	261		
Augmented		„	254		
For 1231 or Sumbut 1880 ...			Rupees	791	
Rent for the last year ...		Rupees	515		
Augmented		„	276		
For 1232 or Sumbut 1881 ...			Rupees	1,028	
Rent for the last year ...		Rupees	791		
Augmented		„	237		
Carried over ...				Rupees	2,745

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

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Mota Burkhera.

	Brought forward, Rupees		2,745
For 1233 or Sumbut 1882	„		1,425
Rent for the last year ...	Rupees	1,028	
Augmented	„	397	
	Total, Rupees		4,170
	Pescushee village		101
	Rupees		4,271

Villages.

In pergunnah Naulcha	Rupees	201
i. e., mokasee or rent-free villages, Mouza Penala.		
Do. Mugseepoora.		
Peshcushee village mouza Bugree for the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 Rupees	201	
In Pergunnah Jehangerpore mouza Surferabad from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 ...	Rupees	61
Total, Rupees		4,533

You shall pay the revenue to the amount of Rupees 4,533 of Oogein or Indore currency according to the above statement. You shall continue to pay every year from 1233 or Sumbut 1882 Rupees 1,526 on account of pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; Rupees 201 on account of the village in pergunnah Naulcha; and Rupees 61 on account of the village in pergunnah Jehangerpore, *i. e.*, the total amount of Rupees 1,788 besides the fixed cesses on account of the pergunnah. You shall pay separately the usual privileges of the zemindars, and allow the people without fail to enjoy the produce of their cultivated lands. If you fail to do so your villages will be resumed by the Circar, and you will have no claim thereto.

Do not give refuge to thieves. If any Bheel of your elaka commits theft you will be held responsible for it. You shall surrender him or else make good the loss. You shall serve the Circar with fidelity according to its orders, and protect the roads of the four places killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If any cattle or any other property be stolen you will be held responsible for it.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXLI.

Mota Burkhera.

List of the villages in your claka inhabited by the Bheels.

1	Mouza	Sikarpoora, Turvee Soma.
1	„	Medhapoora, Turvee Kaloo.
1	„	Mourdo, Turvee Soojan.
1	„	Burkhera, Turvee Huttoo.
1	„	Pathree, Turvee Jessoobutha.
1	„	Kotha, Turvee Mawujee.
1	„	Kethaia, Turvee Beheetha.
1	„	Soreporekothee, Turvee Kulia.
1	„	Kherapore, Turvee Pemchund.
1	„	Golpoora, Turvee Sooruta.
1	„	Amkho, Turvee Lukhma.
1	„	Mogranah, Turvee Soondwa.
1	„	Sorepore Bozurg, Turvee Beervan.
1	„	Koorura, Turvee Ramchund.
1	„	Oomra, Turvee Goolba.
15		

If any inhabitant of these fifteen villages commit highway robbery, &c., you will be held responsible. The Circar will take the revenue of these villages as heretofore. You shall make such arrangements as may prevent the Bheels of the zillahs of Mohunpore, Nimkhera, Oomurkooen, &c., from committing thefts, &c. You shall pay the revenue in the following three instalments, *viz.*—

In the season of the	Mucca crop of the revenue	5	annas.
„ „	Jowar „ „	6	„
„ „	Wheat and Gram...	5	„
	Total, Rupee	1	

Dated Camp, 1st Boodee of Maugh 1227 *or Sumbut* 1876.

This Lease is executed to Futteh Sing, Potail, and his son Chaen Sing of Burkhera, Pergunnah Naulcha, Zillah Mandoo, by Ramchund Rao Puar, and approved by Sir John Malcolm.

The Circar will respect your possession of your farmed villages and your pesheushee, tunkhabundee, and inamee villages according to the foregoing statement. You shall continue to pay annually to the

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

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Mota Burkhera.

Circar Rupees 1,788, *i. e.*, Rupees 1,526 on account of the villages in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; Rupees 201 on account of the village in pergunnah Naulcha; and Rupees 61 on account of the village in pergunnah Jehangerpore, and also the cesses which may be fixed on account of the pergunnahs. You shall enjoy the produce of the inamee villages and serve the Circar in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. You shall make such arrangements as may prevent the commission of robbery, theft, &c., and protect the roads. If you fail to do so your villages, inamee, tunkhabundee, &c., will be resumed by the Circar. The revenue of the villages inhabited by the Bheels in your elaka shall be realized as heretofore.

Dated 15*th Rubbee-ul-Awul* 1220, *corresponding with Poos* 1227 *or* 1876 *Sumbut or* 1741 *Sukubda.*

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM, *M. G.*

The original Sunnud signed by Sir John Malcolm having become very old and much torn and defaced, the present copy was made by it at the Bhoomia's request and authenticated by me as a true copy.

Dated Dhar, 22*nd November* 1841.

(Signed) H. A. EVANS,
Offg. Asstt. Resdt., Indore.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by FUTTEH SING, Potail, and his son KOONWUR CHAEN SING of Burkhera in Pergunnah Naulcha attached to the fort of Mandoo, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, through BAPJOOEE RUGHOONATH.

Whereas the Circar has issued an order to make arrangements in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhurrumpooree, Pergunnah Dhar, to prevent the predatory excursions of the Bheels: therefore I represent that in consequence of my villages having been laid waste I have no means of employing sebundees for the purpose of checking the Bheels; and request that the Circar may be pleased to advance me such an amount of money as may enable me to entertain 50 sebundees for six months. I

also promise that after six months, when my villages shall have been improved, I will serve the Circar and pay the sebundees out of the income of the said villages, and if I fail to put a stop to the raids of the Bheels and Bhameers, I will make the sebundees refund to the Circar the amount paid to them in the six months. The sebundees shall locate at the thannahs of Naulcha and Dhurrumpooree. I will without any objection act up to the orders of the Circar's gomashta at the thannah. I will neither employ nor dismiss a sebundee without report to the karkoon. I will draw pay according to the rules of the mehal. I will serve wherever and whenever the Circar may direct me. I will adopt measures to prevent the Bheels and Bhameers committing plunder; I will reside at the thannahs of Naulchä and Dhurrumpooree and serve the Circar. If I fail to put a stop to the robberies and plunders of the Bheels and Bhameers and to protect the roads, the Circar shall resume all the inam and peshcush villages which I hold. And as the Circar has got the village of Pagara in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree improved through a banker, I will give security for the amount of money which the said banker may have disbursed on account of the above village, and redeem in the course of two months, from 1st Maugh Boodee, the document which has been given to the banker for the purpose of its being returned to the Circar.

Dated 1st Maugh Boodee 1876 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) POTAIL FUTTEH SING,
Son of Koonwur Chaen Sing
of Burkhera.

Approved.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR in the presence of BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by FUTTEH SING, Potäil, and by his son KOONWUR CHAEN SING of Burkhera, attached to Mandoo.

Whereas I have of my own accord taken in farm the villages situated in pergunnahs Dhurrumpooree, Naulcha, and Jehangerpore, I

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Mota Burkhera.

engage to pay without any objection every year for seven years, from 1227 or Sumbut 1876 to 1233 or Sumbut 1882, the fixed amount of revenue of the above villages as detailed below :—

Schedule of villages in Pergunnah Dhurrumpooree.

Mouza Pagara in Tuppa Tohbul	...	...	...		1
„ Surferabad „ „	...	...	...		1
„ Sadikpore „ „	...	...	...		1
„ Doongurgaon „ Tarapore	...	...	...		1
„ Simra „ Kurjawa	...	...	...		1
„ Loharee „ Tarapore	...	...	...		1
„ Kunkerdah „ „	...	...	...		1
					7

Peshcushee Village.

Mouza Pagara in Tuppa Tohbul ... ... Rupees 101

In 1227.

Original amount	...	Rupees	75
Enhanced amount	...	„	26
		Rupees	101

Izarah villages 6 ... ... Rupees 4,170

viz.

From 1227 or 1876 Sumbut to 1228 or 1877 Sumbut, for 2 years		Rupees	150
Mouza Surferabad in Tuppa Tohbul	Rupees	80	
Mouza Sadikpore in Tuppa Tohbul	„	70	
	Rupees	150	
In 1229 or 1878 Sumbut		Rupees	261
In 1230 or 1879 Sumbut		„	515
Original amount	Rupees	261	
Enhanced amount	„	254	
	Rupees	515	

In 1231 or 1880 Sumbut		Rupees	791
Original amount	Rupees	515	
Enhanced amount	„	276	
	Rupees	791	
In 1232 or 1881 Sumbut		Rupees	1,028
Original amount	Rupees	791	
Enhanced amount	„	237	
	Rupees	1,028	
In 1233 or 1882 Sumbut		Rupees	1,425
Original amount	Rupees	1,028	
Enhanced amount	„	397	
	Rupees	1,425	
		Total, Rupees	4,271
Villages in Pergunnah Naulcha, *viz.*		Rupees	201
Mokasee or rent-free villages, *viz.*—			
Mouza Penala.			
„ Mugseepoora.			
Peshcushee mouza Bugree		Rupees	201
In 1227 or 1876 Sumbut			
Original amount	Rupees	151	
Enhanced amount	„	50	
	Rupees	201	
Enhanced rent on mouza Sadarabad in pergunnah Jehangeerpore from 1227 or 1876		Rupees	61
		Grand total, Rupees	4,533

I will pay the above sum of Rupees 4,533 of the Indore or Oogein currency according to the instalments fixed for each year.

I will pay every year in perpetuity from 1233 or 1882 Sumbut the sum of Rupees 1,788, *viz.*, Rupees 1,526 for pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; Rupees 201 for villages in pergunnah Naulcha; and Rupees 61 for

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Mota Burkhera.

pergunnah Jehangerpore; I will respect the rights of the old zemindars and cultivators and pay the usual bhets, &c. I will discharge the above amount without fail, and in default thereof the Circar shall resume the villages: I will offer no objection to it. I will not give refuge in the villages to robbers. If the Bheels of my elaka commit any act of plunder I will be held responsible for it. I will deliver up robbers, and if I fail to do so I will make good the loss. I will execute the orders of the Circar with fidelity. I will protect the roads of killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree, and be answerable for any robbery on the roads as well as for any cattle which may be stolen from the people.

The following are the Bheel villages attached to my talooka, *viz.*—

Mouza	Sikarpoora, Turvee Soma	1
„	Medhapoora, Turvee Kaloo Saree	1
„	Mourdo, Turvee Soojan	1
„	Burkhera, Turvee Hatto	1
„	Pathree, Turvee Jessoo Bhaboora	1
„	Koonda, Turvee Mooz	1
„	Kittya, Turvee Bhamra	1
„	Sorepore Khera, Turvee Kullan	1
„	Buttehyore, Turvee Pemchund	1
„	Golpoora, Turvee Sooruta	1
„	Amkho, Turvee Lukhma	1
„	Mogragaon, Turvee Bheesoodur	1
„	Sorepore, Turvee Beerbhan	1
„	Koorura, Turvee Ramchund	1
„	Pathree, Turvee Jessoobhaora	1
		—
		15
		—

If any robberies take place on the roads of the above 15 villages I will be held responsible. For the said villages I will pay to the Circar such an amount of revenue as is usually collected therefrom. Besides this I will adopt measures to check the Bheels of zillah Mohunpore, zillah Nimkhera, Oomurpoora, and other places, and I will be answerable for any robberies which may be committed there.

At the mucca crop five sixteenths of the revenue shall be paid.

At the jowar crop six sixteenths of the revenue shall be paid.

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Mota Burkhera.

At the wheat and gram crop five sixteenths of the revenue shall be paid.

I will pay revenue in three instalments.

Dated 1*st Maugh Boodee* 1876 *Sumbut or* 1227.

(Signed) POTAIL FUTTEH SING,
Son of Chaen Sing of Burkhera.

Approved.
(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

TRANSLATION of a Deed of relinquishment executed by FUTTEH SING and his son CHAEN SING of Burkhera, and Potail to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR.

Whereas in the presence of the Mhow station officer I took a lease for seven villages attached to Dhurrumpooree, but being unable to cultivate them and to pay the fixed revenue thereof, I proceeded to Dhurrumpooree and humbly represented the above circumstances to the Circar, who, in consideration of my case, was pleased to grant me a lease for three villages and to permit me to relinquish the following four villages, *viz.* —

Mouza	Dogur Gaon	1
„	Semla	1
„	Loharee...	1
„	Sahapoora and Kakurda	1
		4

Therefore I of my own accord relinquish the above four villages which I held in farm, and I have no concern whatever with them.

Dated 10*th Falgoon Boodee* 1879 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) FUTTEH SING.

Witnesses.

(Signed) RAWUT RUTTUN SING.
„ KOONWUR CHAEN SING JEE.
„ SHEO SING JEE.
„ MEHTAP SING.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXLII.

Mota Burkhera.

No. CXLII.

TRANSLATION of a ROOBOKAREE by CAPTAIN EVANS, Agent at Dhar, on the 16th September 1847.

Gobind Rao Karkoon and Mugun Lall Canoongoe presented to me a petition on the part of the kamaisdar of Sagore, stating that Bhoomia Hutteh Sing of Burkhera holds three villages situated in the aforesaid pergunnah, and praying that besides the sum of Rupees 1,503, which has been laid down in the lease and engagement as the amount of rent for the above three villages, the said Bhoomia might be directed to pay the cesses or bhets due to amlahs, zemindars, furnavees, grassias, &c., as mentioned in the decision. With the petition they submitted a memorandum of the cesses for Rupees 144, *viz.*, Rupees 72 on account of the bhet of the troops; Rupees 18 on account of the bhet of mehal kamaisdar; Rupees 48 on account of the bhet of zemindar; and Rupees 6 on account of the bhet of furnavees; and mentioned that out of the above amount of Rupees 144 a sum of Rupees 72 only was paid yearly during the last four years, and that the remainder was due. The said Gobind Rao Karkoon and Mugun Lall Canoongoe were then asked to state why no petition was made before this as the decision in question was passed four years ago, and to give proofs that they received the cesses according to the memorandum. They said in reply that they used to take cesses, "babootee," &c., from the aforesaid Bhoomia, and the local arbitrators having told them not to levy cesses, they wrote to their employer on the subject in the cantonment, but not having received any answer from him they were unable to act up to the decision. They also mention that they now having received orders from the cantonment to take cesses according to the decision have waited upon me. In order to prove that they received the cesses yearly, according to the memorandum, for 16 years from the date of the lease to the date of the aforesaid decision, they submitted statements for that period. The said Bhoomia in answer asserted that besides the rent laid down in the lease, he paid the sum of Rupees 72 on account of "bhets" due to amlahs, zemindars, and furnavees, from the date of the said decision to 1903 Sumbut. He further alleged that before the date of the above decision, the kamaisdar used to take by force from him yearly Rupees 100 on account of "babootee kirkole,"

&c.; Rupees 197 on account of "doannee;" Rupees 54 on account of "amlah bhet;" and Rupees 1,503 on account of rent, &c., after deduction of a trifling amount of "chuhoot" and "siropah." The Bhoomia also said that with the exception of "zemindaree" and "furnavees bhets," all other cesses are paid.

The fact that the cesses "amlah bhet," &c., were paid to the kamaisdar of Sagore, has, in my opinion, been established by usage, and is borne out in documents. Hutteh Sing holds no paper in support of his assertion. He acknowledged to have paid the bhet. No proof was given to show that the statements submitted by the kamaisdar were false.

It is therefore ordered that the said Bhoomia be directed to pay yearly into the cutcherry at Sagore, the cesses or bhets due to zemindar, furnavees, grassia, &c., according to the established usage of the pergunnah, and that a copy of this be given to the plaintiff and defendant respectively.

Statement of Bhets or Cesses.

Lushkur Bhet	Rupees	54
Bhet due to Rao Sahib	„	6
Bhet due to kamaisdar on account of his conveyance	„	3
Bhet due to kamaisdar on the occasion of Dusserah	„	3
Duftur bhet due to the mehal karkoon ...	„	6
	Rupees	72
Bhet due to zemindar, chowdheree, and canoongoe	Rupees	48
Bhet due to furnavees	„	16
Grass bhet	„	12
Rupees ...	„	76

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CXLIII. & CXLIV.

Mota Burkhera & Kalee Bowree.

No. CXLIII.

TRANSLATION of a ROOBOKAREE by CAPTAIN EVANS, Agent at Dhar, on the 7th January 1846.

Hutteh Sing, Bhoomia of Burkhera, represented to me that he holds five villages in pergunnah Deguthan in istumraree tenure; and that the kamaisdar realized from him, as rent of those villages, a sum more than mentioned in the lease and engagement; and prayed that the kamaisdar might be directed to collect from him such an amount of rent as is laid down in the engagement. The said Bhoomia having been desired by me to produce the perpetual lease of the five villages held by him said that the lease had been lost for some years. With a view to make an enquiry into the matter the kamaisdar of Deguthan was ordered to produce the engagement executed by the said Bhoomia as well as the annual statements of rent collected from him.

Ballajee Punt Dewan, on the part of the aforesaid kamaisdar, submitted this day to the court statements of rent realized from the said Bhoomia from 1244 to 1252 Fuslee. From these it appeared that from 1246 to 1252 Fuslee the said Bhoomia paid yearly, as rent for the above five villages, a sum of Rupees 1,403-8 inclusive of cesses such as "sirkaree babootee," "zemindaree bhet," "grass," "bhet farkuttee," &c. The statements also showed that in 1244 and 1245 the Bhoomia paid yearly a sum more than the above amount.

It is therefore ordered that the said Bhoomia pay into the treasury at Deguthan the same amount of money as he has hitherto done.

No. CXLIV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH issued by RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH to SAWUNT SING, Potail, and his son PUDDUM SING of Burdia, now residing in Teeteepore, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Whereas you used to collect from the people of the villages attached to killa Mandoo, in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, cesses such as ghoogree, bhet, ravta, lugun marva, &c., and to levy from the tradesmen,

sayer duties at the chowkeys on the road, and other sums of money on account of Begunda and Chubootra; and whereas through the mediation of the British Government it has been determined to pay to you a fixed amount in lieu of the above cesses and sayer duties; and whereas the said fixed amount shall be paid to you from the Circar's treasury at Naulcha: therefore you shall not levy the said cesses and sayer duties from the people and tradesmen of the pergunnah. You shall explain the above to your relations in order that they may not lay any representation before the Circar. You shall allow neither your sepoys nor those of your brothers to go into the villages of the pergunnah for the purpose of levying the aforesaid cesses and duties. You shall continue to receive the sum fixed by the Circar and refrain from preferring any claim on the pergunnah; should you urge any claim it shall be considered null and void.

Amount fixed to be paid as follows:—

		Original fixed amount.	Enhanced amount.	Total.
1229 or 1878	Sumbut	300	0	300
1230 or 1879	„	300	80	380
1231 or 1880	„	380	80	460
1232 or 1881	„	460	80	540
1233 or 1882	„	540	80	620
1234 or 1883	„	620	80	700
1235 or 1884	„	700	80	780
1236 or 1885	„	780	80	860
1237 or 1886	„	860	80	940
1238 or 1887	„	940	80	1,020
1239 or 1888	„	1,020	80	1,100
1240 or 1889	„	1,100	80	1,180
1241 or 1890	„	1,180	80	1,260
1242 or 1891	„	1,260	80	1,340
1243 or 1892	„	1,340	37	1,377
1244 or 1893	„	1,377	0	1,377
		13,157	1,077	14,234

The aforesaid sum of Rupees 14,234 shall be paid according to the instalments fixed for each year, and you shall have no claim on the villages of Maun, Karum, and Teleetee, or lowlands of Maduv.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXLIV.

Kalee Bowree.

You shall serve the Circar according to orders and make no excuses. Should you fail to execute the orders of the Circar you shall forfeit the aforesaid amount. You shall protect the people of the pergunnah as well as the traders on the roads thereof. Care should be taken that no thefts take place. If any robbery occur you shall be held responsible for it. You shall produce the robber, and in failure thereof you shall make good the loss; in default whereof the amount of loss shall be made good out of the money payable to you, and any claim which you shall prefer to the amount which may be deducted shall not be considered valid: the Circar shall observe the conditions herein inserted. Any person into whose elaka the stolen property may be carried shall be held accountable for it:—

Revenue settled through the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm for the zemindaree ... ... Rupees 1,500

Deduct on account of inamee and dhurmurth villages in the zemindaree, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	*A.*	
Leemola	30	0	
Burbur Khosroba	22	0	
Bul Khord	26	0	
Putlabad	22	8	
Jhakroot	22	8	
			123
	Rupees		1,377

The above sum of Rupees 1,377 shall be paid according to the following two instalments:—

1*st.*—Saloo Kist.

2*nd.*—Jowara Kist.

Dated 11*th Jeyt Soodee* 1878 *Sumbut, corresponding with* 11*th Ramzan* 1229 A. H.

Mediated and confirmed by me.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM, *M. G.*

Naulcha, 12*th June* 1861.

No. CXLV.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE executed by RAMCHUND RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH to SAWUNT SING, Potail, and his son PUDDUM SING of Teeteepore, Zillah Mandoo, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Six villages in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree are hereby let in farm to you for seven years from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 to the year 1233 or Sumbut 1882 inclusive. You shall pay without fail the revenue thereof every year according to the following statement:—

Villages.

1 Mouza Rama Dhama.
1 „ Baleepore.
1 „ Dhabula.
1 „ Hussunpore.
1 „ Abdullapore, *alias* Kalee Bowree.
1 „ Ahmudpore, *alias* Chitree.

6 *i. e.*

Progressive rent for two years, *i. e.*, 1227 or Sumbut 1876 and 1228 or Sumbut 1877 ...			Rupees	2
For 1229 or Sumbut 1878			„	101
For 1230 or Sumbut 1879.				
Rent for the last year		Rupees	101	
Augmented		„	100	
			—	201
For 1231 or Sumbut 1880.				
Rent for the last year		Rupees	201	
Augmented		„	100	
			—	301
For 1232 or Sumbut 1881.				
Rent for the last year		Rupees	301	
Augmented		„	100	
			—	401
For 1233 or Sumbut 1882.				
Rent for the last year... ...		Rupees	401	
Augmented		„	100	
			—	501
		Total, Rupees		1,507

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXLV.

Kalee Bowrée.

You shall pay the revenue to the amount of Rupees 1,507 of Oogein or Indore currency according to the above statement. You shall continue to pay every year Rupees 501 from 1233 or Sumbut 1882, and also the fixed cesses on account of the pergunnah. You shall pay separately the usual immunities of the zemindars and allow the people without fail to enjoy the produce of their cultivated lands. If you fail to do so your villages will be resumed by the Circar, and you will have no claim thereto. Do not give refuge to thieves. If any Bheel of your elaka commits theft you will be held responsible for it; you shall surrender him or else make good the loss. You shall serve the Circar with fidelity according to its orders and protect the roads of the four places killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If any cattle of the people or any other property be stolen you will be held responsible for it.

List of the villages in your elaka inhabited by the Bheels.

1	Mouza	Neeldah, Turvee Dheera.
1	„	Dhublee Babree, Turvee Dhuna.
1	„	Boreemwundee, Turvee Mugla.
1	„	Ramgurh Pemchund Debgula.
1	„	Bheemanpore, Turvee Gotha.
1	„	Buhadurah, Turvee Ooda.
6		

If any inhabitant of these six villages commit highway robbery, &c., you will be held responsible. You shall continue to pay the revenue of these villages as heretofore; you shall make such arrangements as may prevent the Bheels of the zillahs of Mohunpore, Neembhera, Oomurkooen, &c., from committing thefts, &c.: if otherwise, you will be held responsible. The Circar will take the revenue of your villages in pergunnah Jehangerpore as fixed by the Karkoon of the Circar. Dowlut Sing, son of Ubhoy Sing, has no claim on the Circar: if he asserts his claim you will decide the case. You shall pay the revenue in the following three instalments, *viz.*—

In the season of the	Mucca crop	5	annas of the revenue.
„ „	Jowar	6	„
„ „	Wheat and Gram	5	„
	Rupee	1	

Dated Camp, ——— *Boodee of Maugh* 1227 *or Sumbut* 1876.

This LEASE is executed by SAWUNT SING POTAIL and his son PUDDUM SING of Teeteepore, Zillah Mandoo, by RAMCHUND RAO PUAR, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The Circar will respect your possession of your farmed villages according to the foregoing statement; you shall continue to pay annually to the Circar Rupees 501, being the full amount of the revenue of your farmed villages in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, and also the fixed cesses on account of that pergunnah. You shall serve the Circar in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree, and make such arrangements as may prevent the commission of highway robbery, theft, &c. If you fail to do so your villages will be resumed by the Circar.

The revenue of the villages in your elaka inhabited by the Bheels shall be realized as heretofore.

Dated 15th Rubbee-ul-Awul 1220, *corresponding with Poos* 1227 *or Sumbut* 1876, *or* 1741 *Sukubda.*

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM, *M. G.*

No. CXLVI.

TRANSLATION of a REPORT from PUNCHAYETS, or Arbitrators, to CAPTAIN EVANS, Agent at Dhar, at present living in Dehee.

We, Dugro Sah, putwaree of Nanpore in elaka Rajpore; Jey Sing, Thakoor of elaka Jobut; Bapoojee Gungadhur, karkoon of Kooksee; and Balajee, putwaree of talooka Soosaree in pergunnah Chiculda, beg to report that the case connected with the claim of Kalee Bowree to the cesses, "bhet," and "ghoogree," receivable from the pergunnah of Bankaneer subject to the elaka of Sindia, having been referred to us by you, Kalee Bowree submitted to us a statement of the above claim, and the kamaisdar of Bankaneer also laid before us a statement respecting the "tuhnamah," or engagement written in 1851 Sumbut. After the perusal of these two statements we the arbitrators have decided that the kamaisdar of Bankaneer should pay yearly Rupees 150 to the Bhoomias, Puddum Sing and Ubhoy Sing of

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXLVI.

Kalee Bowree.

Kalee Bowree, on account of the cesses, "bhet," and "ghoogree," as well as of the money levied at the nakahs or chowkeys. It is also proper that the said Bhoomias should keep three men in attendance, and adopt such measures as may prevent the commission of thefts in the 17 villages situated in Bankaneer. If any robbery takes place in the above villages the said Bhoomias shall make good the loss. They shall have no claim whatever on the aforesaid pergunnah on account of the cesses, "bhet," and "ghoogree," or on account of the money realized at the nakahs or chowkeys. We have settled the matter as above, and it now rests with you to do anything further you choose.

Dated 13*th March* 1845, *Falgoon Soodee* 1901 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) BAPOOJEE GUNGADHUR,
Karkoon of Mehal Kooksee.

" BALAJEE BENAIK,
Putwaree of Talooka Soosaree.

" THAKOOR JEY SING.

" PUTWAREE DUGRO SAH,
of Nanpore.

" DAMODUR UBUDHOOT,
Kamaisdar.

" POTAIL PUDDUM SING.

" OONKAR SING.

DHAR AGENCY.

Besides the engagements mediated between the Dhar government and its feudatories, an agreement* (No. CXLVII.) was mediated between Holkar and the Dhar State. Both States brought forward claims for lands near Bijore and Depalpore; and as it was impossible to ascertain the boundary correctly, it was agreed that the lands should be left neutral for the purpose of pasturing cattle. This settlement is still in force.

1. *Mooltan.*†—Dulput Sing, the present Thakoor, succeeded his father Sewai Sing in 1852. He pays to the Dhar State Halee Rupees 18,044 under a settlement (No. CXLVIII.) made in 1818. The payment is made direct to the Dhar State, and is not subject to any deductions. The Thakoor holds no villages except those mentioned in his Sunnud. He makes his reports of crime to the Dhar State and not to any representative of the British Government.

2. *Kachee Baroda*‡.—On 14th December 1818, a settlement (No. CXLIX.) was made by Sir John Malcolm with Bhugwunt Sing of Kachee Baroda, by which the Thakoor received sixteen villages, subject to an annual payment of Rupees 9,459 to Dhar, and engaged to be responsible for the peace of the villages. The Thakoor died in 1856 without direct heirs. The matter was not reported to the Government of India, but under instructions from Sir R. Hamilton, then Agent to the Governor General, the Dhar State was informed that as the Thakoorate had become vacant, the guarantee of the British Government was at an end. The widow of Bhugwunt Sing, however, adopted Dullel Sing, and the adoption was confirmed by the Dhar State. When the case came

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 19 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 9 of Schedule No. I.

‡ Malcolm's Malwa, No. 8 of Schedule No. I.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS. No. CXLVII. *Dhar Agency.*

under the notice of Government in 1864, it was decided that the abolition of the guarantee was contrary to sound policy and previous practice. The guarantee was therefore restored. The relations of Dullel Sing to the Dhar State are precisely the same as those of the Chief of Mooltan.

3. *Bukhtgurh.**—In 1853 the present Chief, Bhugwunt Sing, succeeded his elder brother Sewai Sing, who was the son and successor of Pirthee Sing, the Chief with whom the settlement was originally made. His relations to Dhar are the same as those of the Chief of Mooltan. He pays annually Halee Rupees 16,502 under a settlement (No. CL.) made in 1818. In 1819 a dispute between the Thakoors of Bukhtgurh and Kachee Baroda was settled (No. CLI.) through British mediation, by which the claims of the Bukhtgurh Chief on the villages of Dhangee-kheree and Doodwal were recognized. That portion of the engagement which relates to these two villages is still in force, but the former part of the engagement, regarding the Mundloi dues, is said to have been modified by Sir Claude Wade in 1842.

4. *Baisola or Dhotra.*†—Under a settlement (No. CLII.) made in 1818, Thakoor Chunder Sing engaged to pay annually Rupees 2,501 to Dhar. Chunder Sing was succeeded in 1839 by his brother Humeer Sing, and he in 1842 by his adopted nephew, the present Chief Bhoom Sing. The relations of this Thakoorate to Dhar are the same as those of Mooltan.

No. CXLVII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed between HOLKAR and DHAR in regard to Mouza Bijore in Pergunnah Dhar and Mouza Sungrode in Pergunnah Depalpore in Indore, in the time of GENERAL MALCOLM. Dated 19th Shual 1236 A. H., corresponding with 20th July 1821.

For many years there has been a dispute between the zemindars of mouza Bijore in pergunnah Dhar and mouza Sungrode in pergunnah Depalpore regarding lands situated on the boundaries of these two

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 7 of Schedule No. I., and Nos. 18 and 45 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 1 of Schedule No. III.

villages. As no agreement could be come to, Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar and Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar of Dhar referred the case for decision to Major General Sir John Malcolm who deputed Captain Dangerfield to the boundaries of the villages to enquire into the merits of the case. Captain Dangerfield, having surveyed the disputed lands, submitted a report to General Malcolm, who finally decided that both parties should at all times respect the boundaries fixed and agreed to by the disputants in the time of the late Ahlia Bai and raise no objection thereto; and that both parties should agree to the measurement made by Captain Dangerfield and recorded in the Government office. For their guidance this deed recording the boundary settlement made by the Bai Sahiba is written. The lands lying between the bank of the Chumbul and the place where the Bai Sahiba laid the boundary pillar of Kangra, have, after due enquiries, been reserved as grazing land for the cattle of the aforesaid two villages. Neither of the contending parties will ever in future raise any dispute in respect to the boundaries of the above lands, or bring forward any claim thereto. The cattle of both villages shall graze without let or hindrance on those lands. No person shall be permitted to cultivate the above disputed lands; but none of the contending parties shall ever prevent the cultivation of lands which are not included within the said boundaries and which lie out of them. The lands of the village of Sungrode having been measured under the superintendence of Jinardin Trimbuck, amil of mouza Sungrode in pergunnah Depalpore, Soonder Ramajee, karkoon of Holkar, Beneeram in the employment of the Puar Circar, and the potail and putwaree of Bijore in pergunnah Dhar, the boundaries thereof have been defined as follows:—

The eastern boundary extends to the bank of the Chumbul and the western boundary to the mosque. Boundary pillars have been erected on the east, west, north, and south. The lands which lie between the mosque and the boundary pillars measure 804 beegahs. The lands which formed the subject of dispute, and which have been reserved as pasturage for cattle and will ever continue so, stretch eastward to the pillars erected on the boundary of Bijore in pergunnah Dhar; westward to the pillars erected on the boundary of the arable lands of mouza Bijore in pergunnah Dhar; southwards to the pillars erected on the boundary of Saloogurh in pergunnah Depalpore; and northward to the pillars

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CXLVII. & CXLVIII.

Mooltan.

erected on the boundary of mouza Sanda in pergunnah Depalpore. The above terms define the boundaries which have been fixed.

This engagement has been executed by the contending parties.

No. CXLVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by SEWAI SING JEE of Talooka Mooltan in Pergunnah Budnawur to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR.

The amount of revenue on my talooka has been settled through the mediation of Major General Sir John Malcolm.

The following are the villages held by me from of old :—

Mouza Mooltan ...	...	1
„ Jowas ...	...	1
„ Siloda ...	...	1
„ Retohka ...	...	1
„ Derkha ...	...	1
„ Chundwara Bozurg	...	1
„ Begundabaka	...	1
„ Tulgura ...	...	1
„ Julud Kheta	...	1
„ Rolut ...	...	1
„ Curunpoora	...	1
„ Zurun Kheree	...	1
„ Nar Kheree	...	1
„ Zabree ...	...	1
„ Khordee ...	...	1
„ Dolana ...	...	1
„ Karoda ...	...	1
„ Samla ...	...	1
„ Calola ...	...	1
„ Chungara	...	1
„ Chawun Bozurg	...	1
„ Leeleekheree	...	1
„ Julud Soojer	...	1
„ Sudla ...	...	1
„ Bhoour ...	...	1
„ Kheema Kheree	...	1
„ Roopee Kheree	...	1
„ Bheempoora	...	1
„ Khorda...	...	1
		29

The above 29 villages having been settled with me, the following amount of revenue is fixed to be paid, *viz.*—

On account of the Circar	...	Halee	Rupees	18,163
„ „ Khasgee	...	...	„	781
				18,944
Deduct—on account of charges		...	„	900
Net amount payable, Rupees				18,044

I will pay every year to the Circar the sum of Halee Rupees 18,044. In default of payment I will give up the villages to the Circar. Besides this, should my relations object to the making over of the villages to the Circar, I will be held responsible for such objection, and in giving them up I will act fairly. I will not join the Chief of Kotree. All the documents connected with the cultivated lands of the villages shall be shown to the Circar. I will execute the usual orders of the Circar as I have hitherto done. I will not give refuge in the villages to any enemy of the Circar. If there be any farmed villages in the talooka I will relinquish them.

(Signed) SEWAI SING.

Revenue to be paid in the following instalments, *viz.*—

On the 1st Kartick Soodee	...	...	Rupees	2,257
„ 10th Poos Soodee	...	...	„	6,766
„ 15th Cheyt Soodee	...	...	„	4,511
„ 15th Bysack Soodee	...	...	„	4,510
			Rupees	18,044

I will give a security for the regular payment of the revenue according to the instalments.

Dated 1st Poos Soodee 1875 *Sumbut.*

This engagement between Bapoo Rughoonath, Dewan of the Rajah of Dhar, and Sewai Sing, Rajah of Mooltan, in the pergunnah of Budnawur, was concluded through my mediation at Amjherra on the 14th December 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXLIX.

Kachee Baroda.

No. CXLIX.

TRANSLATION of the KUBOOLYUT given by BHUGWUNT SING of Kachee Baroda to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR SAHIB, dated Dhar, the 1st January 1864.

I, Bhugwunt Sing of Kachee Baroda, hereby state that the amount of tunkha on account of my old villages has been settled through Sir John Malcolm.

The villages are as follows:—

1	Kachee Baroda.
1	Mouza Dhamnia.
1	„ Galowda.
1	„ Bamanda Boozrook.
1	„ Seetia.
1	„ Kissonpoora.
1	„ Mya Kheree.
1	„ Bhoyia Kheree.
1	„ Khyrwass.
1	„ Kunkraj.
1	„ Chyn Kheord.
1	„ Gopul Kheree.
1	„ Wurgaree.
1	„ Kullianpoora.
1	„ Kuttodia Boozrook.
1	„ Bhyrwarra.
16	Total villages sixteen.

The tribute to be paid on the above 16 villages amounts to Rupees 9,080, and on account of khasgee Rupees 379, total Rupees 9,459.

I agree to pay the above Rupees nine thousand four hundred and fifty-nine annually without demur, and in the event of my failing to do so, I will make over these villages until the amount of tunkha is liquidated; I hold myself responsible for any matters of dispute there may arise between any of Circar's villages and myself or relatives. I will regularly pay the tunkha and will not mix myself up in any matters of dispute with the other Kangras or Koledeewalas; I will receive my jeeratee land after the due presentation of the documents, and will furnish "fur funnasas" (trifling Government dues, such as wood grass) as heretofore; I will allow no one who has incurred the displeasure of the State to live in my elaka, and I will surrender the villages that are held by me in izarah.

The instalments of the annual payments to be made are as follows :—

1st Kartick Soodee	... Rupees	1,181
10th Poos Soodee	... „	3,551
15th Cheyt Soodee	... „	2,365
15th Bysack Soodee	... „	2,362
	Total, Rupees	9,459

For the payment of this tunkha I will give soucar's security yearly.

Dated Poos Boodee 1st Summut 1875.

This engagement between Bapoo Rughoonath, Dewan of the Rajah of Dhar, and Bhugwunt Sing, Rajah of Kachee Baroda, in the pergunnah of Budnawur, was concluded under my mediation at Amjherra on the 14th December 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

Dhar, the 5th January 1864.

Agreed to by Dewan Bapoo Rughoonath.

No. CL.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by MUNDLOI PIRTHEE SING JEE of Pitghura Bukhtgurh in Pergunnah Budnawur, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR.

The revenue on my talooka has been settled through the mediation of Major General Sir John Malcolm.

The following are the villages of the talooka :—

Mouza Pitghura, &c.		3
„ Pitghura	1	
Pigralo	1	
Chamoora Kheree	1	
Carried over ...	3	

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CL.

Bukhtgurh.

	Brought forward	3
Mouza Runga Kheree		1
„ Bengnoda		1
„ Ootabudah		1
„ Sugunthulee		1
„ Doodwal		1
„ Chow Khord		1
„ Anmoda		1
„ Chundwara		1
„ Goondee Khera		1
„ Chyenpoora		1
„ Burwada		1
„ Dangeekheree		1
„ Deerwara		1
„ Beer		1
„ Chow Bozurg		1
„ Juload...		1
„ Dewana		1
„ Thana Kheree		1
„ Kutlabuda		1
„ Khajoora		1
„ Baloda Bukal		1
„ Peepla...		1
„ Bullgara		1
„ Bagur...		1
„ Bhaut Bamunda		1
„ Sagumree Bozurg		1
„ Peepul Khota		1
„ Harmuck		1
„ Kurora		1
		32

Besides the above 32 villages the following villages are inam :—

Mouza Bamunsookh	1
Buroday Khord	1
Punchuck Wasa	1
	3

The total number of inam villages is three.

The above 35 villages having been settled with me, the following amount of revenue has been fixed :—

On 32 villages	Halee Rupees	15,794
Khasgee villages	„	708
	Halee Rupees	16,502

I will pay every year the sum of Rupees 16,502, being the amount of revenue. In default of the payment I will give up the villages to the Circar. Besides this, should my relations object to the making over of the villages to the Circar, I will be held responsible for such objection, and in giving them up I will act fairly. I will not join the Chief of Kotree. All the documents connected with the cultivated lands of the villages shall be shown to the Circar. I will execute the usual orders of the Circar as I have hitherto done. I will not give refuge in the villages to any enemy of the Circar. If there be any farmed villages in the talooka I will relinquish them, but I will hold possession of such villages as appertain to my zemindaree.

(Signed) MUNDLOI PIRTHEE SING.

Dated 1st Poos Boodee 1875 *Sumbut.*

Revenue to be paid in the following instalments :—

On 1st Kartick Soodee	...	...	Rupees	2,064	0
„ 10th Poos Soodee	...	...	„	6,187	8
„ 15th Cheyt Soodee	...	...	„	4,125	0
„ 15th Bysack Soodee	...	...	„	4,125	8
			Rupees	16,502	0

I will pay the above sum of Rupees 16,502 according to stipulation.

No. CLI.

SETTLEMENT between the THAKOORS of BUKHTGURH and KACHEE BARODA.

Whereas there has been a dispute between the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing of Kachee Baroda and the Thakoor Pirthee Sing of Bukhtgurh Mundloi of Budnawur relative to his zemindaree rights and the village of Dhangeekheree and the produce of some cultivated land at the village of Doodwall, the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing not having paid the dues for the space of forty years and continuing not to pay them, and

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CLI. & CLII.

Baisola.

having a jaghire grant of the village of Dhangeekheree on which a tunkha of Rupees 375 annually was established in favour of Mundloi, and which he (the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing) paid according to the *burbust* or annual usage of assessment of the pergunnah, I have on enquiry found that according to this method of proceeding the dispute will never be terminated: And therefore to settle the difference, the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing of Kachee Bâroda shall pay a tunkha for the village of Dhangeekheree from the beginning of the year Summut 1875, which shall be fixed at Oogein Rupees 694 annually including mall abwaub and extra charges, and shall pay Oogein Rupees 250 yearly on account of the produce of the 250 beegahs of cultivated ground of the village of Doodwall; total Oogein Rupees 944 Sicca shall be paid annually by the aforesaid Rajah to the aforesaid Mundloi and no excuse or evasion shall be made. If the aforesaid Rajah or his heirs shall make any evasion or raise difficulties in paying the sum on account of the village and the produce of the cultivated ground to the Mundloi or his issue, from that time the village and the portion of ground shall be taken out of the hands of the Rajah and given to the Mundloi, and the Rajah shall have no further claim upon the village or the ground.

Dated 15*th October* 1819, *corresponding with* 24*th of Zilhij* 1234 *Hijree or* 11*th Kartick Boodee Summut* 1876.

This agreement was concluded through my mediation this 11th October 1819.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

No. CLII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT by CHUNDER SING of Talookas Baisola and Dhotra to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, dated 14th Boodee of Poos 1875.

Whereas the following nine villages which I have held from of old, *viz.*, Baisola, Solanee, Cheerakhanum, Samlakhero, Bukhtpoora, Dhotra Parasoodha, Theethee, Khurdo, and Tajpoora have been

assessed through Sir John Malcolm with the progressive rent as follows:—

For the Sumbut year	1875	...	... Rupees	1,701
„ „	1876	...	... „	2,001
„ „	1877	...	... „	2,201
„ „	1878	...	... „	2,501

to be punctually paid in four instalments, *viz.*—

On 1st Soodee of	Kartick	2 annas	portion of	the revenue.
„ 10th Soodee of	Poos	6 „	„	„
„ 15th Soodee of	Cheyt	4 „	„	„
„ 15th Soodee of	Bysack	4 „	„	„
	Rupee	1		

and the last mentioned sum of Rupees 2,501 has been fixed as the full amount of revenue to be paid every year from 1878 Sumbut: therefore I will without objection continue to discharge the revenue and pay other usual dues of the Circar as I have hitherto done. I will not, by intrigue with any individual, fail to pay the said revenue. I will make over to the Circar the dead cows and buffaloes, &c., and if the hides fall short of the fixed quantity I will make up the deficit, and if they exceed that quantity I will take the excess.

At the commencement of every year I will give a banker as security for my punctual payment of the revenue. I will pay every year from 1878 Sumbut the sum of Rupees 2,501, being the full amount of revenue, and take receipt for the same.

This engagement between Bapoo Rughoonath on the part of the Rajah of Dhar and Chunder Sing, Thakoor of Dhotra, was concluded through my mediation at Mooltan on the 28th of December 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

GWALIOR AGENCY.

1. *Amjherra.**—The revenues of Amjherra are about two lakhs of Rupees; the area is 584 square miles, and the population 57,232. This petty State always paid tribute to the paramount power, first to the Mahomedan governors of Dhar, and afterwards to the Mahrattas. By an agreement (No. CLIII.) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819, Amjherra paid a tribute of Rupees 35,000 to Sindia, who was excluded from all interference in the internal affairs of the State. This tribute was one of the items ceded by the Treaty of 1844 with Sindia for the payment of the Gwalior contingent, and is now paid to the British Government permanently by Sindia under the Treaty of December 1860.

The Rajah of Amjherra rebelled in 1857, and his State was confiscated. It was decided that Sindia, and not the British Government, had the claim to the territory. Previous to the mutinies Amjherra contributed Halee Rupees 4,000 to the Malwa Bheel corps. Sindia now contributes Halee Rupees 20,000 on account of the Gwalior territory and Amjherra.

2. *Nurwur.*—Through the mediation of Major J. Stewart, Acting Resident at Sindia's court in December 1818, the pergunnah of Parone and six villages were granted (No. CLIV.) to Madho Sing of Nurwur under the guarantee of the British Government. The Rajah had been deprived of his hereditary possessions by Dowlut Rao Sindia, and he took to plundering in Sindia's territories. The object of the settlement was to put a stop to his outrages.

Maun Sing, the present Rajah, joined the rebels during the mutinies, but surrendered in 1859 on condition of a free pardon and a suitable maintenance being granted to him. His former possessions were consequently restored to him under guarantee.

3. *Bhadowra.*—This grant (No. CLV.) was made by Maharajah

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 6 of Schedule No. I.

Dowlut Rao Sindia through the mediation of the British Resident at his court to Rajah Maun Sing in 1820 on condition that Maun Sing would put a stop to the depredations committed by one Salim Sing Grassia and prevent theft, &c. The grant comprises the quit-rent holding of villages yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 2,300, half of which the Thakoor keeps for himself the other half being paid to Sindia. The present Thakoor is Mohun Sing.

4. *Khaltoun.*—This grant (No. CLVI.) of three villages, yielding annually Rupees 4,000, was made to Thakoors Bheem Sing, Pirthee Sing, Ramchunder, and Chunderbuns in 1825 through the mediation of the British Resident at Sindia's court, on condition that they would serve the government faithfully and protect the high road.

5. *Sirsee.*—Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia granted (No. CLVII.) three-fourths of the revenue of the talooka of Sirsee to Bharut Sah in 1820 on condition that he would pay the remaining one-fourth, and honestly discharge the duties entrusted to him by reducing the Grassias, &c., to obedience.

6. *Ragoogurh.*—The Chuan Rajpoots of Ragoogurh are known by the name of Kychee, and are one of the oldest families in Malwa. In 1780 Madhojee Sindia stripped the family of their possessions and imprisoned the Rajah Bulwunt Sing and his son Jey Sing. From that time there was perpetual feud between Sindia and the Kychee clan, it being the object of the latter to devastate Ragoogurh, and to make it an unprofitable possession, until Sindia was compelled to restore it to the family. Jey Sing maintained the war with Sindia till 1818 when he died, leaving his title to be disputed by two claimants, Dhokul Sing and Ajeet Sing. With these claimants a settlement (No. CLVIII.) was made in 1819 through the mediation and under the guarantee of the British Government, by which Sindia gave them the fort and town of Ragoogurh and lands in their vicinity supposed to yield an annual revenue of Rupees 1,42,848-8 with a provision that any revenue derived from these lands which exceeded Rupees 55,000 should be paid to the Gwalior government, who, on their part, were to make good any deficiency. One hundred of the dependants of the Kychee family were also enrolled in the Gwalior contingent in 1823. The jaghire never yielded so much as Rupees 55,000, and the result of

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the above plan was that an annual balance was brought in against Sindia which was advanced to the Kychees from the British treasury. Up to 1828 the durbar paid these balances, but thereafter they demurred on the grounds that, if the jaghire were properly managed, it would yield more than Rupees 55,000, and that the Kychees realized more revenue than was credited in the accounts. The matter was complicated by disputes in the family, and at last in 1843, with the consent of the British Government, the original arrangement was annulled and separate engagements (No. CLIX.) were made with the three principal members of the family, *viz.*, Bijey Sing, Thakoor Chuttersaul, and Ajeet Sing. By this settlement Bijey Sing received fifty-two villages, yielding a revenue of Rupees 15,000, selected from the Kheecheewarra lands and the right to certain collections specified in the Sunnud, on the understanding that he would continue to serve the government as he had done up to that date, abstain from creating disturbances, not encourage robbers committing crimes in the territories of the British Government and Gwalior State, afford no protection to criminals, and establish police posts in his districts for the protection of travellers, and pay his share of the nuzzerana demanded by the Durbar.

Chuttersaul got thirty-two villages yielding Rupees 9,000. His successor, the present incumbent, is Thakoor Mungul Sing.

Ajeet Sing received one hundred and twenty of the two hundred and four villages originally granted to his family. No Sunnud in his case is forthcoming. He was succeeded by Jeymundul Sing.

7. *Baroda or Sheopore.*—This Rajah's hereditary possessions were seized by Sindia. The Rajah laid his complaint before the Resident at Gwalior, through whose mediation, after a discussion protracted through four years, a promise was obtained of the restoration of the estates. Shortly afterwards the Rajah died, but Sindia fulfilled (No. CLX.) the promise to his son Rajah Bulwunt Sing, the present Chief, and granted an addition of nearly Rupees 7,000 to his jaghire.

8. *Burra.**—This Thakoor, Rao Newul Sing, receives a tunkha of Rupees 5,400, of which Rupees 1,200 are paid by Holkar and Rupees 4,200 by Sindia. No copy of the engagement is procurable.

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 7 of Schedule No. II.

No. CLIII.

The AGREEMENT of ROWJEE SAEE AJEET SING JEE, Rajah of Amjherra, mediated by MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM Bahadoor.

I allow on the part of myself, my descendants, and the servants of the State of the long established tribute of the district, when it was formerly flourishing, was Halee Sicca Rupees 35,000, and that sum used to be paid to His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia's government. But latterly anarchy and confusion have almost ruined my district, and the Circar having benevolently considered its consequent decrease of revenue, has settled that tribute, agreeably to the following detail, shall be paid to the Jaghiredar of His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia, Jye Sing Rao Ghatkee Sirjee Rao, or to whomever His Highness may order, being at a rate corresponding with the expected improvement of my district, *viz.*—

For the year of the Sumbut		1877	...	Halee Rupees 22,000
„	„	1878	...	„ 24,000
„	„	1879	...	„ 26,000
„	„	1880	...	„ 28,000
„	„	1881	...	„ 30,000
„	„	1882	...	„ 32,000
„	„	1883	...	„ 34,000
„	„	1884	...	„ 35,000

The country improving the above sums will be yearly given. The Rupees are Halee Siccas, the accustomed percentage shall be allowed between the currency, and the Salim Sahi Rupees. For and after the year 1885 Sumbut the full tribute of Rupees 35,000 to be given regularly. The tribute to be paid in two equal kists, half in Maugh Sood Poonum, half in Jeyt Sood Poonum, being old established usage, and likewise each year's tribute detailed above to be paid in two kists and in the same proportions. If the whole or any part of a kist is not paid when due, one and a half month law to be given, and at the expiration of that time I agree to the Circar's appropriating to itself lands or villages whose revenues are equal to the deficient sums, the revenue of such seized lands or villages to be afterwards credited to the tribute and to that kist for whose deficiency they have been taken; such lands or villages shall never be claimed by me or my descendants.

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No. CLIII.

Amjherra.

It would be wrong to do so. But no persons, horsemen or karkoons, belonging to the government of His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia to be jaghiredar or any kamaisdar shall be allowed to remain in my district.

25*th October* 1820.

On the part of MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA Bahadoor, on the subject of tribute of the Amjherra district, JEY SING RAO, GHATKEE SIRJEE RAO being jaghiredar.

Through the medium of Major General Sir John Malcolm, Jey Sing has written on behalf of himself and his descendants that I and my servants, whoever they may be, shall in no way interfere with the family concerns of the Rajah, the conduct of his government, or in the affairs of his district: we shall dispute on no such points.

The Circar in its goodness, considering the deteriorated state of the district, has settled the tribute as follows in detail :—

			Halee Rupees.
For the year 1877	Sumbut	... ...	22,000
„ 1878	„	... ...	24,000
„ 1879	„	... ...	26,000
„ 1880	„	... ...	28,000
„ 1881	„	... ...	30,000
„ 1882	„	... ...	32,000
„ 1883	„	... ...	34,000
„ 1884	„	... ...	35,000

This is the tribute to be paid annually as detailed for these eight years in Halee Siccas, and for 1885 of the Sumbut, and ever afterwards, the full established tribute of Rupees 35,000 shall be paid.

The tribute to be paid in two equal kists, as has obtained from time immemorial, one in Maugh Sood Poonum, the other in Jeyt Soodh Poonum; besides this we shall demand no other money whether for military or any other expenses. If I do so I shall act incorrectly, and moreover none of my troops or horse or karkoons shall remain in the district of Amjherra.

25*th October* 1820.

No. CLIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD (or grant) granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR to RAJAH MADHO SING of Nurwur.

A jaghire containing a mehal and six villages has been allotted to you by the Circar for your livelihood from the date of the Sunnud, therefore take possession of the mehal and villages and apply to your use their revenue collections. It is expected that you will act up to the contents of the document you have given. The Circar too on its part will fulfil its agreement.

List of Mehal and Villages.

Pergunnah Parone 1 (one) mehal.	1 Village or Mouza Sanhee.
1 Village or Mouza Baraee.	1 „ „ Goorha.
1 „ „ Daigounday.	1 „ „ Moorharee.

1 Village or Mouza Jeeroraro.

Dated 3rd Suffur Sun 1234.

ENGAGEMENT on the part of MAHARAJAH MADHO SING of Nurwur.

The Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia having granted to Madho Sing under the guarantee of the British Government in jaghire to him and his heirs for ever the following places, *viz.*—

The pergunnah of Parone.	Bhattee in pergunnah Kolarus.
Barhye in pergunnah Kolarus.	Karrah „ Seepree.
Deighode „ „	Moorharee „ „

Chittoralloo in pergunnah Seepree.

Madho Sing hereby engages to confine himself entirely to the jaghire above-mentioned, to relinquish altogether his present predatory mode of life, and to disband his troops. He further engages not to levy contributions or exactions from any other parts of Dowlut Rao Sindia's territories, nor on travellers or merchants passing through the country.

In witness whereof this engagement has been signed and sealed this 11th day of Suffur 1234 of the Hegira, corresponding to the 10th December 1818.

(Signed) THAKOOR GOPAUL SING.

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Nos. CLIV., CLV. & CLVI.

Bhadowra & Khaltoun.

I hereby certify that the Sunnud granted by the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia for the places named in this engagement is guaranteed to Rajah Madho Sing by the British Government on his fulfilling the terms of this engagement.

(Signed) J. STEWART,
Acting Resident.

No. CLV.

TRANSLATION of a Mahrattee SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAJAH MAUN SING of Bhadowra.

You represented at Gwalior that you would exert and put a stop to the depredations made by Sohun Sing Grassia, and that you would further prevent theft, and as a reward for your services you solicited villages in the pergunnah of Meeanab, *viz.*, Doongah Surrah, Mahoo, Tinsae, Sakoorba, and Dhunarah, five in all, yielding Rupees 2,300, on an istumrar tenure. For such services the villages have been granted to you; take possession of them and submit regularly every year correct accounts of the revenue collections, half of which keep for yourself, and the other half pay into the treasury of the Circar; diligently and honestly discharge the duty entrusted to you: on failure they will be resumed.

Dated 1st Jate Soodee Bhut, Summut 1887.

No. CLVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to THAKOORS BHEEM SING, PIRTHEE SING, RAMCHUNDER, and CHUNDERBUNS.

Talooka Bamsolee in pergunnah Bijepore which you held has been made khalsa. In lieu thereof mouzah Khaltoun with two other villages, with the exception of sayer, has been granted to you in nankar for Rupees 4,000 from year 1882 Summut. Take possession of them, serve the government faithfully, and protect the high road.

Dated 21st Mohurrum 1226 *Arabic.*

No. CLVII.

TRANSLATION of a Mahrattee SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to BHARUT SAH of Sirsee.

At Gwalior you represented that after settling the talooka (district) of Sirsee you would attend to perform the services of the Circar, and you solicited the talooka as a reward for your services. On these considerations the Circar has allotted you the talooka from the commencement of the next year being Sun 1221 answering to Sumbut 1877. Therefore take possession of it and regularly every year submit correct accounts of its revenue collections, keeping three-fourths for yourself and paying the balance one-fourth into the treasury of the Circar, honestly discharging the duties entrusted to your charge, and exerting yourself in reducing the Grassias to obedience: on failure the talooka will be resumed.

Dated Jate Soodee Bhut, Summut 1877, *answering to 4th Ramzan, Sun* 1221.

No. CLVIII.

TRANSLATION of a Mahrattee SUNNUD (or grant) granted to RAJAHS AJEET SING and DHOKUL SING by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA.

After compliments,—The town of Ragoogurh together with the villages attached to it from time immemorial when well cultivated yield

On the right side of Ragoogurh adjoining the boundary of Bujrungurh 92 villages, yielding in all	Rupees	55,325	0
On the left side of Ragoogurh adjoining the boundary of Seronje 67 villages, yielding in all	„	55,012	0
On the east and west of Ragoogurh 45 villages, yielding in all	„	32,511	8
Total villages 204, total amount	Rupees	1,42,848	8

From the commencement of the present year, being Sun 1220, the above 204 villages, yielding a revenue in all Rupees 1,42,848-8, have

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Nos. CLVIII. & CLIX.

Ragoogurh.

been allotted to you by the Circar; Rupees 55,000 of which you are to have for yourselves, your brethren and children, and the balance is to be regularly and annually paid into the treasury of the Circar, and any sum short of Rupees 55,000 will be made good by the Circar and paid to you in cash. The sayer (customs) beyond the town and in the pergunnah will be collected and taken by the Circar.

Dated 16*th Zilhej Sun* 1220, *Summut* 1876, A. D. 1819.

TRANSLATION of a Mahrattee SUNNUD (or grant) granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to AJEET SING and DHOKUL SING Kheechees.

After compliments,—The fort of Ragoogurh together with the town has been allotted for the residence of yourselves, your families, brethren, and children, &c., &c., and lands in the vicinity yielding revenue of about Rupees 55,000 have been granted to you from the commencement of the year or Sun 1220. Take up your abode in the fort of Ragoogurh and in the town, and apply to your use, and to the use of your families, brethren, and children, the lands in its vicinity yielding a revenue of Rupees 55,000.

Dated 24*th Zeecaad Sun* 1220.

No. CLIX.

TRANSLATION of a Hindee SUNNUD from SREE MAHARAJ DHIRAJ SREE MAHARAJ SREE ALIJAH SOUBADARJEE SREE JUNKOOJEE RAO SINDIA BAHADOORJEE to SID SREE APPUMMA RAJAH BIJEY SING JEE JOG.

Lalla Mohunloll, your vakeel, has made a petition at Gwalior to the following effect :—

In Sumbut 1877, or Sun Ishera Meatein, the Government granted two hundred and four villages, yielding a revenue of one lakh forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and a half Rupees, situated in the vicinity of Ragoogurh, to the Kheechee Chiefs as the means of supporting themselves and their families. After this a karkoon on the part of the Circar, accompanied by a mootasuddee on the part of the

British Government, measured the lands and fixed their value; fifty-two villages, yielding a revenue of Rupees 15,000, were selected and allotted to us. With the exception of the barra sayer we were granted all the duties hitherto carried to the credit of Government under the head of chota sayer, the bazar collections, and the duties levied on the sale of cattle: I now earnestly beg that new Sunnuds from the present year may be granted to us.

In compliance with this application the Circar has granted you a new Sunnud for the fifty-two villages, yielding a revenue of Rupees 15,000 which were selected from the Kheechee lands, yielding a revenue of one lakh forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and a half Rupees, situated in the vicinity of Ragoogurh, granted in Summut 1877, or Sun Ishera Meatein, the revenues of which were estimated by a karkoon and a mootasuddee on the part of the British Government. The fifty-two villages yielding a revenue of Rupees 15,000 with the right to the chota sayer duties, and those levied on the sale of cattle formerly carried to the credit of government, have been conferred again upon the Rajah.

Names of the Villages.

Jumneer.	Bareho.	Koraee.
Doongur.	Uttracekhairo.	Maund.
Bawencho.	Bordo.	Jhurpace.
Dhadra.	Burkheree.	Goluja.
Bursud.	Soomuree.	Mohree.
Motcepoor.	Moondeogurh.	Bujla.
Parewa.	Jullalpoor.	Suraree.
Murookheree.	Korudang.	Khergurh.
Khegra.	Chorakheree.	Bheakheree.
Satoto.	Mutraee.	Oonnee.
Neemkheree.	Bahurwass.	Beejapoor.
Kakurwassee.	Kishenkheree.	Thukraido.
Rajaharee.	Denakheree.	Bejaido.
Kunjaee.	Jagro.	Ruttunpoor.
Emilia.	Emilea.	Narainpoor.
Patun.	Hingoneea.	Tudhowtee.
Gaoher.	Munsakheree.	
Sahurkhars.	Moorhwass.	

The above fifty-two villages, yielding a revenue of Rupees 15,000 with the chota sayer, the bazar collections, and the duties on the

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Nos. CLIX. & CLX.

Sheopore.

sale of cattle, are given to you in Sunnud from the present year again. These villages in the vicinity of Ragoogurh are given to you, with the collections of chota sayer, out of the Bala Behut jaghire, in the present year Sun Sulus Urbain Meatein or Summut 1899, nuslun-bad-nuslun, to your heirs in perpetuity. You are to collect the revenue and expend them. You are to serve government as you have been in the habit of doing. You are not to create disturbances or to encourage robbers to commit crimes in the territories of the British Government, the Durbar, or those of any other State. You are not to afford protection to criminals. You are to establish chowkees in your district for the protection of travellers. You will be held responsible for the fulfilment of these conditions.

Dated Mittee Badon Soodee Teej Summut 1899 *or* 1*st Shabun Soor Sun Sulus Urbain Meatein Aluf.*

(True translation.)

(Signed) R. R. W. ELLIS,
Assistant Resident.

A precisely similar Sunnud for thirty-two villages, yielding a revenue of Rupees 9,000, was granted to Chuttersaul.

No. CLX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from MAHARAJAH JUNKOOJEE RAO SINDIA to Chowdherees, Zemindars, Canoongoes, &c., &c., in favour of the RAJAH of SHEOPORE.

Know that twelve villages in pergunnah Sheopore have been from this year being Sumbut 1887 taken from Jey Sing and given to Rajah Bulwunt Sing of Sheopore for his support and the support of his family and brethren.

Dated Kartick Soodee Dusween, Sumbut 1887.

(Signed) R. CAVENDISH.

NIMAR AGENCY.

THE greater portion of the districts which were formerly under this Agency have recently been annexed to the Central Provinces. There still remain however under the Political Agent some small portions of British territory intermixed with the possessions of native States, the Bagode pergunnah of Dewas, and the State of Burwanee which is immediately dependent on the British Government. The population of Burwanee, amounting to upwards of 22,000, consists chiefly of Bheels.* At present the State is under the direct management of the British Government. Its revenues are about Rupees 40,000. The State of

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* When measures were taken by the Bombay Government in 1818 to reclaim the Bheels of Khandeish, Sir John Malcolm considered that success would only be partial unless corresponding measures were adopted for reclaiming the Bheels of Burwanee. He therefore prevailed on the Rajah to make the following agreement with the Bheel Naiqs which he guaranteed. The agreement had no practical results, but it is given here in illustration of the earliest measures which were adopted to induce the wild tribes to abandon their predatory habits:—

Translation of the Qulumbundee or terms of agreement entered into with the Circar of Burwanee by Muddun Naiq and Dowliah Naiq for themselves and their respective brothers Ruttun Naiq and Dhun Sing Naiq.

To the Sree Maharaj Udhiraj Sree Rana Mohun Sing Sahibjee whose royal residence is Uwass, in whose durbar we make the following agreement:—

We, Muddun Naiq, Ruttun Naiq, Dowliah Naiq, and Dhun Sing, promise to observe the bundobust of the country and road from the town of Burwanee to Julgone. We shall not commit any robbery ourselves, and we shall do all we can to discover any committed by others. We promise to make the same agreement regarding the limits from Nugulwaree to Sindwah and Sultanpore, &c., and if any robbery be committed in these parts by Bheels who may seek shelter in the Burwanee hills, we shall seize the offenders and deliver them up to the Circar. We shall also be responsible for the restoration of any future plundered property on condition of our receiving from the Circar Rupees two hundred (200) per month as pay; we shall entertain a body of 35 Bheels in our pay who shall receive from us Rupees four per month, and by these means we shall be enabled to perform our engagements. We promise not to exact any tax from travellers. Whenever the Circar requires our presence we shall obey the summons.

To this are annexed the marks of Muddun Naiq and Dowliah Naiq.

(True translation.)

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Burwanee pays no tribute to and receives no allowances from the British Government.

Nimar Agency.

Within the limits of the Agency there are also the following guaranteed Chiefs:—

1. *Barudpoora.**—This Bhoomia, Oudey Sing, holds two engagements under the Dhar State which were concluded with his grandfather Mundroop Sing. By the first engagement (No. CLXI.) he is to receive Rupees 500 annually from the Dhurrumpooree pergunnah, and to be answerable for all robberies between the Maun and Karun rivers. The second engagement (No. CLXII.) grants six villages in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree in perpetuity on an annual payment of Rupees 525, and one village on an annual payment of Rupees 201; but by a subsequent agreement between the Bhoomia and the Dhar State, without the mediation of the British Government, the Chief pays now only Rupees 327 for three villages, the rest having been given up. Oudey Sing also holds the village of Kancurcepoora in Mandoo in perpetuity, paying Rupees 40 per annum.

2. *Jamnia or Dabir.*†—Sir John Malcolm concluded an engagement with Nadir Patel by which he was to receive from Holkar a

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Translation of the Suenat Zabitah granted by the Rana of Burwanee to Dowliah Naiq and Dhun Sing Naiq of Meygha.

On condition of their keeping the bundobust of the Burwanee hills from the 5th of Jemmadee-ool-Awul of the Arabic year 1220, they shall receive from the Circar Rupees 100 per month, *viz.*, to Dowliah Naiq and his three brothers (for whom he is responsible) Rupees 32, and the remaining Rupees 68 to 17 men at the rate of Rupees four each. This monthly sum to be given entire without any deductions on condition of Dowliah Naiq, &c., adhering faithfully to their engagements, in which case they shall enjoy the benefit also of such villages as they may have inherited in jaghire from their ancestors, besides the ancient huq or perquisite they are entitled to on every *baree* or irrigated field of the cusba of Burwanee.

Hindoo date the ——— *of Phagun of the Summut* 1876.

N. B.—The Suenat Zabitah granted to Muddun is the counterpart of the above.

(True translation.)

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 6 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 4 and 5 of Schedule No. II.; and Nos. 15, 16, and 22 of Schedule No. III.

tunkha of Rupees 2,564 and to protect the country from Jaum to Naulcha. On Nadir's expulsion from Malwa an engagement was made with his son Bheeman Sing on 8th May 1820 guaranteeing to him from the Holkar State all the tunkhas which his father received. Neither of these engagements is forthcoming, but the Indore Durbar have furnished perwannahs (No. CLXIII.) by which the Bhoomia receives tunkhas amounting to Rupees 2,505 from several districts. A lease (No. CLXIV.) of the village of Khairee is also held from Holkar at a rent of Rupees 901, from which an abatement of Rupees 150 is made for the protection of the Doorjanpore Pass. It is doubtful whether this latter engagement is guaranteed.

Two engagements were mediated between Sindia and Nadir Patel and his son Bheeman Sing. The first engagement granted in perpetuity to Nadir Patel four villages in Dektaun on payment of Rupees 251 annually. The second granted the village of Koonjrode to Bheeman Sing on payment of Rupees 401 a year. Neither of these engagements is forthcoming.

An engagement (No. CLXI.) was also mediated between Bheeman Sing and the Dhar State under which he received Rupees 65 from the Dhurrumpooree district, on condition of being responsible for robberies. He also received (No. CLXV.) the village of Dabir in Dhurrumpooree on a quit-rent of Rupees 150.

Bheeman Sing was succeeded by his son Motee Sing, and he by the present Chief Hameer Sing.

3. *Rajgurh.**—The original tunkhadars were Mohun Sing, grandfather, and Futteh Sing, father of the present Bhoomia Hutteh Sing, who holds two engagements with Dhar. By the first (No. CLXVI.), concluded in 1819, the Bhoomia agreed to pay Rupees 302 a year to Dhar for two villages in Dhurrumpooree, to keep the roads free from thieves, and be answerable for all robberies, &c. But shortly after the conclusion of this engagement the Chief entered into a new arrangement with Dhar, without the knowledge of the British Government, for only one of the villages on a payment of Rupees 101. By the second engagement (No. CLXI.) he receives Rupees 500 from the Dhurrumpooree

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 3 of Schedule No. III.

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cutcherry, and is answerable for all robberies in the pergunnah. Hutteh Sing also receives from Holkar Rupees 50 from the Hasilpore cutcherry and other dues and is answerable for all robberies, but it is doubtful whether this last engagement is guaranteed.

4. *Ghurree or Bhysa Kheree.**—This Bhoomia held six villages in Dhurrumpooree paying yearly Rupees 525, beside baptee and zemindaree dues, and was responsible for all robberies in these and in ten other villages. By a subsequent arrangement with the Dhar State, without the knowledge of the British Government, Hutteh Sing gave up the six villages and three of them were continued with Burjore Sing. Ruttun Sing Bhoomia of Kooteeday is a younger branch of the same family as Lutchmun Sing, son of Burjore Sing, the present Chief of Ghurree, and holds villages on the same grant. No copy of the original engagement has been furnished; but a copy of the engagement (No. CLXVII.) with Burjore Sing is produced.

5. *Sillanee and Bukhtgurh.*†—Prior to the occupation of Malwa in 1817 this family had long been plunderers in the districts of Sindia and Holkar on the Nerbudda. In May 1818 Rao Ruttun Sing, Mundroop Sing, and Cheetoo Bai submitted to Sir John Malcolm who took some of their adherents into service under Cheetoo Bai. By a settlement (No. CLXVIII.) concluded on 13th May 1820, a tunkha of Rupees 4,038 was assigned to the family from Sindia and Rupees 778-8 from Holkar, and the British Government granted as remuneration for service Rupees 100 a month each to Ruttun Sing, Mundroop Sing, and Cheetoo Bai, and Rupees 50 each to Nahar Sing, brother of Ruttun Sing, and Pertab Sing, son of Mundroop Sing; and engaged in the event of their dismissal from service to be answerable for the payment of the tunkhas from Sindia and Holkar. The sum of Rupees 400 a month is still paid from the British treasury to the successors of the original grantees, *viz.*, Oomeid Sing, son of Ruttun Sing; Hutteh Sing, grandson of Mundroop Sing; Bukhtawur Sing, son of Cheetoo Bai, who, however, died in 1863, and whose son and successor, Hutteh Sing, has not yet been recognised by Government; Bahadoor Sing, nephew of Nahar Sing; and Sher Sing, son of Pertab Sing.

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 7 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 1 to 3 of Schedule No. II.

No deduction is made from the allowances of this family, and no nuzzerana is paid by them to Government. The Thakoors furnish reports of crime to the Political Agent in Nimar. Besides their stipends, the Thakoors receive about Rupees 1,350 a year as zemindaree dues, Rupees 250 from rent-free lands, and about Rupees 1,100 as their share of religious offerings at Oonkar Mandatta on the Nerbudda.

6. *Chandgurh.**—Seventeen villages were recognised by Dowlut Rao Sindia as belonging to Ranee Ruttun Bai, and a Sunnud (No. CLXIX.) was given to her to that effect. The income of the jaghire amounts to about Rupees 800 a year. No deductions are made from it, and the jaghiredar derives no income from other sources. Reports of heinous crimes only are made to the Political Agent in Nimar.

Ranee Ruttun Bai was succeeded by her adopted son Bheem Sing, and he by his son Bharut Sing, who died in 1860. The succession was then disputed, but as Sirdar Sing, son of Bharut Sing, was considered by the Gwalior Durbar to be the legitimate successor, he was recognised by the British Government to whom the territory had been ceded under the Treaty of 1860. Nuzzerana was remitted on account of the poverty of the family.

7. *Jamtee.*—In 1820, Captain Briggs, Collector of Khandeish, obtained Sunnuds (No. CLXX.)*from Sindia granting to the Hill Turvees, on the borders of Zeinabad, who were notorious freebooters, one village each and cash allowances amounting to Rupees 1,900 a year. The settlement is still in force, but the obligations were transferred to the British Government on the cession of Zeinabad by Sindia in 1860. The Turvees pay no tunkha or nuzzerana, and have no other income than that derived from these grants. The original grantees were Lal Khan, who was succeeded by Sooproo, the present incumbent; Mussumut Maina succeeded by Mussumut Husso; Buddoo Khan succeeded by Emam Khan; and Kheir Khan succeeded by Akl Khan.

8. *Chota Kusrawud.*†—This family, known as the Boscutta family, held extensive grants under the Peishwa. The first grant was made to Ramchunder Bullal about the year 1752. He was succeeded about

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 34 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 28 of Schedule No. III.

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1767 by his son Kishen Rao Ramchunder, and he by his son Madho Rao Kishen, who died childless about the year 1808. The country in which the possessions of the family lay was removed from the Peishwa's effective control; and about five years before the outbreak of the Pindaree war, Radha Bai, the widow of the last Boscutta's brother, with the consent of Sindia and Holkar and the knowledge of the Peishwa, adopted Kishen Rao as her son. On the conquest of Malwa, Sir John Malcolm after enquiry gave to Kishen Rao a Sunnud (No. CLXXI.) confirming to him the zemindaree dues of the pergunnahs of Kusrawud, Kanapore, and Burdia, and granting the village of Chota Kusrawud in inam subject for four years to a payment of Rupees 500 annually for sebundee expenses and to a revised rate thereafter. This settlement was reported to Government, but it was not at the time confirmed, as it was in contemplation to make over Kusrawud to Holkar in exchange for other lands, and to leave to Holkar the settlement of the Boscutta's claims. Holkar however eventually rejected the proposals for exchange, whereupon a full inquiry was made into the claims of Kishen Rao. The adoption was found to be wholly invalid, and the tenure was declared to be an escheat. But as the settlement made by Sir John Malcolm committed the Government to the recognition of some rights on the part of the family, it was determined (No. CLXXII.) to continue the village of Chota Kusrawud on a life tenure, subject to a payment of Rupees 800 a year, and also the zemindaree and other dues at the same amount as were then actually realized, namely, Rupees 899-2-3. Kishen Rao is still alive. Besides the above allowances he receives zemindaree dues amounting to about Rupees 3,750 in Poonassa, Attode, Moondee, and other districts in Nimar; and he holds zirat lands yielding Rupees 820 a year and a jaghire yielding Rupees 700, making an income of about Rupees 8,500 a year in Nimar. Kishen Rao also holds inams and receives dues elsewhere amounting to Rupees 28,000 a year, *viz.*—

In Holkar's district of Beejagurh ...	... Rupees	8,550
„ Dhar	... „	350
„ Hurda	... „	8,900
„ Hoshungabad	... „	1,000
Jaghire of Timoornee in Hurda ...	... „	8,500
Dues in Makrai Rajah's territory ...	... „	700

No. CLXI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by MUNDROOP SING POTAIL and his son BISHEN SING of Bhysak, now residing in Barudpoora.

Whereas I used to levy from the people of the villages and teleetee (low lands) of killa Mandoo in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree cesses such as bhet, ghoogree, &c.; and whereas the Circar has determined to pay a fixed amount in lieu of the above cesses from the cutcherry of Naulcha: therefore I, of my own accord, agree to take the sum fixed by the Circar. I will not exact cesses from the people. I will satisfy the claims of my relations to the aforesaid cesses, so that they may have no cause to make any representations on the subject to the Circar. Neither I nor my relations shall send a sepoy to the villages of the pergunnah. I will continue to receive the amount fixed for me by the Circar, and I will not have any claim on the villages for the cesses in question. Any claim which I may make shall be considered null and void.

Statement of the amount fixed to be paid.

		Original fixed amount.	Enhanced amount.	Total.
1229 or 1878	Sumbut	100	0	100
1230 or 1879	„	100	30	130
1231 or 1880	„	130	30	160
1232 or 1881	„	160	30	190
1233 or 1882	„	190	30	220
1234 or 1883	„	220	30	250
1235 or 1884	„	250	30	280
1236 or 1885	„	280	30	310
1237 or 1886	„	310	30	340
1238 or 1887	„	340	30	370
1239 or 1888	„	370	30	400
1240 or 1889	„	400	30	430
1241 or 1890	„	430	20	450
		3,280	350	3,630

I will take the above sum of Rupees 3,630 according to the instalments fixed for each year. Other than the aforesaid amount I have no demand on the villages of the said pergunnah, or on teleetee of Mandoo. I will serve the Circar and execute its orders without any objection. In default thereof I will forfeit the aforesaid equivalent for the cesses. I

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will protect the roads as well as the tradesmen and travellers passing through the pergunnah. I will adopt such measures as may prevent thefts being committed. If a robbery takes place I will be held responsible for it; I will produce the robber. In default thereof I will make good the loss. Should I fail to do so a sum equal to the loss may be deducted from the money fixed to be paid to me in lieu of the cesses, and I will raise no objection thereto. I have of my own accord executed this deed. Any person into whose elaka any stolen property may be carried shall be held responsible for it.

The sum fixed in the presence of the British officer to be paid in lieu of cesses, is			Rupees	500
Deduct on account of zemindar of	Seekholee ...	Rupees	14	
„ „ „	Khoosroobad ...	„	8	
„ „ „	Bulkhore ...	„	13	
„ „ „	Jhakroad ...	„	5	
„ „ „	Putlabad ...	„	10	
			—	50
		Balance, Rupees		450

shall be paid to me according to the undermentioned instalments.

Dated 11*th Jeit Soodee* 1878 *Sumbut.*

Half amount to be paid in the season of Jowar crop.

„ „ „ Wheat crop.

(Signed) POTAIL MUNDROOP SING
and his son BISHEN SING of Keneereepoora.

With the exception of the cesses "ghoogree" and "bhet" my relations shall levy other usual cesses from the villages of their talooka.

Mediated and confirmed by me.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

12*th February* 1821.

A precisely similar engagement was made with Bheman Sing of Jamnia for Rupees 65 from Dhurrumpooree.

Also with Mohun Sing and his son Futteh Sing of Rajgurh for Rupees 500.

No. CLXII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, through the mediation of BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH, by MUNDROOP SING POTAIL and his son BISHEN SING of Keneereepoora.

Whereas I have of my own accord taken in farm seven villages, namely, six villages attached to killa Mandoo in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, and one village situated in pergunnah Naulcha: therefore I engage to pay without any objection the amount of revenue thereof fixed for each year, for seven years, from 1227 or 1876 Sumbut to 1233 or 1882 Sumbut.

Schedule of Villages.

Six villages of pergunnah Dhurrumpooree ...	... Rupees	1,724
Mouza Mohay Gaon in Tuppah Tarapore ...	...	1
„ Chicktawur *alias* Bunkotah in Tuppah Tohbul ...		1
„ Koosmulla in Tuppah Tohbul ...	...	1
„ Sirsooda in Tuppah Khoojawah ...	...	1
„ Sunkotah in Tuppah Tohbul ...	...	1
„ Basonee in Tuppah Khoojawah ...	...	1
		6

Statement of progressive rent.

Sumbut 1878 ...	...	...	...	Rupees	101
„ 1879 ...	...	...	...	„	272
Original amount	...	Rupees	101		
Enhanced amount	...	„	171		
			272		
Sumbut 1880 ...	...	...	...	Rupees	375
Original amount	...	Rupees	272		
Enhanced amount	...	„	103		
			375		
Sumbut 1881 ...	...	...	...	Rupees	451
Original amount	...	Rupees	375		
Enhanced amount	...	„	76		
			451		
				Carried over, Rupees	1,199

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	Brought forward,			Rupees	1,199
Sumbut 1882... ...	...	...	...	„	525
Original amount ...	Rupees	451			
Enhanced amount ...	„	74			
		525			
		Total,	Rupees		1,724

for the six villages in the pergunnah of Dhurrumpooree.

Statement of rent in the pergunnah Naulcha, village Soonera, alias *Soonora Bozurg.*

Sumbut 1876 ...	...	...			0
„ 1877 ...	...	...			0
„ 1878 ...	...	...		Rupees	75
„ 1879 ...	...	...		„	100
Original ...	...	Rupees	75		
Enhanced ...	...	„	25		
			100		
Sumbut 1880 ...	...	...		Rupees	151
Original ...	...	Rupees	100		
Enhanced ...	...	„	51		
			151		
Sumbut 1881 ...	...	...		Rupees	201
Original ...	...	Rupees	151		
Enhanced ...	...	„	50		
			201		
		Total amount,		Rupees	527
		Grand total,		Rupees	2,251

I will pay the above sum of Rupees 2,251 of the Oogein or Indore currency according to the instalments fixed for each year. From 1233 or 1882 Sumbut I will continue to pay every year the sum of Rupees 726, *viz.*, Rupees 525 for Dhurrumpooree villages, and Rupees 201 for

Soonera Bozurg attached to Naulcha pergunnah : besides this I will pay the usual cesses. I will without any objection pay the dues of the zemindars and respect the rights of the cultivators. In failure thereof the Circar shall resume the villages, and I will lay no claim thereto. I will not give refuge to the thieves. If a Bheel of my elaka commit a robbery I will be held responsible for it. I will produce the robber, and in default thereof I will make good the loss. I will with fidelity serve the Circar and execute its orders; I will protect the roads of killa Mandóo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If any robberies be committed in the above places, or if any cattle be stolen from the people, I will be held responsible for it to the Circar.

The following are the Bheel villages in my talooka:—

Mouza	Kaneereepoora	1
„	Juma	1
„	Ratee Tuloe	1
„	Belapoora	1
„	Jooneeveskho	1
„	Amleepoora	1
„	Paruspoora	1
„	Lalgurh	1
„	Chokee	1
„	Bharokho	1
„	Mussidpoora	1
„	Bharoorpooree	1
„	Bhudur Khoord	1
„	Abapoora	1
„	Bhurka	1
		15

The Circar shall send a karkoon for the purpose of inspecting the above fifteen villages, the rent of which I will pay regularly without any objection. I will make such arrangements as may prevent the Bheels of Mohunpore zillah, Neemkhera zillah, Oomerkooen, &c., from committing thefts. If any robberies take place I will be held responsible for them. If the village of Jehangerpore be farmed out to me the Circar will have that village inspected by a karkoon in order that I may pay the rent thereof.

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The revenue will be paid according to the following instalments, *viz.*—

In the season of Mucca crop ...	...	5	annas of revenue.
„ Jowar „ ...	...	6	„ „
„ Wheat and gram crop		5	„ „
		1	Rupee.

I will pay the money in three instalments.

Dated Cantonment, 1st Maugh Boodee 1876 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) POTAIL MUNDROOP SING
and his son BISSEN SING of Keneereepoora.

I have of my own accord executed this engagement.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR by MUNDROOP SING POTAIL of Zillah Bheesakhoor and Zillah Mandoo.

Whereas Mr. Dangerfield has been appointed by the British Government to make arrangements for the suppression of robberies and for the improvement of the country, I through his mediation execute this deed to the Circar and acknowledge that if any Bhoomias, Turvees, Bheels or Bhamurs of my district commit robberies on the roads or in the villages, or if they steal any cattle, I will be responsible. I will remain in obedience to the Circar and receive the usual cesses such as damee, bhet, ghoogree, &c., in accordance with the receipts which may be found among the records of the old zemindars. I will not take those extra cesses which the potails and putwarrees were during the disturbances compelled to pay. I will show to the Circar all the old documents which may be found in my possession, and in accordance with them I will take all the cesses. I will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any Bheel of my district commits theft I will produce the thief and the stolen property. If the thief refuses to obey me I will bring the Circar to the spot and point out the thief. If a Bheel of any other place commits robbery elsewhere

and comes into my talook, I will not give him an asylum; I will apprehend him and make him over to the Circar. If I fail to account for a theft committed in the elaka the usual cesses such as bhet, ghoogree, &c., receivable by me, may be resumed by the Circar. I will make no dispute on account of bhets, &c., for villages for which there may be no receipts extant among the records. Being unable to improve the villages which I hold in farm and to pay the revenue thereof, I give them up to the Circar. The revenue of the peshcushee villages which have been settled with me I will pay to the Circar through the zemindar. Should I object to pay the revenue the Circar may resume peshcushee villages which I hold; I will of my own accord give them up to the Circar. Besides this the revenues which the Turvees have hitherto paid to the Circar shall also be discharged as usual.

List of the Turvee Villages.

Mouza Kaneeree Khoord	1
„ Juma Turvee Manja	1
„ Ratee Tuloe	1
„ Belapoora	1
„ Jooneevesakho	1
„ Amleepoora Kumla	1
„ Mussidpoora	1
„ Bharoorpooree	1
„ Budavo Chota Bheeka Turvee	1
„ Ambapore Kesub	1
„ Burka Ramchandah	1
„ Chowkee	1
„ Lalgurh	1
„ Puruspore	1
„ Bhatahkhow Achla	1
	15

If any Turvee of the above 15 villages commit theft or robbery on the roads I will be held responsible for it. I will pay to the Circar the actual amount of revenue which may be due from the Turvee villages.

Dated Naulcha, 2nd Jeit Soodee 1876.

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I will serve the Circar and adopt such measures as may prevent thefts being committed. Should I fail to do so I will forfeit the bhet, ghoogree, &c.

(Signed) POTAIL MUNDROOP SING,
Son of Dowlut Sing.
„ H. DANGERFIELD,
Captain.

TRANSLATION of a Deed of relinquishment executed by MUNDROOP SING, Potail, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR.

Whereas through the mediation of the officer of the Mhow station I took a lease for six villages of pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, but being unable to improve them and to pay the fixed amount of revenue thereof, I came over to Dhurrumpooree and made a representation of the above circumstances: therefore the Circar having had regard to my distressed condition has been pleased to grant me a lease for three villages and to permit me to give up three other villages.

The following are the three villages which I held in farm, *viz.*—

Mouza Koosmulla in Tuppah Tohbul	...	...	1
„ Sulkota in Tuppah „	...	...	1
„ Vansbee in Tuppah Khajoor ...	...	...	1

I of my own accord relinquish the aforesaid three villages, and I have no concern whatever with them.

Dated 10*th Fagoon Boodee* 1879 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) POTAIL MUNDROOP SING.

Witnesses:

(Signed) RAO RUTTUN SING,
of Durva.
„ POTAIL SAWUNT SING.
„ KOONWUR CHAEN SING,
Son of Mundroop Sing.

No. CLXIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to SUDARDEEN HAVILDAR, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Hasilpore, 1219 A. H.

The tunkha which Nadir Bheel used to receive directly from the villages of the above pergunnah has been stopped, and it has been settled that he will adopt measures to prevent thefts in the mehal, and also that if any thefts take place in the villages, or if any mischief be committed in the fields, he will be held responsible for the same. You are therefore directed to collect the money which the said Bheel used to receive as tunkha from each village of the mehal, and to pay him annually from the aforesaid year the sum of Rupees 357 of the local currency from the mehal cutcherry in the following two instalments, taking receipts from him for the same:—

On the full moon of Ughran	...	...	Rupees	178 8
„ „ Cheyt	...	...	„	178 8

Dated 20th Suffur 1219 A. H.

Precisely similar perwannah for the following sums:—

On Depalpore ...	...	246
Sanwair ...	...	25
Indore ...	...	791
Baitma ...	...	506
Maheisur ...	...	518
Karahee and Akhirpoora ...	...	62

No. CLXIV.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE granted by TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR to BHEMAN SING, son of NADIR SING, Bhoomia, 1252 A. H. 1909 Sumbut, 1774 Seek.

Whereas you came over to Indore and requested that the village of Khairee which you held in farm, but which was taken from you after the expiration of the lease, and has been under the direct management of the Circar for the last three years, might be farmed out to you in istumraree tenure. After a due consideration of your request the Circar

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Jamnia.

has determined to take an engagement from you and to let to you the above village from the aforesaid year in istumraree tenure; a lease of it is therefore granted to you at a rent of Rupees 901 of the local currency, *i. e.*, Rupees 800, which you used to pay before, and Rupees 101 now added to it. You will improve the village, and in no way oppress the people, but on the contrary you will keep them satisfied. You will pay every year into the treasury the rent of the village farmed out to you in perpetual tenure according to the instalments, and send reports of all civil, criminal, and political cases. If you fail to abide by the terms of your engagement, the village in question shall be taken back and placed under the management of the Circar.

Dated 29th Jemmadee-ul-Awul, corresponding with 21st March 1862.

No. CLXV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by POTAIL BHEEMAN SING, son of NADIR SING, of Pergunnah Jamnia, to the Circar.

Whereas my ancestor, Potail Nadir Sing, performed good services at Dhurrumpooree in Dhar, and the Circar being pleased with him conferred upon him in istumraree tenure mouza Dabir in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; and whereas the revenue on the above mouza was fixed at Rupees 150 per annum in the presence of Captain Johnson: therefore I will pay every year the said amount of Rupees 150 to the Circar's treasury at pergunnah Dhurrumpooree and take receipts for the same, and besides this the Circar shall have no other demand on me. I will not at all interfere with the dhurmadae (religious endowments) and inam lands of those who have held them from of old. If any robber or thief with stolen property takes refuge in my elaka I will be held responsible. In time of need I will, like other Bhoomias, be in attendance on the Circar and render service. If I fail to pay the revenue the Circar will have a right to adopt coercive measures for the realization of the same. I have of my own accord entered into this engagement.

Dated 9th Bysack Boodee 1890 *Sumbut.*

No. CLXVI.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of relinquishment executed to RANCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by MOHUN SING and his son FUTTEH SING of Rajgurh.

Whereas in 1876 Sumbut, I took from the Sircar at the Mhow cantonment a lease of the following villages of pergunnahs Dhurrumpooree and Naulcha in izara and peshcushee tenure, *viz.*—

Mouza	Chundabutt in Tuppah Tarapore	...	... 1
„	Gooljaree in Tuppah Tarapore	...	... 1
„	Kuchwana in Tuppah Tohbul	...	... 1
„	Oomra in Tuppah Tarapore ...	...	... 1
„	Runada in Tuppah Tarapore ...	...	... 1
„	Surjepore in Tuppah Tarapore	...	... 1
„	Bhowanu in Tuppah Khojava	...	... 1
„	Ekelra in Tuppah Khoojava...	...	... 1
„	Koota in Tuppah Khoojava ...	...	... 1
„	Annopoora in Tuppah Khoojava	...	... 1
„	Semralee in Tuppah Tohbul ...	...	... 1
„	Jyetapore in Tuppah Khoojava	...	... 1
			12

But being unable to improve the above twelve villages for which I took a lease, and the time for which the progressive rent was due having expired, I have not been able to discharge the revenue. Therefore I represented the aforesaid circumstances to the cantonment at Naulcha, and I, of my own accord, relinquish the undermentioned villages :—

Schedule of Villages.

In Tuppah Tarapore	Mouza	Gooljaree	1	
	„	Runada	1	
	„	Oomra	1	
			—	3
In Tuppah Khoojava	Mouza	Ekelra Khord ...	1	
	„	Jyetapore	1	
	„	Kootah	1	
	„	Annopoora	1	
			—	4
In Tuppah Tohbul	Mouza	Kuchwaraolee ...	1	
	„	Surjepore	1	
	„	Semralee	1	
			—	3
				10

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No. CLXVI.

Rajgurh.

Of my own free will I give up the above ten villages, and I have no concern whatever with them. I retain in my possession on service tenure two villages, *viz.*, mouza Chundabutt in Tuppah Tarapore and mouza Bhowanu in Tuppah Khoojava, for which the following amount is payable to the Circar as peshcush, *viz.*—

Pescush in return for inam on account of mouza Chundabutt in Tuppah Tarapore ...	Rupees	151
Peshcush in return for inam on account of mouza Bhowanu in Tuppah Khoojava	„	151
	Rupees	302

I will pay every year the above sum of Rupees 302 of the Indore or Oogein currency; I will in time give cesses on account of the aforesaid villages; I will pay the usual zemindar's damee bhet, &c., without objection. Should I make any objection the villages may be resumed, and I will have no claim on them. I will not give asylum to robbers. If any Bheel of my elaka commits a robbery I will be held responsible for it; I will produce the robber, and in failure thereof I will make good the loss. I will with fidelity serve the Circar and execute its orders. I will make arrangements for the protection of the roads of killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If a theft be committed in any of the above places, or if cattle be stolen from the people, I will be held responsible for it.

The following are the three Bheel villages in my elaka:—

Mouza Jamunjeeree in Kaloo Turvee	1
„ Bhutler in Turvee Heera	1
„ Fela Babur in Malur Turvee	1
	3

The Circar may send a karkoon for the purpose of inspecting the above three villages; I will without any objection pay revenue thereof to the Circar. I will adopt such measures as may prevent the Bheels of Mohunpore, Neemkhera, and Oomer Khoonawur from committing thefts: if they commit a theft I will be held responsible for it. If the villages of Jehangerpore be settled with me the Circar may send

a karkoon to inspect them, and I will pay Rupees 3 per every plough. I will pay the rent according to the following instalments, *viz.*—

5 Annas of revenue to be paid on the full moon of Koonwar, or in the season of mucca crop.

6 Annas of revenue to be paid on the full moon of Ughar, or in the season of jowar crop.

5 Annas of revenue on the full moon of Fagoon, or in the season of wheat and gram crop.

—

1 Rupee.

—

I will of my own accord pay the aforesaid sum of Rupees 302 in three instalments.

(Signed) POTAIL MOHUN SING
and his son FUTTEH SING of Rajghur.

Dated Naulcha Cantonment, 11th Jeyt Soodee 1878 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by POTAIL MOHUN SING of Rajgurh.

Whereas the Circar has granted and I have willingly accepted a lease of the peshcushee village of Bhowana Bozurg attached to the talook of Khoojava, therefore I engage to pay in perpetuity the sum of Rupees 101, being the amount of rent year after year from 1231. Besides this, I will respect the rights of huckdars, zemindars, and inamdars, and separately pay the usual cesses such as dámee, bhet, &c., according to the practice (rates) of the pergunnah. If any robbery takes place in the villages of the pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, or on the roads thereof, or in Maunkurum Teleetee of Mandoo, I will be held responsible for it, and will produce the robber. In failure thereof I will make good the loss. I will serve the Circar with fidelity,

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CLXVI. & CLXVII.

Ghuree.

and improve the village. After the village has been improved I will continue to give the usual cesses.

Dated 12*th Jeyt Boodee* 1880 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) POTAIL MOHUN SING
and his son FUTTEH SING of Rajgurh.

Witnesses:

(Signed) POTAIL BURJORE SING of Bhoysakho.

" POTAIL SAWUNT SING of Mouza Burwai.

" MURLOE SUMBHOO SING.

" KANGOE ROOPCHUND of Khoojava.

" MURLOE BABRAJEE.

" KULLYAN RAE CHOWDHEREE, Potail and Canoongoe of Naulcha.

" CHINTAMUN CHOWDHEREE, Canoongoe and Potail of Naulcha.

" HAVILDAR CHITTERJEE, son of Bheeman Sing.

No. CLXVII.

TRANSLATION of a Deed of relinquishment executed by BURJORE SING, inhabitant of Bhoysakho, and Potail to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR.

Whereas I and Hutteh Sing in the presence of the Mhow station officer leased six villages attached to Dhurrumpooree, but being unable to cultivate them and to pay the revenue, Hutteh Sing gave up the said six villages and executed a separate deed of relinquishment; and whereas the Circar, when at Naulcha, having had regard to my humble petition which

I submitted there, was pleased to grant me a lease for three villages and to permit me to relinquish the following three villages, *viz.*—

Mouza	Bhodul	...	...	...	... 1
„	Koyalabaub	...	...	...	... 1
„	Doodhee	...	...	...	... 1
					3

Wherefore I of my own accord relinquish the above three villages which I held in izarah tenure, and I have no concern whatever with them.

Dated 12th Jeyt Boodee 1880 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) POTAIL BURJORE SING.

Witnesses:

(Signed) POTAIL SAWUT SING of Bulub.

„ MURLOE BABRAJEE.

„ MURLOE SUMHBOO SING of Cusba Khoojava.

„ KULLYAN RAE CHOWDHEREE, Canoongoe and Potail of Naulcha.

„ CHINTMUN CHOWDHEREE, Canoongoe and Potail of Naulcha.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CLXVIII.

Sillance & Bukhtgurh.

No. CLXVIII.

SUNNUD to the CHIEFS of Sillance and Bukhtgurh.

Seal.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Major General.

This is written by Major General Sir John Malcolm on account of the following arrangements:—

Rao Ruttun Sing and Mundroop Sing, Kooer Chutter Sing and Nahar Sing—these persons in the disturbed times took tunkha from the pergunnahs of Dowlut Rao Sindia and Sewai Mulhar Rao Holkar; but the Company's government have settled this country and have entertained these people in their service.

Rao Ruttun Sing, Mundroop Sing, Kooer Chutter Sing, to each of these a monthly pay of Rupees 100; in all Rupees 300. And to the two lads Nahar Sing, son of Rao Ruttun Sing, and Pertab Sing, son of Mundroop Sing, to each of these pay of Rupees 50; total Rupees 100 a month.

Besides this 33 horsemen and 50 footmen have been entertained.

The settlement of their tunkha has been made with both the abovementioned governments. Whoever continues to obey the British Government will get the tunkha. If by any change the Company's government should dismiss them, then the Company's government is answerable for the payment of the tunkha which has continued up to this time, namely, from

Circar Sindia Bahadoor the tunkha that has always been paid, *viz.*	Rupees	4,038	0
Circar Holkar Bahadoor the arrangement that has already been made, *viz.* ...	„	778	8

Altogether Rupees 4,816-8, as has already been arranged by the two governments. Dated 13th May 1820.

(True translation.)

(Signed) R. H. KEATINGE,
Officiating Political Agent, Western Malwa, in charge temporary, Nimar.

No. CLXIX.

SUNNUD to the RANEE of CHANDGURH.

From DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RANEE RUTTUN BAI.

There are 34 villages in the Chandgurh elaka, pergunnah Sutwas, of which nine are cultivated and 25 are deserted—in all 34.

Out of these there are 17 villages (namely nine cultivated and eight deserted) over which you are to have jurisdiction, and the remaining 17 villages will be under the government. You are not to interfere with these.

Dated Maugh Soodee 3rd Sumbut 1877, *or the 1st of Jemmadee-ul-Awul, Sun* 1221.

(True translation.)

(Signed) J. C. WOOD,
Political Agent in Nimar.

N. B.—The Sunnud is written in Hindee, except the last two lines, which give the date in Mahratta. There is no seal or signature on the document, but on the back of the paper are the words in English—

"Sindia
"Sunnud
"Chandgurh Ranee"

in the handwriting of it is not known whom.

(Signed) J. C. WOOD,
Political Agent in Nimar.

Dated 16th January 1864.

No. CLXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SOUBAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to LAL KHAN and RAHEEM KHAN, Bheel Turvees of Mouza Jamtee in Pergunnah Zeinabad, 1221 A. H.

The cash allowance, inam lands, corn, &c., which you from of old used to receive from pergunnah Edulabad having been stopped,

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CLXX. & CLXXI.

Chota Kusrawud.

the Circar has in lieu thereof settled the following sum to be paid to you annually from the above year.

Mouza Jamtee in pergunnah Zeinabad which you have from of old been in the enjoyment of	...	1 village.
A cash allowance of Rupees 35 per mensem to be paid from the aforesaid year from pergunnah Edulabad	... ...	Rupees 420 per annum.

You will receive the above sum of Rupees 420 which the Circar has settled on you from pergunnah Edulabad, and continue to enjoy as hitherto the village of Jamtee in pergunnah Zeinabad. You will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any person commits mischief in the pergunnah you will produce him before the Circar: should you fail to do so the allowance shall be discontinued.

Dated 23rd Suffur 1221 A. H.

A precisely similar Sunnud to Mussumut Maina, Turvin, wife of Chand Khan Turvee, for the village of Jambhapanee and a cash allowance of Rupees 480 a year.

Also to Buddoo Khan, Turvee, for the village of Ghuree Paree and a cash allowance of Rupees 400 a year.

Also to Kheir Khan, Turvee, for the village of Malkote and a cash allowance of Rupees 600 a year.

No. CLXXI.

SUNNUD from COLONEL SMITH to KRISHEN RAO MADHO BOSCUTTA.

Seal and English signatures of
Colonel Smith and
General Sir John Malcolm.

From COLONEL SMITH on the part of the English Government to KRISHEN RAO MADHO BOSCUTTA, Sirmundloi of Circar Beejagurh, dated Mundlaisir, Soorsun Ishurein Meatein Ulf 122.

Whereas the inamee village of Chota Kusrawud, pergunnah Kusrawud, together with the zemindaree dues of pergunnah Kusrawud Kanhapore and Burdia were attached by the Government, and as Sir John Malcolm

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CLXXI. & CLXXII.

Chota Kusrawud.

and Mr. Elphinstone have on principles of equity now directed the above wuttunee rights to be restored to you, these rights are accordingly bestowed on you by me. Your wuttunee dues will be collected by the Agents of Government and paid to you from the cutcherry, and you will continue as formerly in the exclusive possession of Chota Kusrawud, the revenues of which you will receive separately. You will make a regular yearly payment to Government of the sebundee charges for the maintenance of order in the pergunnahs as follows:—

Year 1227	Soorsun	Tisnat Ushur	...	... Rupees	500
„ 1228	„	Ishurein ...	...	... „	500
„ 1229	„	Uhud Ishurein	...	... „	500
„ 1230	„	Isnu Ishurein	...	... „	500
				Total, Rupees	2,000

The above is fixed as the rate for four years, after the expiration of which the Government will arrange with the zemindars another settlement of the sebundee charges. The inamee rents of Chota Kusrawud for the past year amount to Rupees 2,700, from this sum Rupees 500 for sebundee will be deducted, and the balance will be given to you.

Asark Soodee 9th Sumbut 1876, *1st July* 1819 C. E.

No. CLXXII.

SUNNUD granted to the widow RADHA BAI and KRISHEN RAO MADHO.

Whereas the Governor General in Council after full consideration of the case has come to the conclusion that the hucks and lands in the British territories in Nimar heretofore in the possession of the Boscutta family, under Sunnuds from the Peishwas, have virtually lapsed as escheats to the Government from the failure of legal and duly constituted heirs and representatives since the demise of the late Ramchunder Krishen Boscutta. Considering, however, that it is proper to assign a provision for the surviving widow of the late Madho Rao Boscutta, and being also disposed to regard the situation of Krishen Rao Madho

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CLXXII.

Chota Kusrawud.

with indulgence, the Governor General in Council has resolved on continuing to them during the term of their lives the said lands and the amount of hucks as follows, *viz.*, 1*st*, the village of Chota Kusrawud subject to a payment of Rupees 800 per annum on account of sebundee expenses; 2*ndly*, the amount of zemindaree hucks, as now collected and paid by the cutcherry; and, 3*rdly*, the zerats at Barode and Burdia in the pergunnah of Burdia. These assignments and their proceeds are to be under the management and control of the said widow, Radha Bai, as long as she lives, for the mutual benefit and support of herself and Krishen Rao Madho. After her demise they will be at the disposal of Krishen Rao Madho for the remainder of his life, after which they will revert to and be resumed by Government. In testimony of which settlement this Sunnud is granted to the said Radha Bai and Krishen Rao Madho, and their acknowledgments will be taken in return.

Ratified by Government, 7th November 1823.

1. *Pitharee.*—Thakoor Pirthee Sing receives a tunkha of Rupees 4,835 from Dewas under a settlement (No. CLXXIII.) mediated by Captain Borthwick and Sir John Malcolm in 1818. The Chief with whom the original engagement was formed was Mahbut Sing. The two Chiefs of Dewas are in the habit of making certain deductions from this amount. One of the items of these deductions, however, *viz.*, 17 per cent. on the amount of the tunkha, is objected to by the Thakoor and forms the subject of a complaint. This tunkha is paid direct from the State and the Thakoor is bound not to interfere in its collection in any village of the Dewas State.

The Thakoor of Pitharee holds 12 villages* under the Dewas Chiefs who state that these villages are farmed to the Thakoor and liable to increase of rent. On the other hand the Thakoor states that he holds them on quit-rent tenure under the guarantee of the British Government, but he cannot produce any document to support his statement. However the lease for these villages has not been renewed for the last forty-five years.

The question to whom the Thakoor is bound to furnish reports of crime has never been finally settled. The Chiefs of Dewas demand such reports but the Thakoor disputes their right to do so, and states that he will furnish them only to the Agent to the Governor General.

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* *Under Krishnajee Rao Puar.*

1. Pitharee.
2. Khataira.
3. Saidoo Khairee.
4. Bunjaree.
5. Kanaira.
6. Kishengurh.

Under Krishnajee Rao Puar.

7. Sookurwarra.
8. Tullapoora.

Under Narain Rao Puar.

9. Roodurwasa.
10. Purbutpoora.
11. Gopalpoora.
12. Heerapore.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Indore Central Agency.

The Thakoor also receives tunkhas of Rupees 2,687 from Sindia and Rupees 1,145 from Holkar for which he holds Sunnuds, but neither of these appears to be guaranteed.

2. *Baglee.**—The Thakoor of Baglee is a dependant of Sindia. Under a settlement (No. CLXXIV.) effected by Sir John Malcolm in A. D. 1819, Thakoor Salim Sing received Peeplia and eight other villages on a quit-rent of Rupees 5,562 a year, and five other villages on a quit-rent of Rupees 909. He also received nine villages on rent for five years, subject to increased assessment on the expiry of the lease. There is at present a dispute about these last villages. The Gwalior Durbar wishes to resume them, while the Thakoor is ready to pay an increased rent.

The present Thakoor is Sobhag Sing. He is bound to keep down plunderers on pain of forfeiture of his estates. The quit-rent for his villages is paid by him direct to the Gwalior Durbar. The Thakoor keeps his vakeel in attendance on the Agent to the Governor General who is in the habit of making direct reference to Sobhag Sing.

3. *Karodia.*†—To Thakoors Zalim Sing and Hutteh Sing the following tunkhas were guaranteed through the mediation of Major Henley :—

From Sindia	(No. CLXXV.) ...	...	Rupees	700	0
„ „	(No. CLXXVI.) ...	...	„	2,100	0
„ „	(No. CLXXVII.) ...	...	„	160	0
„ Holkar	(No. CLXXVIII.)...	...	„	66	8
„ Bhopal	(No. CLXXIX.) ...	...	„	401	0
		Total, Rupees		3,427	8

They were bound to render service, to abstain from levying the tunkhas from the villages, and from the commission of crime.

The tunkhas are now enjoyed by Oomeid Sing, son of Zalim Sing, and Daibee Sing, son of Hutteh Sing. At the expiration of the term of each instalment the Thakoors are furnished with a perwannah to the local officials of Sindia, Holkar, and Bhopal, from the Residency Office, to enable them to realise their tunkhas. A vakeel on the part of the Thakoors remains in attendance on the Agent to the Governor General.

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* Malcolm's Malwa, Nos. 9 to 12 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 19 of Schedule No. II.

In the year 1838 Thakoor Zalim Sing and Chuttajee his brother obtained from Sindia, as blood-money, the village of Khairee Rajpoora. This engagement (No. CLXXX.) is guaranteed. Oomeid Sing also holds the village of Karodia under the Holkar State, but on what terms cannot be correctly ascertained as he has not produced any Sunnud.

The villages of Jamgode and Khaira were given by Sindia under a Sunnud dated A. F. 1240, on a quit-rent of Rupees 400, to Zalim Sing and Bheem Sing. Oomeid Sing now holds Khaira, and Oonkar Sing, the son of Bheem Sing, holds Jamgode. Chutter Sing, brother of Zalim Sing, obtained from Sindia the village of Razapore on quit-rent, and Taij Sing, another brother, obtained from Sindia 1,000 beegahs of land in the village of Koyel Khairee under Oogein. None of these arrangements however are guaranteed.

4. *Tonk.*—The present Thakoor Bulwunt Sing receives under Sunnuds from Sindia and Holkar the following tunkhas:—

From Sindia (No. CLXXXI.)	... ...	Rupees	4,457 0
„ Holkar (No. CLXXII.)	... ...	„	112 8
		Total, Rupees	4,569 8

These Sunnuds are not attested or endorsed by any British officer, nor do they expressly state that the settlements were effected at the desire of the British Government. But it has been the practice of the Agent to the Governor General to grant the Thakoor a perwannah to enable him to realise the tunkha from Sindia's local officials. No perwannah however is granted for the tunkhas from Holkar.

The Thakoor also receives a tunkha of Rupees 4,570 from the two Chiefs of Dewas. No Sunnuds for this tunkha are produced, but the Thakoor holds a copy of a letter (No. CLXXXIII.) from Mr. P. Johnston relating to the payment.

Bulwunt Sing holds under Sunnuds from Sindia five hundred beegahs of land in pergunnah Tonk, and the village of Moormia in pergunnah Oonchode at a quit-rent of Rupees 201. He also holds under a Sunnud from Holkar six beegahs of inam land in pergunnah Indore. But these grants are not guaranteed.

5. *Patharea.*—Bheem Sing, brother of Zalim Sing of Karodia, obtained the village of Patharea in the pergunnah of Oonchode from

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Indore Central Agency.

Sumbhajee Rao Angria on a quit-rent of Rupees 701. The engagement (No. CLXXXIV.) is guaranteed, and the Thakoor is bound to render service and to pay the quit-rent by two instalments. The present Thakoor is Oonkar Sing. His family house is in Karodia.

6. *Dhungong.**—This settlement was mediated by Major Henley and granted

From Sindia (No. CLXXXV.)	...	...	Rupees 1,484
„ Holkar (No. CLXXXVI.)	...	...	„ 56

The original recipient was Nahal Sing, the father of Mookund Sing and grandfather of Hameer Sing, the present Chief. Mookund Sing also received from Sindia a grant of thirty-six villages in Hurda and Hindia, subject to a payment of Rupees 1,001. No copy of the engagement is forthcoming; but on the cession of the districts under the Treaty of 1860, the tunkha would become payable to the British Government.

7. *Singhana.*†—This settlement was mediated by Major Henley who admitted a claim to Rupees 352, *viz.*—

From Sindia (No. CLXXXV.)	...	...	Rupees 240
„ Holkar (No. CLXXXVI.)	...	...	„ 112

The claim on Sindia was transferred to the British Government with the Hurda district. Only Rupees 56 are now paid as Holkar's share.

Anoop Sing with whom the settlement was made was succeeded by Bukhtawur Sing, the present Chief. Anoop Sing also received a grant of three villages from Mookund Sing of Dhungong through the mediation of the British Government. No copy of the engagement is procurable; but the tenure was only for life.

8. *Bace.*‡—According to the settlement made by Sir John Malcolm in 1819, Purbut Sing and Rughoonath Sing were to maintain the security of the Simrol Pass, and to receive the taxes on merchandize levied in Alia Bai's time. The Sunnud (No. CLXXXVII.) held by the family is to this effect. In conformity with this document the zemindars held

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* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 14 of Schedule No. II., and No. 31 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 15 of Schedule No. II., and No. 32 of Schedule No. III. The amount of tunkha given by Malcolm is Rupees 852, but this is probably a misprint.

‡ Malcolm's Malwa, No. 24 of Schedule No. III.

25 beegahs of inam land and the village of Karinda on a quit-rent of Rupees 30. But it appears that in lieu of the taxes on merchandize the zemindars now get a cash payment of Rupees 750, and pay to the Indore Durbar an annual sum of Rupees 52-10 on account of sirdesmookee dues. The Durbar have no documents to show when this new settlement was effected and by whose mediation. The present Thakoor is Haree Sing.

9. *Mayne.**—The settlement of the Taiza Turwee's claim was effected by Sir John Malcolm on 25th January 1819. The Holkar State agreed to entertain in its service seven of the Turwee's adherents and to give him two villages on rent, subject after the seventh year to a payment of one Rupee per beegah on condition that the Turwee made no further collections on passengers and goods between Mhow and Jaum, and was responsible for all robberies, &c.

No copy of this engagement is forthcoming, but the Indore Durbar have produced an engagement (No. CLXXXVIII.) written by Kaisha Paima and Ajha, the nephews of Taiza Turwee, whereby they bind themselves to enter the service of the Durbar and to hold themselves responsible for the protection of the country within certain limits. The Durbar state that for this service they get Rupees 50 a month direct from the Durbar treasury. The circumstances under which the settlement of Sir John Malcolm was modified are not clearly ascertained.

The present Chiefs are Oomaidia and Lalchund.

10. *Dhawra Kunjara.*†—This settlement was effected by Sir John Malcolm and was similar to the above settlement with the Taiza Turwee of Mayne. No copy of the engagement is forthcoming; but an engagement (No. CLXXXIX.) is furnished by the Indore Durbar under which Rupees 55 a month are granted as remuneration for the protection of the roads between Simrol Ghat and Sigwar.

The Durbar also state that Maharajah Haree Rao Holkar granted an additional allowance of Rupees 25 a month for some other service to be performed by the recipient, thus making the total cash payment Rupees 80 monthly, exclusive of certain dues levied by the Turwee from passengers and on merchandize.

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* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 26 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 27 of Schedule No. III.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

The present Chiefs are Kishna, the nephew, and Badeechund son, of Bheema Turwee.

Indore Central Agency.

11. *Ragoogurh* (*Dewas.*)—With Thakoor Zalim Sing an engagement (No. CXC.) was mediated by Sir John Malcolm under which he held nine villages from Tookajee Rao Puar of Dewas subject to an annual payment of Rupees 2,887-8, and eleven villages from Anund Rao Puar for which he paid Rupees 4,287-8 a year. He was succeeded by his son Dowlut Sing who rebelled in 1857, for which his estates were confiscated by Dewas at the request of the Agent to the Governor General. Subsequently in 1859 the two Chiefs of Dewas granted to his family a yearly allowance of Rupees 1,500; but this grant is not guaranteed.

The Thakoor Dowlut Sing also held the village of Burkhera under Sindia on quit-rent of Rupees 250 a year. This grant also was resumed during the mutinies, but was restored to the sons of the Thakoor on the 23rd April 1860 under a Sunnud signed by Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia. This grant is not guaranteed.

12. *Kaytha.*—By an engagement (No. CLXXIII.) mediated by Captain Borthwick in 1818, the Thakoor receives Rupees 1,427 a year from the two Chiefs of Dewas. The present Thakoor is Sheodan Sing, son of Doorjun Lal.

13. *Khursee Jhalaria.*—Under an engagement (No. CLXXIII.) Thakoors Suroop Sing and Futteh Sing received annually Rupees 225 from Tookajee Rao Puar of Dewas. The present Thakoors are Motee Sing, son of Suroop Sing, and Dotar Sing, son of Futteh Sing. Motee Sing also receives Rupees 1,750 from Sindia.

14. *Poonghat.**—Piem Sing received a tunkha of Rupees 112 from Sindia. No copy of this engagement can be found. He also received (No. CXCI.) a grant of Poonghat and twelve villages from Sindia subject to an annual payment of Rupees 401. This claim was transferred to the British Government on the cession of Hurda and Hindia by Sindia. He also received (No. CXCII.) a tunkha of Rupees 32 from Sindia.

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* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 16 of Schedule No. II., and No. 33 of Schedule No. III. The tunkha payable by Sindia is given in Malcolm's Schedule as Rupees 112.

15. *Bhojakheree.**—No copy of this engagement is procurable. It granted to Rawut Doorjun Sing the village of Seedra on payment of Rupees 100 a year to Kotah. The present Chief is Gorrir Sing, grandson of Doorjun Sing. The engagement is still in force.

No. CLXXIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by TOOKAJEE RAO PUAR BABA SAHIB to RAWUT MAHBUT SING and his son JORAWUR SING, Talookdar of Pitharee in Pergunnah Dewas.

You have been from of old in the receipt of tunkha and bhet from the pergunnah, but the mehal has been plundered by the soubahs and others of Sindia and Holkar, and the revenue thereof has decreased. Notwithstanding this, you collected separately grass tunkha from the villages, and the matter having been enquired into by the British Government, your tunkha, bhet, &c., have all been settled through the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm and Captain Borthwick. The following are the villages from which grass tunkha, bhet, &c., used to be paid to you yearly during the time of the late Kirkerdeh Khundoo Scindeh, Sirboh Gungajee Punt Aba, and Ramchunder Mahadeo Naik Parauchpeh, *viz.*—

Paid through Chowdheree Bhowanee Sing and Khuman Sing.

	Villages.		*Amount.*	
1	Mouza Jeitpoora	Rupees	235	0
1	„ Sookla	„	75	0
1	„ Soolkakhera	„	30	0
1	„ Kalookheree	„	125	0
1	„ Sanore	„	200	0
1	„ Pudumpoora	„	60	0
1	„ Roostumpore	„	215	0
1	„ Azumpore	„	25	0
1	„ Mârhetty	„	16	0
9		Carried over, Rupees	981	0

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 43 of Schedule No. III.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CLXXIII.

Pitharee.

Paid through Chowdheree Bhowanee Sing and Khuman Sing.

	Villages.		*Amount.*
9		Brought forward, Rupees	981 0
1	Mouza Berampore ... ... „		35 0
1	„ Doogareea ... ... „		25 0
1	„ Seroleah ... ... „		300 0
1	„ Sampoora Bheelkheree ... ... „		100 0
5	Talooka Pitharee, &c. ... ... „		400 0
18	villages.	Rupees	1,841 0

Paid through Canoongoe Nundkissore.

	Villages.		*Amount.*
1	Mouza Khettakheree	Rupees	35 0
1	„ Nappakheree	„	41 8
1	„ Goga	„	80 0
1	„ Jumaeneh	„	21 0
1	„ Petabulee	„	60 0
1	„ Nubeepore	„	54 8
1	„ Rajodah	„	161 0
1	„ Nagjheeree	„	31 0
1	„ Nugorah	„	73 8
1	„ Happakhera	„	35 0
1	„ Dhunorah	„	40 0
1	„ Kalookheree	„	33 8
1	„ Sookurvassa	„	12 0
13	villages.	Rupees	678 0
		Total, Rupees	2,519 0

The above sum of Rupees 2,519 has been settled on you on account of tunkha, bhet, and other expenses. One-half thereof, or Rupees 1,259-8, shall be paid to you in 1226, and the other half shall in five years be paid in the following progressive instalments, so that the sum to be paid in the 5th year shall be equal to Rupees 2,519, *viz.*—

Year.	*Original amount.*	*Increase.*	*Total.*
1227 ...	Rupees 1,259 8	84 0	1,343 8
1228 ...	„ 1,343 8	106 8	1,450 0
1229 ...	„ 1,450 0	175 0	1,625 0
1230 ...	„ 1,625 0	375 0	2,000 0
1231 ...	„ 2,000 0	519 0	2,519 0
	Rupees 7,678 0	1,259 8	8,937 8

The payments will be made in the following instalments:—

On the full moon of Kartick.
„ „ Maugh.
„ „ Cheyt.

You shall send your servant every year for five years to receive the above dues from my kamaisdar's cutcherry according to the fixed instalments. You shall not collect anything from the villages, but whatever you have to receive will be paid by an order of the Circar, who will also satisfy your usual claims on the villages. You shall not yourself send a man for the same to the villages.

Dâted 12*th Shabun Soodee* 1226.

A Sunnud in all respects the same as the above was granted by Anund Rao Puar to Mahbut Sing for Rupees 2,316 as follows:—

Paid through Chowdheree Bukht Sing and Chaen Sing on six villages	Rupees	612 4
Paid through Zorawur Sing, Canoongoe, on 16 villages	„	1,703 12

Also by Tookajee Rao Puar to Rawut Motee Sing and his son Doorjun Sal of Kaytha for Rupees 660 on five villages, and from Anund Rao Puar for Rupees 767 on four villages.

Also from Tookajee Rao Puar to Suroop Sing and Futteh Sing of Khursia Jhalaria for Rupees 225 from two villages.

No. CLXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a Deed of Settlement of villages executed at the Mhow Cantonment through the mediation of GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM to THAKOOR SALIM SING and his son BHEEM SING of Tuppa Baglee by KHUNDOO SHEORAM, karkoon of Bishnoo Mahadeo, kamaisdar of pergunnah Oonchode, on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia Alijah Bahadoor.

The articles of the settlement regarding the farming of villages are as follows:—

1. In 1210 you obtained a lease for the seven villages of Peeplia, Banda, &c., and the two villages of Bellawalee and Bhojakheree, in all

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No. CLXXIV.

Baglee.

nine villages, for which you had to pay on account of rent including "babootee," grass tunkha, "bhet," "damee for zemindar," rights of the goomastahs' dufturdar, and "bhet for duruckdar," and bhet for Circar

	Rs.	5,401	
And on account of "bhet" due to duruckdars, zemindars, and goomastahs		161	
		5,562	
Less on account of "chout"		2,088	
			3,474
Now the sum settled to be paid in 1227 is			5,042
viz.			
Amount which used to be paid formerly		3,474	
and			
Amount to be paid out of Rupees 2,088 hitherto deducted on account of "chout"		1,568	
		5,042	
The sum settled to be paid in 1228 is			5,562
viz.			
Amount as paid in the last year		5,042	
„ on account of balance of chout		520	
		5,562	

You shall pay every year into the Circar's treasury the above sum of Rupees 5,562 which has been settled in perpetuity. In addition to this nothing more shall be levied.

2. The rent of the following five villages of Peepla Sahut, &c., which were formerly let to you in farm, amounts to Rupees 809

	Rupees.
Mouza Peepla Sahut	151
„ Peepla Dowlut	105
Carried over,	256

		Rupees.
	Brought forward,	256
Mouzah	Pulasee Hooman ...	151
„	Jhadrakheree ...	301
„	Bhootree in Tuppa Haveelee	101
		809
Enhanced rent on the above	...	100
		— 909

You shall pay every year into the Circar's treasury, according to the instalments, the aforesaid sum of Rupees 909 which has been fixed in perpetuity, and give separately the cesses, "bhet," and "damee" to the zemindar; "bhet" to the duruckdar, and the usual rights to the goomastah. In addition to the above nothing more shall be taken.

3. The farming lease which has been given you for the nine villages of Lebooda, &c., for five years, from 1225 to 1229, shall be respected for that period, and the amount of rent mentioned in the lease shall be received. Nothing more than that will be taken.

4. During the time of Krishnajee Mulhar a sum of Rupees 150 was taken from you after a dispute on account of the Bheel lands of mouza Chupan; but as the said amount has not been collected by me from you for the last 24 years, I exempt you from paying the same, and I will not again make a demand for it.

The Circar shall abide by the above four Articles of the settlement. You can with every assurance improve the villages.

Dated 13*th Kartick Soodee* 1876 *Sumbut, corresponding with* 11*th Mohurrum* 1220 A. H.

Witnesses:

(Signed) Bellajee Ram Rao
of the Dufter.

„ Gunness Ramajee
on the part of the Moazmoodar.

„ Oonkur Mull Peshkar
for Chowdry Narain Rao.

„ Ballaram Canoongoe.

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No. CLXXIV.

Baglee.

This settlement between Dowlut Rao Sindia's officers of Sonekutch and the Thakoor of Baglee has been made by my mediation.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

Dated Mhow, 31st October 1819.

TRANSLATION of a letter from SOUBADAR SREE DOWLUT RAO SINDIA ALIJAH BAHADOOR to SALIM SING of Baglee.

Be it known to you that from 1221 A. H., or 1877 Sumbut, mouzah Peeplia Banda with six villages, and mouza Bhojalkheree and also mouza Belooria, have been farmed out to you at a rent of Rupees 5,562, and besides the above mouza Peeplia Yado has likewise been given to you in farm in istumraree tenure at Rupees 909, aggregating in all Rupees 6,471. You shall hold the above villages in your possession, and pay every year into the Circar's treasury the sum fixed as rent. You shall improve the villages in a proper manner, and maintain the peace of the mehal by punishing the Grassias and others. Should you fail to serve the Circar you will not be allowed to retain the villages. Should there be any loss for want of improvement of the villages no deduction shall be made from the rent by the Circar.

Dated 6th Jeyt Soodee 1877 *Sumbut, corresponding with 4th Ramzan* 1221 A. H.

TRANSLATION of a letter from MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM to THAKOOR SALIM SING JEE and his son KOONWUR BHEEM SING of Baglee, dated Mhow Cantonment, 28th June 1820, corresponding with 3rd Asar Boodee 1877.

I send you a Sunnud which I have procured in your name from Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia Alijah Bahadoor for the villages of Peeplia Banda, &c. I hope the Sunnud will reach you safely. Know that, as it was settled here between you and me, I have procured the Sunnud bearing the seal, which I forward to you now. You shall improve the villages and pay the money to the Circar agreeably to your engagement.

No. CLXXV.

TRANSLATION of a letter from DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to HIMMUT BAHADOOR.

Zalim Sing and Huttajee Bheemawut have represented to the Circar that the money in lieu of tunkha which they have from of old been in the receipt of from the village of Peepul Rawa in pergunnah Jhokurburodh has not been paid to them by you, and that they were subjected to much trouble on account of it: therefore an annual sum of Rupees 700 has been fixed for them from 1220 A. H. in lieu of their tunkha receivable from the village of Peepul Rawa.

The payments shall be made in the following three instalments:—

	Rupees.
In the month of Kartick	233
„ „ Maugh	233
„ „ Bysack	234
	700

Accordingly you are directed to pay every year from the aforesaid village to the said Zalim Sing and Huttajee Bheemawut the above sum of Rupees 700, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 17th Rubbee-ul-Akhir 1221 A. H.

No. CLXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to ZALIM SING and HUTTAJEE BHEEMAWUT, 1221 A. H.

Grass tunkha money, grain, &c., which you from of old used to receive from the mehals in the Malwa country having been stopped, the Circar has fixed for your maintenance an annual cash allowance to be paid from the above year in three instalments from the following mehals:—

	Rupees.
Tuppa Barodia	150
„ Nuboree	780
Pergunnah Oonchode	1,020
„ Shahjehanpore	150
	2,100

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Nos. CLXXVI. & CLXXVII.

Karodea.

The payments will be made in the following instalments :—

			Rupees.
In the month of	Kartick	... ...	700
„ „	Maugh	... ...	700
„ „	Bysack	... ...	700
			2,100

You will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any person creates a disturbance in the mehal you will punish him. If you fail to do so, and commit any fault, you will forfeit the above allowance.

Dated 1st Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1221 A. H.

No. CLXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a letter from DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to BALLAJEE SOOKHDEO in charge of the khasgee village of Peer Paharea in Pergunnah Oonchode, 1221 A. H.

It has been represented to the Circar that Zalim Choohan and Huttajee Bheemawut used formerly to receive a tunkha in money from the aforesaid village, but that you, instead of paying it, have subjected them to much trouble. The Circar has therefore settled on them from 1220 A. H. an annual tunkha of Rupees 160 to be paid from the said village in the three following instalments :—

			Rupees.
In the month of	Kartick	... ...	... 53
„ „	Maugh	... ...	... 53
„ „	Bysack	... ...	... 54
			160

You are therefore directed to pay annually to Zalim Sing Choohan and Huttajee Bheemawut a tunkha of Rupees 160 from the above village, taking receipts for the same.

Dated 11th Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1221 A. H.

No. CLXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a letter from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to BAPOOJEE KRISHEN, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Soondersee.

Karodea.

Bheem Sing Grassia of mouza Karodea has from of old been in the receipt of a tunkha from the villages of Burodia and Chupaneer in the aforesaid pergunnah. As, after the disturbances, the aforesaid Grassia levied more money from the villages, a memorandum of tunkha receivable by the Grassia was sent for through you, and it has been settled that he shall not himself levy a pice from any place on account of "bhet," &c., &c., but shall receive money for his tunkha from the mehal cutcherry and serve the Circar. Accordingly the following sum has been fixed for the Grassia from 1220 A. H. in lieu of his tunkha, "bhet," &c.:—

	Rupees.
Mouza Burodia	45 0
„ Chupaneer	21 8
	66 8

You are hereby directed to pay from the mehal cutchery to the said Grassia the above sum of Rupees 66-8 in lieu of his tunkha receivable from the aforesaid two villages. The said Grassia shall receive the money settled for him, and serve in the mehal.

Dated 25th Shabun 1221 A. H.

No. CLXXIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR ZALIM SING and HUTTEH SING by NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH NUZUR MAHOMED KHAN BAHADOOR FUTTEH JUNG, Nawab of Bhopal.

Be it known to the present and future amlahs, chowdherees, and canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta that as Thakoor Zalim Sing and Hutteh Sing used to receive from of old a maintenance from the aforesaid pergunnah, the Circar was pleased to sanction the continuance of the undermentioned amount for their maintenance to be paid through the amlahs of the above pergunnah in three instalments

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CLXXIX. & CLXXX.

Karodea.

year after year from 1227 Fuslee, and that in order to enable the said Thakoor to receive the money, a Sunnud bearing my seal and signature, and dated 8th Rujjub in the 13th year of my reign, corresponding with 1226 Fuslee, was granted to Thakoor Zalim Sing through Captain William Bayley. It now appears from a letter from Thakoor Zalim Sing that the Sunnud in question was stolen at cusba Indore, where he accompanied Captain Pattle. At the request of Captain Pattle a duplicate of the said Sunnud is given to Thakoor Zalim Sing and Hutteh Sing. It now behoves them to consider the sum of Rupees 401 of the Bhopal currency as a boon conferred upon them; to execute the orders of the Circar; to show zeal in punishing rebels, and not to oppress the people by levying from them the cesses, "bhet," and "chundee." Should at any time the Thakoor commit any fault he will forfeit the maintenance.

The payment will be made in the following instalments:—

		Rupees.
In the month of Kartick	... ...	133
„ „ Maugh	... ...	134
„ „ Bysack	... ...	134
	Total	401

No. CLXXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SUMBHAJEE RAO ANGRIA WAZARUT MAH SOHYE SIRKHET to THAKOOR ZALIM SING and THAKOOR HUTTAJEE BHEEMAWUT, 1239 A. H.

Whereas you represented to me at the Gwalior cantonment that Gobun Sing killed your elder brother, Kooslajee, without provocation and plundered all his property; and that you thereupon ruined the mehals of the Circar by levying grass therefrom, and put the people to death; and you promised that you would prefer no claim for the plunder of the property of your elder brother, who was killed, if a provision were made for your support and pardon extended to you for the mischief which you have committed. Your representation has been taken into consideration, and without making any enquiry as to whether Gobun Sing killed your elder brother for any fault or otherwise

the village of Kheree Rajpoora in tuppah Newree in pergunnah Oonchode is granted to you from the above year as reparation for the loss of life. You shall enjoy the village and serve the Circar with fidelity. If you create any disturbance again, or fail to serve the Circar, you will be punished and not allowed to retain the village. You should abide by the engagement which you have executed to the Circar.

Dated 21*st Shual* 1239 A. H., *corresponding with Poos* 1895 *Sumbut.*

This engagement was entered into in conformity with the requisition of the British Government on that of Maharajah Sindia, and this settlement is under its guarantee.

(Signed) J. SUTHERLAND,

Gwalior, 9th January 1839. *Resident.*

No. CLXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA ALIJAH BAHADOOR to URJOON SING, ——, 1221 A. H.

Grass tunkha, money, corn, &c., which you from of old used to receive from the mehals in Malwa, having been stopped, the Circar has fixed for your maintenance an annual cash allowance to be paid from the aforesaid year in three instalments from the following mehals :—

		Rupees.
Cusba Tonk	...	1,332
Pergunnah Bhavorasseh ...	...	2,900
On account of Oodajee Kutkeh ...	2,100	
On account of Sumbajee Angria ...	800	
Rs.	2,900	
Tuppa Newree	...	180
Choobara in pergunnah Oonchode ...	...	45
Rs.		4,457

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Nos. CLXXXI. & CLXXXII.

Tonk.

The payments shall be made in the following instalments:—

			Rupees.
In the month of Kartick	...	...	1,485
„ „ Maugh	...	...	1,485
„ „ Bysack	...	...	1,487
		Rs.	4,457

The above sum of Rupees 4,457, which has been fixed from the aforesaid year you shall receive from the said mehals in three instalments, and serve the Circar with fidelity.

If any person creates a disturbance in the mehals you shall punish him. Should you fail to do so, or commit any oppressions, you shall forfeit the above allowance.

Dated 1*st Jemmadee-ul-Awul* 1221 A. H.

No. CLXXXII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJAH MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOPAUL RAO KRISHEN, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Kaytha, 1228 A. H.

Urjoon Sing, Grassia of Tonk, who from of old used to receive tunkha from mouza Khateekhera in the aforesaid pergunnah, has not received his due for nine years, from 1875 to 1883 Sumbut. The money on account of his tunkha has now been paid to him, and an annual sum of Rupees 112-8 of the mehal currency has been settled on him in lieu of his tunkha from 1884 Sumbut. You are therefore directed to pay, from the aforesaid year, to the said Grassia from the mehal cutcherry, the above sum of Rupees 112-8 yearly, and to take receipts from him for the same. He should not be allowed to levy any money separately from the village.

Dated 12*th Rubbee-ul-Awul* 1228 A. H.

No. CLXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a letter from WILLIAM BORTHWICK to CHAORAH URJOON SING.

I have received your letter and understood its contents. You wrote to say that you have difficulty in obtaining your tunkhas from Dewas. You should first of all bring the matter to the notice of Dewas, who will, of course, make such arrangements in the case as may be deemed proper. If Dewas fails to do anything write to me again, so that such representation as may be thought requisite may be made on the subject.

Dated Mehidpore 11*th Kartick Soodee* 1885, *corresponding with* 17*th November* 1828."

Rao Urjoon Sing of Tonk is a guaranteed Grassia Chief, and he receives Rupees 4,457 annually as tunkha from Sindia's and Holkar's districts; his dues from the Dewas territory are also considerable, and he has been in the practice of having all questions relating to his tunkha adjusted by the British authorities.

(Signed) P. JOHNSTON,
Indore Residency, 5*th December* 1837. *Assistant to Resident.*

No. CLXXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SUMBHAJEE RAO ANGRIA WAZARUT MAH SOWYE SIRKHEL to THAKOOR BHEEMJEE BHEEMAWUT, dated 1st Shual or Poos, 1239 A. H.

Whereas you came to the cantonment near Gwalior and represented that the late Gobind Sing had granted to your sons Oonkar Sing and Kishore Sing a lease in perpetual tenure, from generation to generation, for the village of Patharea near Kaerapore in pergunnah Oonchode, turuf Newree, and that through the machinations of one Huttajee Bheemawut the village in question was resumed; and whereas you prayed that it might be granted to you again: therefore a lease in

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Nos. CLXXXIV. & CLXXXV.

Pathareea & Dhungong.

perpetual tenure for that village assessed at Rupees 701, including all cesses, is hereby given to you from the Sumbut year 1895. You shall continue to serve the Circar with fidelity, and pay without fail the above amount in the following instalments, *viz.*, Rupees 351 on the 15th Soodee of Assin and Rupees 350 on the 15th Soodee of Maugh, taking receipts for the same. You shall not take part in any disturbance. If you fail to discharge your duties you will forfeit this lease.

This engagement was entered into in conformity with the requisition of the British Government on that of Maharajah Sindia, and the settlement is under its guarantee.

(Signed) J. SUTHERLAND,
Resident.

Gwalior, 9th January 1839.

No. CLXXXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to NEHAL SING, father of MOKUND SING, 1220 A. H.

The grass tunkha, corn, &c., which you formerly used to receive from the villages in the pergunnahs of Hareh and Nimawur, having been stopped, the Circar has in lieu thereof settled on you the following sum to be paid annually from the aforesaid year:—

		Rupees.
Pergunnah Hareh, &c., containing five mehals ...	...	1,380
In the month of Kartick	460	
„ „ Maugh	460	
„ „ Bysack	460	
Rs.	1,380	
Pergunnah Nimawur; containing five mehals ...		104
In the month of Kartick	52	
„ „ Maugh	52	
Rs.	104	
Rs.		1,484

The above amount to be paid in the following instalments :—

	Rupees.
In the month of Kartick	512
„ „ Maugh	512
„ „ Bysack	460
Rs.	1,484

The aforesaid sum of Rupees 1,484, which has been settled for you by the Circar from the above year, shall be paid to you in three instalments by the kamaisdars of the said pergunnahs. You will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any person makes a disturbance in the mehal you will punish him. Should you fail to do so, or commit any fault, the above allowance shall cease.

Dated 24th Zeecaad 1220 A. H.

A precisely similar Sunnud in favour of Anoop Sing of Singhana for Rupees 240.

No. CLXXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH issued by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to BHUGWUNT RAO MULHAR, Kamaisdar of Pergunnahs Nimawur and Rajore, dated 17th Zilhej, 1220 A. H.

Whereas Nehal Sing, Grassia of the Gond tribe, submitted to me the papers relating to the grass dues which he used to receive from pergunnah Nimawur; and whereas after due enquiry it has been settled through Captain Henley that the sum of Rupees 56 on account of grass and bhet, *i. e.*, Rupees 50 as tunkha payable from the cutcherry, and Rupees six as bhet of mouza Doorakhera, should be paid to the above named Grassia every year from the year 1219 A. H., or Fuslee year 1228, in the following three instalments, *viz.*—

	Rupees.
On 15th Soodee of Kartick	18
„ „ Maugh	19
„ „ Bysack	19
Total, Rs.	56

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Nos. CLXXXVI. & CLXXXVII.

Singhana & Baee.

Therefore you are hereby directed to pay from the cutcherry to the above Grassia the sum of Rupees 56 of the local currency in the said three instalments on account of grass and bhet of pergunnah Nimawur, taking receipt for the same. The said Grassia shall not be allowed to take a single pice from that pergunnah over and above his grass and bhet. He shall serve the Circar, and make such arrangements as may prevent theft, &c., in the said pergunnah.

A precisely similar perwannah in favour of Anoop Sing of Singhana for Rupees 112.

CLXXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of SETTLEMENT executed by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR SOUBADAR through RUGHOO GUNGADHUR, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Indore, to RUGHOONATH SING, son of TEK CHUND, and KISREE SING, son of BEJOY SING, Zemindars of pergunnah Baoee, talooka Mudharnee, 1226 A. H.

The above pergunnah was desolated and is now being improved by the Circar. An enquiry respecting the zemindaree of the pergunnah was made, but no papers have been found. Agreeably, however, to what you verbally stated the following settlement is made:—

1. The following duties used formerly to be levied on travellers on account of zemindar and chowkies.

Exclusive of duties on travellers, sayer duties were levied from tradesmen at the rate of two annas on every loaded bullock, sheep, camel, &c.

Sayer duty of one anna and not more was levied on every company of travellers or traders at the following five chowkies, *viz.*—

1. Nachunbore.	3. Arveh Khal.
2. Bhoyroba.	4. Chorur Nuddee.

5. Amlee.

According to the above scale, duties at the rate of three annas may be levied on tradesmen on account of zemindar and chowkey; and duties at the rate of one anna may be taken on every company

of travellers; a duty also of one anna and a half may be levied on every animal carrying the baggage of the traders; but nothing more than the above should be collected. All duties must be levied according to the rate settled by the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm. You shall make good the loss which any man may sustain in any place from Sumrore village ghaut to the borders of Gooaloo at the time of his coming or returning. You shall always be in attendance and serve the Circar heartily and carefully.

2. The village which you state to have been from of old in your possession in zemindaree tenure, and the lands which you claim to hold for the purpose of cultivation are as follows:—

You have said that you hold the village of Gazeeda and 25 beegahs of land situated in cusba Baoee; you may now improve the said village and cultivate the lands, and from the income thereof you may support your family and children: but after the institution of an enquiry such settlement in respect thereof shall be made as may be deemed proper.

3. The following is the settlement made:—

One-fourth of the sum fixed to be paid to the Circar shall be given to the zemindar. If you settle aheerees or graziers and others in the village, you will receive a percentage at the rate of Rupees five per cent. on the amount to be paid by them to the Circar on account of pasture.

4. It is necessary to make an enquiry whether or not the cess "damee" is due to the zemindar, and whether or not peshcush is payable by the zemindar; for this purpose it is necessary that you should produce the old receipts which you hold. After enquiry a settlement will be made, and until such settlement is made you may take two Rupees on every village. One Rupee only should be taken on a village yielding Rupees 25 a year, but on a village paying Rupees 50 you may take two Rupees as mentioned above.

5. No duties on account of zemindar and chowkey, as above detailed, shall be levied from persons holding a letter of the Circar exempting them from payment of duties. If any tradesman holds an engagement of the Circar the duties should be levied from him with reference to that engagement. You will keep the tradespeople satisfied

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Nos. CLXXXVII. & CLXXXVIII.

Bace & Mayne.

by making the usual allowance in their cases. In respect to pilgrims you shall act in consonance with the orders of the Circar. The settlement having been thus made you shall serve the Circar with fidelity, and improve the said pergunnah by bringing the tenants and settling them in the pergunnah. You shall protect the traders, travellers, and passengers, so that they may not sustain any loss. You shall levy duties according to the above settlement which has been made with reference to your verbal statement. After the records have been referred to, such rules in regard to the levying of duties and the payment of peshcush shall be laid down as obtained during the time of the late Bai Saheba.

Dated 1st Rubbee-oos-Sanee 1226 A. H.

No. CLXXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by BHEEL KAISHA, PEIMA and AJBA, inhabitants of the village of Mayne in Pergunnah Indore, to BALLAJEE NAIK, a dependant of HUREE RAO HOLKAR.

I have accepted employment for the purpose of protecting the hills and roads of the village of Jaum.

The limits of the country which I engage to protect are as follows, *viz.*, from the borders of the village of Jaum Bozurg to those of Jaum Khord; from the village of Mayne to the hills of Doodmal and the borders of Maunpore; from the hills of Janapao to Nundlyee; from Baree to the borders of the village of Cherakhaun and the cantonment road; from the village of Bugodah to the villages of Dhunroh, Soonyee Bheema, and Borekheree Bozurg, as well as to the Mohessur road; from the village of Borekheree Bozurg to the borders of Kesulgurh; and from the village of Dhawarah to the borders of Goojurwalo. I will protect the borders as described above. If any person be robbed I will make good his loss. If I fail to indemnify him for the loss I will produce the robber. I have of my own accord accepted this employment. I will always remain in attendance, *i. e.*,

whenever the Circar shall send for me I will present myself. I will serve the Circar with fidelity.

Dated 28*th Mohurrum, corresponding with* 15*th Bysack Boodee* 1894 *Sumbut.*

Witnesses:

(Signed) KESSEE TURVEE of Mouza Mayne.
„ NATHOO RAM PUTWAREE of Mayne.
„ MAJA CHUND BHOWANEE Doss,
and others.

No. CLXXXIX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to MAHARAJAH SREEMUNT MULHAR RAO HOLKAR, before HAVILDAR SUDUROODEEN, by BHEEMA TURVEE of Mouza Gojerah, DEOCHUND of Mouza Roopapoorah, and KALOO TURVEE of Mouza Charcepoorah.

Whereas in the presence of General Sir John Malcolm the Circar sent for us, employed us, and desired us to protect the tradespeople and others on the way from mouza Semrore Ghat to the borders of the village of Gooaloo and Baoee pergunnah: therefore we will attend on the thannadar at Baoee Semrore, and act up to his orders. We will serve the Circar with fidelity, and make such arrangements as will protect the tradesmen and others on the road from the Semrore Ghat to the borders of Baoee and Gooaloo. If any trader or traveller be robbed we shall be held responsible for the same. We have of our own accord executed this deed of engagement.

We will serve the Circar and accept, as settled, the following salary per mensem, *viz.*—

	Rupees.
1 Jemadar	10
9 Men at Rupees 5 each...	45
Total, Rs.	55

Dated 9*th Rubbee-oos-Sanee* 1226 A. H., *corresponding with* 10*th Maugh Soodee* 1875 *Sumbut.*

(Signed) NATHOORAM PUTWAREE,
of Mouza Mayne.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXC.

Ragoogurh.

No. CXC.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by TOOKAJEE RAO and ANUND RAO PUARS to ZALIM SING THAKOOR and KOONWUR DOWLUT SING for talookas Ragoogurh and Akberpore in pergunnah Dewas, dated 12th Shabun 1227 A. H., or Sumbut 1876, 14th Soodee of Jeyt 1741 Sukubda.

For many years the lease of the above talookas has been granted to you by the two Circars, but in consequence of the recent disturbances the produce of these talookas has decreased, and the revenue according to the lease has not been paid. An enquiry was thereupon held by Sir John Malcolm on the part of the Honourable Company, and the sum of Rupees 2,800, the former revenue of talooka Ragoogurh, consisting of the undermentioned nine villages of Tookajee Rao Puar, and also the sum of Rupees 87-8, a moiety of Rupees 175, the amount of the zekat, sayer, damee of the zemindar, bhet, and karkoonee of the said two talookas, have been fixed to be paid by you according to the former lease.

Names of the above nine villages.

Mouza Ragoogurh.	Mouza Gajnode.
„ Antrakoree.	„ Burao.
„ Khakree.	„ Rupeta.
„ Sarole.	„ Mowlaee.

Mouza Sarowlee Akheypore.

The revenue and cesses of these villages shall be paid by you for six years in the following progressive manner :—

For the year	1227	...	...	...	Rs.	887	8
„ „	1228	...	...	...	„	1,487	8
„ „	1229	...	...	...	„	1,687	8
„ „	1230	...	...	...	„	2,087	8
„ „	1231	...	...	...	„	2,487	8
„ „	1232	...	...	...	„	2,887	8
					Rs.	11,525	8

You will continue to pay the above sum of Rupees 2,887-8 of the Oogein Indore currency annually in the following instalments, *viz.*—

On the	1st	Soodee of Kartick	2 annas	in the Rupee.
„	10th	Soodee of Poos	6 „	„
„	15th	Soodee of Cheyt	4 „	„
„	15th	Soodee of Bysack	4 „	„

And the sum of Rupees 4,200, the former revenue of talooka Akberpore, consisting of the undermentioned eleven villages of Anund Rao Puar, and also the sum of Rupees 87-8, a moiety of Rupees 175, the amount of zekat, sayer, damee of the zemindar, bhet, and karkoonee of the said two talookas, have been fixed to be paid by you according to the former lease :—

Names of the above eleven villages.

Mouza Akberpore.	Mouza Barowlee.
„ Peeplachoba.	„ Mirzapore.
„ Ashruff Kheree.	„ Karadya.
„ Mawuda Kheree.	„ Sanode.
„ Amudah.	„ Dukhnee Kheree.

Mouza Pownasa.

The revenue and cesses of these villages shall be paid by you for six years in the following progressive manner :—

For the year	1227	... ...	Rs.	1,287	8
„ „	1228	... ...	„	2,187	8
„ „	1229	... ...	„	2,487	8
„ „	1230	... ...	„	3,087	8
„ „	1231	... ...	„	3,687	8
„ „	1232	... ...	„	4,287	8
		Total, Rs.		17,025	0

You will continue to pay the above sum of Rupees 4,287-8 of the Oogein Indore currency annually in the following instalments, *viz.*—

On	1st Soodee of Kartick	2 annas	in the Rupee.
„	10th Soodee of Poos	6 „	„
„	15th Soodee of Cheyt	4 „	„
„	15th Soodee of Bysack	4 „	„

You will pay to the Circar the sums abovementioned; act up to the usual orders, improve the said talookas, setting your mind at ease, keep the tenants satisfied, and serve the Circar with fidelity.

This agreement on the part of Tookajee and Anund Rao Puars of Dewas and Zalim Sing, Thakoor of Ragoogurh, was concluded through my mediation on the 16th of June 1819 at Mhow.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CXCI. & CXCII.

Poonghat.

No. CXCI.

SCHEDULE of the Villages in the Hindia District formerly granted by the Gond Rajah of Mukrie to the ancestors of Piem Sing Mankur, for which it is proposed a Sunnud should be granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA.

Poonghat.	Dehah.
Chota Poonghat.	Papria.
Mundania.	Kookdal.
Derhkully.	Nurtumpoora.
Rathera.	Baghpoora.
Bakria.	Paomakal.

Such of the above villages as may not be brought into cultivation in five years from this time to revert to the Circar. From and after the year 1781 Sumbut an annual peshcush or nuzzerana of Rupees 401 on account of this jaghire to be paid to the Circar.

No. CXCII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by RAE SING, Havildar Soubadar, inhabitant of Hindia, to PIEM SING MANKUR of Poonghat, dated 1st Rubbee-ul-Awul 1220 A. H., corresponding with 3rd Soodee of Poos 1876 Sumbut.

Whereas Major Henley spoke to me in your favour promising that you would continue to serve the Circar, and that you would refrain from committing theft, &c., and urged me to make a provision for your maintenance, an allowance of Rupees 32 shall be granted to you by the Circar from the following villages in pergunnah Charvey, *viz.*—

	Rupees.
Mouza Pet	6
„ Dhubulpore	2
„ Abaser	14
„ Kalkor	2
„ Suktapore	2
„ Baringeetoo	2
„ Lonee	2
„ Nahalee...	2
Total, Rs.	32

Payable in the following instalments, *viz.*—

	Rupees.
In the month of Maugh...	16
„ „ Jeyt	16
Rs.	32

You shall not demand the said sum from the tenants of the villages but will receive it from the Circar.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

UNDER this Agency, besides many Chiefs whose relations with their immediate suzerain have been mediated and guaranteed by the British Government, there are three petty Chiefships, Koorwai, Mahomedgurh, and Basowda, immediately dependent on the British Government itself. The Political Agent has also charge of isolated districts belonging to Sindia,* Holkar,† Tonk,‡ and Dewas.§

Chiefs immediately dependent on the British Government.

1. *Koorwai.*—This petty Chiefship suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Mahrattas and Pindarees. The Chief pays no tribute or tunkha to any State, and holds no formal guarantee. The present Chief is Nawab Nujjuff Mahomed Khan. The area of Koorwai is 162 square miles; the population 22,349; and the revenue Rupees 75,000.

2. *Mahomedgurh* was originally part of Koorwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son. It pays no tribute to any State. The present Chief is Hafiz Kooli Khan. The area is 80 square miles; the population 4,000; and the revenue Rupees 7,000.

3. *Basowda.*—This Chiefship is an offshoot of Mahomedgurh. In 1817 it was seized by Sindia, but was restored by order of the British Government, and all connection with Gwalior has since ceased. It pays no tribute.

The present Chief Usud Ali Khan was at one time virtual minister of Bhopal. He was removed to Benares for 10 years on account of

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* Bilsa, Gunj Basowda, Mulhargurh, Shujawulpore, Soondersee, Sonekutch.

† Gagronee, which was originally a guaranteed Chiefship (see Malcolm's Report on Malwa, No. 41 of Schedule No. III.), but lapsed to Holkar in 1862 on failure of heirs, Zeerapore, Machelpore, Soondersee, Kontapper.

‡ Seronje.

§ Sarungpore.

his intrigues in favour of Dustageer, the illegitimate claimant of the succession in Bhopal. He was released in 1858 on payment of a fine of Rupees 25,000. During his absence the State was managed by his eldest son. The area of Basowda is 68 square miles; the population 5,000; and the revenue Rupees 7,000.

Mediatized and guaranteed Chiefships.

1. *Rajgurh.*—The power of the Oomuts, an inferior class of Rajpoots, was established in the district known as Oomutwarra about a century ago by two brothers named Mohun Sing and Pursram, who assumed the titles of Rawut and Dewan and made a division of their possessions, the Rawut retaining five villages in excess of the portion of the Dewan as an acknowledgment of his superior birthright. Out of this division arose the separate Chiefships of Rajgurh and Nursingurh. On the Mahratta conquest of Malwa the Oomuts were compelled to submit in common with other States, but they appear to have obtained much easier terms. The Rawut became tributary to Sindia and the Dewan to Holkar. Tribute was imposed on each in equal proportions. The amount appears to have varied between Rupees 65,000 and Rupees 85,000.

In 1818 the Chief in possession of Rajgurh was Newul Sing, who succeeded to the Chieftaincy by the assassination of his brother. On the introduction of the British authority into Central India, the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to Sindia. Tullain and several other villages were made over to Sindia in payment of all his claims against the Rawut, and a written agreement (No. CXCIII.) was executed giving to the British Government alone the right to mediate in the affairs of the principality. Another agreement (No. CXCIV.) was mediated between the Rawut and the Puars of Dewas for the settlement of the Rawut's claims on the district of Sarungpore. These claims were to a share in the land revenue amounting in some villages to a fourth and in others to a third, a corresponding share in the sayer and transit duties, and an indefinite proportion of rent-free lands in every village. The claims on the land revenue were commuted to an annual payment of Bhopal Rupees 4,101, and the other claims to a payment of Rupees 1,001.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Bhopal Agency.

In 1831 the Rawut Newul Sing committed suicide and was succeeded by his nephew, the present Rawut, Motee Sing. At his urgent entreaty Sindia restored Tullain on the condition (No. CXCV.) that he would pay the former tribute of Rupees 85,000.

In 1846, in consequence of the mismanagement of Motee Sing, the British Government interfered to settle the administration of Rajgurh, which was ostensibly undertaken by Koke Sing, the uncle of the Chief, aided by Ramloll as Dewan, who indeed was the virtual manager. The latter, in November 1847, accidentally lost his life, and the territory was then placed under the management of an officer subordinate to the Political Agent at Bhopal. The Chiefship was restored to Motee Sing in 1856, free of debt, on the express understanding that the revenue leases which had been made for twenty years should be maintained.

The present revenue is rather more than two lakhs per annum, of which Chunderee Rupees 85,000 are paid to Sindia on account of Tullain. The Rawut also pays Rupees 1,050 of the Kotah currency to the Jhallawar Rajah for Kaleepeit. He receives from Sindia Halee Rupees 3,187 annually. Reports of crime are furnished to the Political Agent through whom also the tribute to Sindia is paid. The payments from Sindia and Dewas to the Rawut are made direct and not through the Political Agent. No deductions are made from the payments.

2. *Nursingurh.*—This Chiefship pays a tribute of Bhopal Rupees 85,000 to Holkar under the mediation (No. CXCVI.) of the British Government. The Chief receives a tunkha of Halee Rupees 1,200 from Sindia, and another of Rupees 5,101 from Dewas under British mediation (No. CXCIV.). The present Chief Hunwunt Sing is about 59 years of age. He maintains a military force of 200 horse and 700 infantry. The revenue of the Chiefship is about Rupees 3,25,000 and the expenditure about Rupees 2,50,000 a year. The tunkhas are received and paid through the Political Agent, and no deductions are made from them. In his administration the Chief is directly subordinate to the Political Agent.

3. *Khilcheepore.*—On the death of Dewan Doorjun Sal of Kilcheepore in 1819, his mother and widow placed in power a youth named Bulwunt Sing, whose claim to the succession was inferior to that of

many other members of the family and particularly of Aman Sing. The different claimants appealed to the Gwalior Durbar who requested that the case might be decided by the British Government. Aman Sing was proved to be the nearest heir, but as he was at deadly feud with the other branches of the family, it was decided (No. CXCVII.) that his infant son Sher Sing should succeed under the nominal supremacy of the elder Ranee. On this occasion the Gwalior Durbar voluntarily remitted the nuzzerana which they were entitled to claim.

Dewan Sher Sing pays a tribute of Halee Rupees 13,138 to Sindia (No. CXCVIII.) through the Political Agent at Bhopal.

The area of Khilcheepore is 204 square miles; the population 35,500; and the revenue Rupees 83,317.

4. *Larawut.*—In 1818 this petty Chiefship was granted (No. CXCIX.) under the mediation of the British Government to Vittul Rao Puar. The deed conferred on the grantee the shares of Dhar and Dewas in the district of Soondersee. In 1834, on the death of Vittul Rao Puar, the succession of his son Madho Rao was not disputed; but when the latter died in 1849, leaving illegitimate sons only, the estate was claimed as a lapse by Dhar. The Government of India however decided that it was an escheat to the British Government, but continued the estate for life to the eldest illegitimate son Ramchunder Rao, the present Chief, subject to an annual payment of Rupees 1,000. This decision was not supported by the Home Government who decided that, if the estate was an escheat, it lapsed to Dhar and Dewas, to which States the annual payment should therefore be made. The estate is continued for the life of Ramchunder Rao under the joint Sunnud (No. CC.) of the Dhar and Dewas Durbars. The tribute is paid in the following proportions:—

Dhar ...	...	...	...	Rupees	666	10	8
Dewas	...	...	...	„	333	5	4
				Rupees	1,000	0	0

In his administration the jaghiredar is subordinate to the Political Agent. The area of his estate is 30 square miles; the population 2,600; and the revenue Rupees 5,925.

5. *Patharee.*—This Chieftaincy was through the mediation of the British Government (No. CCI.) restored to Hyder Mahomed Khan who

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had been deprived of it by Sindia. The present Nawab Abdool Kurreem Khan succeeded his father Hyder Mahomed Khan in 1861.

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The area of Patharee is 22 square miles; the population 6,000; and the revenue which was Rupees 7,000 has since the mutinies declined to Rupees 3,000.

6. *Agra Burkhera.**—Thakoor Bulwunt Sing receives under a settlement (No. CCII.) made with Neerbha Sing in 1818 a tunkha of Rupees 300 from Koorwai† through the Political Agent. He holds a grant of twelve villages in Sindia's territory, and pays annually Rupees 1,001 as quit-rent direct to Sindia. The family also held the grant of 28 villages in the Seronje district under British recognition, but these as well as the grant from Sindia were confiscated for the rebellion of Chuttersaul, the predecessor of Bulwunt Sing. The Sunnuds were lost during the rebellion. The villages from Sindia's territory were however restored in July 1859. In his administration the Thakoor is subordinate to the Political Agent alone.

7. *Dubla Dheer.*‡—The Thakoor Rughoonath Sing receives the following tunkhas:—

From Holkar	(No. CCIII.)	...	...	Rupees	600
„ Sindia	(No. CCIV.) ...	...	...	„	2,800
„ „	(No. CCV.) ...	...	...	„	150
„ Dewas	(No. CCVI.)	...	...	„	100
„ Bhopal	(No. CCVII.)	...	...	„	600
				Rupees	4,250

The tunkhas are paid through the Political Agent. None of the States are entitled to make any deductions from the payments except Dewas which deducts one Rupee.

The Thakoor in addition to his tunkha holds the grant (No. CCVIII.) of three villages in Shujawulpore under the guarantee of the British Government, and pays a quit-rent of Rupees 1,401 annually.

In his administration the Thakoor is subordinate to the Political Agent. Sobbag Sing with whom the settlement was made in 1818 died in 1855. The present Thakoor is his adopted son.

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 22 of Schedule No. II., and No. 39 of Schedule No. III.

† The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 522.

‡ Malcolm's Malwa, No. 12 of Schedule No. II., and No. 29 of Schedule No. III.

8. *Duria Kheree.**—Thakoor Sheodhan Sing receives the following tunkhas under a settlement made by the British Government in 1818 :—

From Sindia	(No. CCIX.)	Rupees	2,900
„ „	(No. CCV.)	„	180
„ Dewas	(No. CCX.)	„	200
„ Bhopal	(No. CCXI.)	„	1,200
		Rupees	4,480

The tunkha is held on the same conditions as Dubla Dheer, No. 7, and the relations of the Thakoor to his feudal Chief are the same. The Dhar State deducts one Rupee in every hundred of the tunkha which it pays. The Thakoor holds also the grant (No. CCXII.) of two villages in Shujawulpore under the guarantee of the British Government, and pays a quit-rent of Rupees 925.

9. *Kumalpore.*†—The Thakoor Motee Sing receives the following tunkhas from Sindia under agreements mediated in 1818 :—

From Sinda	(No. CCIX.)	Rupees	4,300
„ „	(No. CCV.)	„	300
		Rupees	4,600

The conditions of the tunkha and the feudal relations of the Thakoor are the same as in No. 7 Dubla Dheer. Motee Sing also holds a village in Shujawulpore under British guarantee (No. CCXII.) on a quit-rent of Rupees 700.

Oodajee, with whom the engagements were made in 1818, was succeeded by his son Joojar Sing on whose death in 1828 the Political Agent in Bhopal, without reference to Government, recognized as his successor Motee Sing whom the widow had adopted, and assigned Rupees 3,100 of the tunkha to Motee Sing and the remainder to the widow. The young Thakoor fell into debt, and Sir R. Hamilton, the Agent to the Governor General, of his own authority reduced the widow's allowance to Rupees 600, and assigned the other Rupees 900 for payment of the debts. But it was ruled that, although the original assignment to the widow in 1828 had not received the sanction of Government, still, as it had been enjoyed for more than twenty years, it should not have been

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 9 of Schedule No. II.

† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 10 of Schedule No. II.

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altered without reference to Government. The full allowance was therefore restored to the widow. It is paid through the Political Agent.

10. *Dubla Ghogee.**—Thakoor Gopal Sing receives the following tunkhas under a settlement made by the British Government in 1818 :—

From	Sindia	(No. CCIX.)	...	Rupees	2,300
„	„	(No. CCV.)	...	„	300
„	„	(No. CCXIII.)	...	„	1,400
„	Dewas	(No. CCXIV.)	...	„	100
„	Bhopal	(No. CCXV.)	...	„	900
				Rupees	5,000

The conditions of the tunkha and the feudal relations of the Chief are the same as in No. 7 Dubla Dheer. The Dewas Durbar deducts one Rupee from the tunkha which they pay. The Thakoor holds (No. CCXII.) a village in Shujawulpore on a quit-rent of Rupees 1,050. The present Thakoor succeeded Goverdhun Sing in 1854.

11. *Khursia.*†—Thakoor Motee Sing receives from Sindia a tunkha of Halee Rupees 1,750 under an engagement (No. CCXVI.) mediated in 1818. The conditions of the tunkha and feudal relations of the Thakoor are the same as in No. 7 Dubla Dheer. The present incumbent succeeded on the death of Suroop Sing in 1843.

12. *Jhalera.*‡—Thakoor Dotar Sing who succeeded by adoption on the death of Rao Futteh Sing receives from Sindia a tunkha (No. CCXVI.) of Halee Rupees 1,200. In other respects he holds the same position as No. 7 Dubla Dheer.

13. *Heerapore.*§—Rao Chutter Sing receives the following tunkhas under engagements mediated in 1819 :—

From	Holkar	(No. CCXVII.)	...	Rupees	3,339
„	Sindia	(No. CCXVIII.)	...	„	2,910
„	Bhopal	(No. CCXIX.)	...	„	200
				Rupees	6,449

In other respects he holds the same position as No. 7 Dubla Dheer. The Rao also holds (No. CCXX.) Heerapore and Airwas on an istumraree

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 11 of Schedule No. II.

† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 20 of Schedule No. II.

‡ Malcolm's Malwa, No. 21 of Schedule No. II.

§ Malcolm's Malwa, No. 13 of Schedule No. II., and Nos. 21 and 30 of Schedule No. III.

rent of Rupees 600. He also received a grant from Sindia of the village of Keyrokal and a grant from Dhar of sixteen villages in Mukrar subject to a payment of Rupees 1,001 a year; but of this engagement no trace is to be found, nor has the annual payment of Rupees 1,001 ever been made to Dhar.

Bhyroo Sing died without issue in 1826 and was succeeded by his adopted son Ram Sing, and he by the present incumbent.

14. *Ramgurh.**—Under a settlement made in 1819 Thakooranee Soolunknee receives the following tunkhas:—

From	Holkar	(No. CCXXI.)	...	... Rupees	1,000
„	Sindia	(No. CCXVI.)	...	... „	5,000
„	„	(No. CCV.)	...	... „	415
„	„	(No. CCXIII.)	...	... „	1,400
„	Dewas	(No. CCVI.)	...	... „	100
„	Bhopal	(No. CCXXII.)	...	... „	700
				Rupees	8,615

The tunkha is held on the same conditions as in No. 7 Dubla Dheer, and the relations of the tunkhadar to the feudal lord are the same. The Dhar State deducts one Rupee from its tunkha. The original tunkhadar was Khosal Sing. His son Isree Sing was succeeded by an adopted son Koomair Sing, who was convicted of murder and forfeited his tunkha. It was continued however to his adoptive mother Thakooranee Soolunknee till her death. The right of succession to it is now under discussion.

15. *Kakurkheree.*—Thakoor Lall Sing holds under an agreement (No. CCXII.) mediated in 1831 and guaranteed by the British Government a village in Shujawulpore on a quit-rent of Rupees 175 subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. or Rupees 3-8 on the transfer of the pergunnah to Sindia. He also receives (No. CCXXIII.) a tunkha of Rupees 800. His feudal relations are the same as No. 7 Dubla Dheer.

16. *Sootalea.*—The jaghiredar, Sheodhan Sing, pays under the British guarantee (No. CCXXIV.) a tunkha of Rupees 3,400 to the Chief of Rajgurh in which State he holds a lease of twelve villages. The present jaghiredar succeeded by adoption to Mokund Sing, son of Bulwunt Sing, with whom the original settlement was made.

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 6 of Schedule No. II.

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17. *Jabria Bheel.*—On the settlement of Malwa, Rajun Khan,* brother of the notorious Pindaree Cheetoo, was allowed to settle at Goruckpore on an annual pension of Sonat Rupees 3,600. A few years afterwards he was allowed to return to Malwa, and his pension was commuted to an assignment (No. CCXXV.) of land in Shujawulpore for his life. The grant consisted of a jaghire of three villages, Peeplianuggur, Khajooria, and Jabria Bheel, and an istumraree farm of Doogree and Jubree at a rent of Rupees 500. He was afterwards assured in 1825 that, in consideration of his past good conduct, and if he should continue by similar good conduct to merit the indulgence, the circumstances of his family would receive favourable consideration after his death.

Accordingly on the death of Rajun Khan in 1831, and the subsequent transfer of Shujawulpore to Sindia, the Gwalior Durbar were required to respect the grant to this family. The estate was divided among his five sons; Raj Buksh receiving Jabria Bheel and Jubree; Elahee Buksh, Khajooria; Madur Buksh, Doogree; and Mukdoom Buksh and Ruheem Buksh receiving Peeplianuggur. All these brothers are alive and in possession of their respective shares except Elahee Buksh who died in 1859, and was succeeded by his posthumous son Kurm Buksh. During the minority of Kurm Buksh the estate of Khajooria is managed by the Political Agent at Bhopal.

18. *Gagronee.*†—On the decline of the Mogul power in Malwa a Rahtore Rajpoot from Marwar obtained possession of Zeerapore Machelpore which he held till the conquest of Malwa by the Mahrattas when his possessions fell to the share of Holkar. Being dispossessed, he commenced plundering the country with such effect as to compel Holkar to grant to him Gagronee and several adjacent villages. With his descendant, Thakoor Rughonath Sing, a settlement (No. CCXXVI.) was mediated in 1820 by which the villages were confirmed to him subject to a payment of Rupees 1,500 a year.

On the death of Rughonath Sing, the legitimacy of his eldest son, Futteh Sing, was disputed. His claims were eventually set aside, and a younger son, Sooruj Mull, was recognized. Sooruj Mull died on

* See above page 207.

† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 41 of Schedule No. III.

24th June 1862, leaving no children and without adopting an heir. As there was no legitimate heir of Rughonath Sing living, the Thakoorate lapsed to Holkar who settled on the widow and mother of Sooruj Mull an annual allowance of Rupees 1,800 for life.

The engagements with the following Chiefs under the Bhopal Agency, who are stated in Malcolm's Report on Malwa to have received guarantees, have not been procured:—

19. *Koonwur Chaen Sing.**—This Chief is said to have received a tunkha of Rupees 6,201 from Sindia and Bhopal; but this is a mistake. He received Rupees 5,101 from the district of Sarungpore which belongs to Dewas, and Rupees 1,200 from Sindia's district of Shujawulpore, making in all Rupees 6,301. Chaen Sing was killed at Sehore and was succeeded by his cousin.

20. *Bulwunt Sing.*†—This Chief received four half-assessed villages in the Bairsea district which he subsequently resigned; and five villages in jaghire from Bhopal, *viz.*, Chandawur, Ghawur, Mugurdhee Burra, Mugurdhee Chota, and Manpoora. He was succeeded in the jaghire by his son Goordun Sing who had three sons, Gopal Sing, Bhowanee Sing, and Sooruj Mull. Gopal Sing rebelled in 1857, and the jaghire is now held by Bhowanee Sing.

21. *Lutchmun Sing and Isree Sing.*‡—These two Chiefs were cousins, and held seven half-assessed villages in Bairsea which they afterwards relinquished with exception of one village, Jheernia. They also held in Bhopal a jaghire of three villages, *viz.*, Atcherôe, Rawutkhera, and Mowakhera. Lutchmun Sing was succeeded by his younger brother Zalim Sing, and he by his son Bhereesaul. Isree Sing was succeeded by his son Sheo Sing who, dying childless, was succeeded by his cousin Bholajee.

22. *Salim Sing.*§—This Chief held Paprail in jaghire from Kilcheepore. His son Umr Sing succeeded him.

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* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 18 of Schedule No. II.
† Malcolm's Malwa, No. 37 of Schedule No. III.
‡ Malcolm's Malwa, No. 38 of Schedule No. III.
§ Malcolm's Malwa, No. 40 of Schedule No. III.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

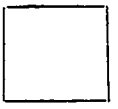
No. CXCIII.

Rajgurh.

No. CXCIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT on the part of RAWUT NEWUL SING of Rajghur.

Seal of RAWUT NEWUL SING.



Whereas from old a determined tunkha or tribute has been paid to the Maharajah Alijah Soubadar Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor by Rajghur, and whereas for two or three years past this tribute has not been regularly discharged and above Rupees 16,000, due on account of the present year, are still unpaid, I have now of my own accord and pleasure (in order that the tribute may henceforth be liquidated, and that no cause of delay or dispute may exist) resolved to separate and assign villages of Rajghur, according to a schedule herewith annexed, to the kamaisdar of Atmaram Punth in order that the tribute to the Maharajah may be realized from the revenues of these villages, and that no cause of blame or shadow of claim may in future exist; and through my desire to please the Maharajah I have separated the aftermentioned villages and made them over, along with the sayer and rights of every description thereunto attached, to the kamaisdar of Atmaram Punth from the commencement of the Fuslee year 1227, and I will not in any manner hereafter interfere with them or their inhabitants.

And whereas the abovementioned villages are generally much out of cultivation, and possessing but a stinted population, the expense of management and sebundee will be great, the same must be provided from their revenue; for with this or any other claim respecting them I have henceforth no concern. And whatever omissions of tribute there may have been on my part previous to the year 1826, I consider myself absolved from the same in consequence of the present cession.

I hereby under the foregoing considerations also agree to resign all claim to those sums on account of tunkha, bhet, &c., which through the favour of the Maharajah, my ancestors and I have been in the habit of receiving from the pergunnahs of Shujawulpore and Shajehanpore.

And whereas by concluding this agreement I have conformed to the pleasure of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, as well as provided in

future for the regular payment of the tunkha and obviated all causes of complaint hereafter on either side, the Maharajah accordingly has graciously restored and confirmed to me the remaining part of my possessions (including the fort of Rajgurh) which had been attached in consequence of the delays and subterfuges that had occurred in the payment of the tribute.

Memorandum of districts and villages alluded to above, as made over in commutation of tribute.

Pergunnah of	Behar	... 55	villages including the fort of Kotra.
„	Tullain	... 63	„
„	Ruttunpore	14	„
„	Pachore	... 39	„
	Total	171	villages.

Total one hundred and seventy one villages.

Dated 1*st Chait Soodee* 1876 *Sumbut.*

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT by the RAWUT NEWUL SING of Rajghur, dated 1st Chait Soodee 1876 Sumbut.

Seal of the RAWUT NEWUL SING. [ ]

Whereas it was settled with Kristnajee Pundit that the tribute from Rajgurh to the Maharajah Alijah Dowlut Rao Sindia should for the present, or Fuslee year 1226, be Rupees 23,000; and whereas Rupees 6,045 of the above sum has been paid through Kristnajee Pundit, it is now agreed that I should pay the remainder or Rupees 16,955 by giving a banker's acknowledgment for the same amount.

Whatever sums may justly be due and forthcoming from the villages now made over, on account of balances for the present year, shall be

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

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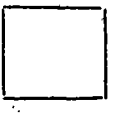
Rajgurh.

carried to my credit, and a corresponding deduction made from the amount for which the acknowledgment has been given.

TRANSLATION of a PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT concluded by the RAWUT NEWUL SING of Rajghur, dated 1st Chait Soodee 1876 Sumbut.

The seal of the RAWUT NEWUL SING. 

The Rawut Newul Sing of Rajgurh has concluded through the mediation of Captain W. Henley the following Agreement with the British Government:—

Whatever disputes shall arise between the Rawut and the neighbouring States, or between his subjects and those of the surrounding countries, shall be referred for settlement to the nearest British authority in Malwa; without whose acquiescence the Rawut will not attempt to settle anything of this nature, but will accede to his arbitration and conform to his injunctions.

Any thieves, robbers, and plunderers who may be found within the bounds of the State of Rajgurh shall be apprehended and, if required, sent to the nearest British authority in Malwa; and should the Rawut not apprehend any thief, robber, or defaulter so demanded, who it may be ascertained has been sheltered in one of his villages, such village to be liable to forfeiture.

No. CXCIV.

SUNNUD from the MAHARAJAHS TOOKAJEE and ANUND RAO PUARS, joint Rajahs of Dewas, to RAWUT NEWUL SING of Rajgurh.

Be it known to all present and future amils, canoongoes, and chowdherees of the pergunnah of Sarungpore, that, whereas Rawut Newul Sing of Rajgurh possesses by hereditary right a share of the land revenue

of the said pergunnah, the Circar with the concurrence of the aforenamed Rawut Newul Sing, and with reference to the present state and expected progressive improvement of the pergunnah, has settled that the undermentioned payments shall be punctually made by the amils at the cutcherry of the district to the aforementioned Rawut Newul Sing on account of his share of the land revenue at the periods hereafter specified:—

	Kartick.	Maugh.	Bysack.	Total.
For the year 1227 Fuslee Rupees	667	667	667	2,001
„ „ 1228 „ „	833	834	834	2,501
„ „ 1229 „ „	1,000	1,000	1,001	3,001
„ „ 1230 „ „	1,167	1,167	1,167	3,501
„ „ 1231 „ „	1,367	1,367	1,367	4,101

From and after the year 1231 the complete amount, *viz.*, Bhopal Rupees 4,101, to be paid annually without deduction in the three equal kists in the month of Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack at the cutcherry of the district.

In consideration of the foregoing payments the Rawut of Rajgurh is to abstain from any interference with the cultivators or inhabitants of the aforesaid pergunnah, or with the land revenues thereof.

A corresponding Sunnud to the Dewan of Nursingurh.

SUNNUD from the MAHARAJAHS TOOKAJEE and ANUND RAO PUARS, joint Rajahs of Dewas, to RAWUT NEWUL SING of Rajgurh.

Be it known to all present and future amils, canoongoes, and chowdherees of the pergunnah of Sarungpore, that, whereas the Rawut Newul Sing of Rajgurh possesses by hereditary right in the said pergunnah certain cultivated lands free of assessment, a share in the sayer duties of all descriptions (including koolree sookree baey, &c.), claims for the payment of expenses of sowarry and bhet or nuzzeranna by the villages; the Circar, with the concurrence of the aforenamed Rawut Newul Sing, has settled that the sum of Halee Rupees one thousand and one should be given in commutation of all these rights, and that it should be paid by the amils annually and without deduction from the beginning of

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Rajgurh.

the year 1227 Fuslee, at the cutcherry of district, in three equal kists as follows :—

	Kartick.	Maugh.	Bysack.	Total.
Rupees ...	333	334	334	1,001

In consideration of the foregoing payments the Rawut of Rajgurh is to abstain from interference in any manner whatever with the said pergunnah on account of his former claims on the sayer duties, &c., now commuted as above detailed.

A corresponding Sunnud to the Dewan of Nursingurh.

No. CXCV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ SREE MAHARAJ SREE ALIJAH BAHADOOR SOUBADAR SREE JUNKOJEE RAO SINDIA to RAWUT SREE MOTEE SING of Rajgurh.

All is well here, and I constantly pray for your welfare.

Whereas you made a representation in the fort of Gwalior that you have from of old acted up to the orders of the Circar; that the Circar has always evinced its kindness towards you; that the kamaisdar of the Circar accordingly took from you the revenue of pergunnah Rajgurh year after year; but that, being unable to pay the revenue as it fell due, you gave up to the Circar pergunnahs Kothrabehar, Tullain, Pachair, and Ruttunpore, containing in all 171 villages; and whereas you requested that those villages might be farmed to you, and stated that you would pay to the Circar the revenue thereof in Chanderee Rupees year after year in two instalments, *i. e.*, first on the 15th Kartick Soodee, and second on the 5th Fagoon Boodee Deccanee; that you would comply with the usual orders of the Circar as respects jhoondah, bhet, &c.; and that in default thereof you would give up the said mehal to the Circar. Being satisfied with your good conduct, and deeming it necessary to protect you, the Circar has resolved to settle with you the 171 villages situated in the said pergunnah at a revenue of Chanderee Rupees 86,001 per annum to be paid year after year from the year 1235,

or Sumbut 1891, exclusive of the usual dhurmada, padarugh, and neemnoke (grants for religion and service), in the following manner, *viz.*—

Revenue ... ... Chanderee Rupees		80,001
Durbar expenses on account of the villages, *viz.*,		
For Kissen Rao Kudum	2,000	
„ Sumbhajee Rao Angria	2,000	
„ Ram Rao Phalkia	1,000	
„ Narain Rao Emajee	1,000	
		6,000
Rupees		86,001
Deduct:-		
Amount payable to Dewan on account of palkee expenses	500	
Amount payable to Bamun Rao Kodajee	400	
Amount payable to dufturee	100	
		1,000
Rupees		85,001

Therefore you shall pay annually to the Circar the said fixed sum of Rupees 85,001 from the year 1235 or Sumbut 1891 in two instalments, the first on the 15th Kartick Soodee and the second on the 5th of Fagoon Boodee, and give security for the same in the commencement of the year.

You shall also pay to the Circar bhet and the revenue on account of a garden in Rajgurh.

If owing to any disturbance in the mehal the revenue thereof be not paid by you, or by the surety, the mehal shall be resumed by the Circar.

Dated 5th Kartick Soodee 1891 *Sumbut, corresponding with Rujjub* 1235 A. H.

Seal.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CXCVI.

Nursingurh.

No. CXCVI.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to the SOUBADAR by DEWAN SOBHAG SING and KOONWUR CHAEN SING of Soobstan Nursingurh.

Whereas the above Soobstan was always assessed at Salim Sahi Rupees 85,000 per annum; and whereas the Pindaree troops having entered the country laid waste the pergunnah, and the people in consequence deserted the place; and whereas we, being unable to pay the revenue and to meet the necessary expenses of the Soobstan, brought the matter to the notice of the Circar who, in consideration of the aforesaid circumstances, and with a view to the improvement of the pergunnah, has directed the payment of the revenue for six years according to the following instalments, *viz.*—

In 1875	Sumbut...	...	...	...	Rupees	25,000
„ 1876	„ ...	...	...	...	„	35,000
„ 1877	„ ...	...	...	...	„	48,000
„ 1878	„ ...	...	...	...	„	60,000
„ 1879	„ ...	...	...	...	„	72,000
„ 1880	„ ...	...	...	...	„	85,000
					Rupees	3,25,000

Therefore we shall, as ordered, pay without any objection, year after year, the above amount of Rupees three lakhs and twenty-five thousand, which includes the expenses of the mehal, in six years according to the said instalments commencing on the 15th Kartick Soodee and ending on the 15th Bysack Soodee.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to DEWAN SOBHAG SING and KOONWUR CHAEN SING of Soobstan Nursingurh.

Whereas the above Soobstan was assessed at Rupees 85,000 per annum, but in consequence of the passing and repassing of the Pindaree troops through the mehal it was laid waste; and whereas you, with a view to bring the matter to the notice of the Circar, deputed Roop Ram Bohora who on arrival represented that, as the mehal was desolated, there was no means of discharging the revenue due to the Circar, amounting to Rupees 85,000, and also requested that

the Circar might graciously be pleased to take the above sum by instalments every year so that the mehal might be improved; and whereas it is necessary to realize the revenue of the Soobstan as usual, but having had regard to the fact that the pergunnah has been laid waste, and in consideration of the representation made by you, as well as with a view to the improvement of the mehal, it has been decided in the presence of the said Roop Ram Bohora that the yearly revenue of the mehal should be paid in the following progressive payments so that the amount of rent in the 6th year will be Salim Sahi Rupees 85,000:—

In 1228 or 1875	Sumbut	...	...	Rupees	25,000
„ 1229 or 1876	„	...	...	„	35,000
„ 1230 or 1877	„	...	...	„	48,000
„ 1231 or 1878	„	...	...	„	60,000
„ 1232 or 1879	„	...	...	„	72,000
„ 1233 or 1880	„	...	...	„	85,000
				Rupees	3,25,000

Therefore the sum of Salim Sahi Rupees three lakhs and twenty-five thousand having been fixed by the Circar as the aggregate amount of revenue for six years, this perwannah is given to you. You will therefore remit to the Circar the above amount of Salim Sahi Rupees three lakhs and twenty-five thousand according to the aforesaid instalments through the mamlidar, and take receipts for the same.

Dated 15*th Jemmadee-ul-Akhir* 1219 A. H.

No. CXCVII.

TRANSLATION of a PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT concluded between THAKOOR AMAN SING in behalf of himself and his son SHER SING, and THAKOOR MADHO SING on the part of the RANEES GOURJEE, RAJAWUTJEE, and OOMUTJEE; the former the mother and the two latter the widows of the late Doorjun Sal.

Sher Sing, son of Thakoor Aman Sing, is to be acknowledged as Dewan of Kilcheepore in the usual form; a respectable agent from the States of Rajgurh and Nursingurh and the Chief of Gogurney attending to witness the ceremony, as also two respectable persons in

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Nos. CXCVII. & CXCVIII.

Kilcheepore.

the service of the Maharajah Sindia or the English Circar. In consideration of the youth of Sher Sing four of his relations and ten sebundees shall always remain with him for his protection, and his mother shall also be at liberty to reside with him as small donations on his part to religious persons are to be respected and confirmed.

2. Through the mediation of the Maharajah Sindia a reconciliation will be effected between Thakoor Aman Sing and his relations, and the family and adherents of the late Doorjun Sal, so that no molestation shall be ever offered to debar the former from visiting Sher Sing at their pleasure.

3. The government of Kilcheepore will be conducted in the name of Dewan Sher Sing, under the direction of Ranee Gourjee, mother of the late Dewan Doorjun Sal, by Thakoor Madho Sing, Lalla Nonid Rao, and Sahjee who have been heretofore employed as managers of the country.

4. In consideration of the limited means of subsistence which Thakoor Aman Sing and Thakoor Isree Sing at present possess the following villages are to be assigned to them during their lives in addition to their present jaghires, subject to the toorkana now paid.

To Thakoor Aman Sing—Kurchoteh and Rooppoorah.
To Thakoor Isree Sing—Baroach and Roopahero.

5. The agreements recently contracted by the Thakoor at Gwalior and the expenses incurred by him on his journey thither, according to a detail which will be furnished, are to be defrayed by the State.

Concluded at Sehore, subject to the approval and confirmation of Maharajah Sindia, the 14th of Bhandoon Soodee Sumbut 1876, *corresponding with the 3rd September* A. D. 1819.

No. CXCVIII.

TRANSLATION of a letter from CAPTAIN FRANCIS BUTTER, Superintendent of Jawud Neemuch, to DEWAN SHER SING of Kilcheepore.

All is well here, and I pray for your welfare.

The revenue of Kilcheepore, which you have hitherto paid to the Durbar, is now assigned by Alijah for the support of the British

contingent force, and this circumstance may perhaps have been communicated to you by the kamaisdar of Patun. The kamaisdar has also written to me to say that the revenue amounts to Boondee Rupees 13,500, which you will now remit to this place. The sum of Rupees 4-8, which remains due on account of the present year, may be remitted by a Hoondee through naib toomandar Hidayut Ali. As there was a man at Kilcheepore sent by the kamaisdar of Patun, so now, according to custom, a naib toomandar on my part will remain there. Send me a copy of the engagement according to which you pay the revenue.

Dated 15*th Cheyt Soodee* 1900 *Sumbut, corresponding with* 3*rd April* 1844.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR to DEWAN SHER SING of Kilcheepore.

Blessings attend us; we pray for your welfare.

Whereas pergunnah Ruttungurh Segowlee has been ceded by the Durbar to the British Government for the expenses of the contingent force, you are desired to pay the revenue thereof, which you have hitherto paid to the amil of the Durbar, to the Political Agent at Bhopal without fail.

Dated 9*th Soodee of Jait* 1901 *Sumbut.*

No. CXCIX.

TRANSLATION of the grant of Talooka of Larawut to VITTUL RAO PUAR by SIR JOHN MALCOLM, dated 19th December 1818, corresponding with 20th Suffur 1234 Hegira, and with 7th Aghoon Boodee 1875 Sumbut.

From Major General Sir John Malcolm on the part of the Honourable East India Company to the high in rank Vittul Rao Puar.

GREETING,—The Puar Rajah of Dhar and the Puars Rajahs of Dewas hold shares in the pergunnah of Soondersee, and on the part of these Chiefs I, having mediated in the matter, now assign the shares to you for your support. Wherefore do you take possession of the land

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CXCIX. & CC.

Larawut.

revenue and customs duties of the shares of the said Puars and continue to enjoy the same. Hereafter there will be no interference with the arrangement.

(True translation.)

(Signed) J. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

No. CC.

Life Grant of talooka Larawut in pergunnah Soondersee in the province of Malwa to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR under the seals of the Chiefs of Dhar and Dewas, dated 4th December 1850.

Whereas by the demise of Madho Rao Puar the third share in Soondersee, otherwise styled the talooka of Larawut, comprising the villages of Larawut, Kamkhera Bukrea, Gola, Oomrot, and Tanda, its revenues, custom duties, and rights, have lapsed to us, and the Right Honourable the Governor General of India has been pleased to desire that the revenues of the said talooka, as above specified, be assigned to Ramchunder Rao Puar for the term of his natural life on payment by him annually on the first day of January of each year into the treasury at Indore the yearly sum of Company's Rupees (1,000) one thousand on our account commencing from 1st January 1850: therefore we the undersigned do assign for the term of his natural life on the terms above specified our third share of Larawut as herein above described to the above Ramchunder Rao.

The seal of the Chief of Dhar.

The seal of ROOKMANGUT PUAR, Chief of Dewas.

The seal of HYBUT RAO PUAR, Chief of Dewas.

(Signed) R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Resident, Indore.

No. CCI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to NAWAB HYDER MAHOMED KHAN, dated 1208 Hijree.

A jaghire consisting of two mehals as follows:—

From talooka Patharee in Bhilsa, one mehal.

„ „ Paikhlone in Koorwai Bhourasa, subject to miscellaneous Durbar collections, one mehal

is assigned for your expenditure, to begin from the year heading this document.

So you can take possession of and make collections from the said two mehals, and enjoy the jaghire from the above year in perpetuity.

9th of Ramzan.

Sealed and Signed.

(True translation.)

(Signed) A. L. MCMULLIN,
1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

No. CCII.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of grant from the NAWAB AKBER KHAN of Koorwai to THAKOOR NEERBHY SING of Agra Burkhera, dated 1st Suffur 1228 Fuslee.

Whereas in former times an allowance was made to you from this government on account of your services rendered to it, which allowance, owing to the troubles of the times and the devastation of the country, had been discontinued; now that by the blessing of Providence these tumults and outrages have subsided, and the world is at rest, and your means of subsistence having been much diminished, therefore, holding in view your former claims, an allowance of Rupees 300, commencing with the year 1229 Fuslee, and payable in three equal kists of Rupees 100 each in the months Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack,

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CCIII. & CCIV.

Agra Burkhera & Dubla Dheer.

is granted you on condition of your always being ready to aid this government with your services.

Authenticated by the seal and signature of the Nawab.

No. CCIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by HUREE RAO HOLKAR to SOOBHAG SING GOODUR, Grassia, dated 1238 A. H.

Whereas you have represented to the Circar through Mr. John Bax, the Resident, that an annual grass due of Rupees 600 was assigned you by Captain Henley, payable from pergunnah Turana mehal, and that a Sunnud to that effect was granted to you on 10th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee 1228, which Sunnud has been lost; and whereas you have requested that a fresh Sunnud should be conferred on you: therefore this Sunnud is granted to you fixing Rupees 600 to be paid in the three months of Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack as specified in the former Sunnud. You will therefore draw the grass due of Rupees 600 per annum from the office of pergunnah Turana. You will exact nothing more from the mehal and the khasgee villages on account of bhet, &c., than the above sum, and it will be your duty to protect the mehals.

Dated 23rd Shabun 1238.

No. CCIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAO SOOBHAG SING BERGOOJUR, dated 1219 A. H.

Whereas you have from of old held in farm the talooka Tonk and the talookas Jhokur, Newree, and Buroodeo in pergunnah Oonchode and pergunnah Shahjehanpore in Malwa; and whereas the lease of those mehals has now been cancelled, and a pecuniary allowance has been substituted for your maintenance payable in three instalments: therefore the sum of Rupees two thousand and eight hundred per annum has been

settled on you from next year, *i. e.*, 1220 A. H., according to the following detail. On account of talooka Tonk Rupees 700 to be paid by instalments, *viz.*—

At the end of	Kartick	...	...	Rupees	233
„	Maugh	...	...	„	233
„	Bysack	...	...	„	234

On account of talooka Jhokur Rupees 300; to be paid—

At the end of	Kartick	...	...	Rupees	100
„	Maugh	...	...	„	100
„	Bysack	...	...	„	100

On account of talooka Newree Rupees 300; to be paid—

In Kartick...		...	...	Rupees	100
In Maugh ...		...	...	„	100
In Bysack ...		...	...	„	100

On account of talooka Buroodeo, pergunnah Oonchode, Rupees 700; to be paid—

In Kartick...		...	...	Rupees	233
In Maugh ...		...	...	„	233
In Bysack ...		...	...	„	234

On account of pergunnah Shahjehanpore Rupees 800; to be paid—

In Kartick...		...	...	Rupees	266
In Maugh ...		...	...	„	267
In Bysack ...		...	...	„	267
Total at the end of	Kartick	...	...	Rupees	932
„ „	Maugh	...	...	„	933
„ „	Bysack	...	...	„	935

You shall draw from the said mehals the sum of Rupees two thousand and eight hundred by three instalments; you shall serve government with fidelity; if any individual create disturbance in these mehals you will punish him; and if you fail in your duty, and it be proved that you have taken part in the disturbance, you shall forfeit the above assignment.

Dated 28th Rujjub.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CCV.

Dubla Dheer.

No. CCV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to BALAJEE SOOKHDEO, a Khasgee official of the village of Poolai Bootea, pergunnah Oonchode, dated 1221 A. H.

Whereas Soobhag Sing Bergoojur obtained from of old a tunkha from the above-named village, and it has come to my knowledge that you cannot pay it; therefore I have in lieu of it assigned to him the sum of Rupees 150 per annum payable from last year, *i. e.*, 1220, in three instalments, *viz.*, Rupees 50 in Kartick, Rupees 50 in Maugh, and Rupees 50 in Bysack. This Sunnud is issued to you directing you to pay to him Rupees 150 per annum from the said village, taking from him a receipt for the same.

Dated 17th Rubbee-ul-Akhir.

A precisely similar Sunnud for Rupees 300 on the village of Bootea Poolai was granted to Oodajee of Kumalpore, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

Also to Sheodhan Sing of Duria Kheree for Rupees 180 on Bootea Poolai, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

Also to Goverdhun Sing of Dubla Ghosee for Rupees 300 on Bootea Poolai, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

Also to Rao Khosal Sing of Ramgurh for three tunkhas, *viz.*—

Rupees 100 on Charawud in Jhokur.
„ 240 on Bootea Poolai.
„ 75 on Donta.

Each payable in three instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by THAKOOR SOOBHAG SING BERGOOJUR and executed to the Circar.

No. CCV.

To Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor.

Dubla Dheer.

Whereas I have from of old received tunkha, bhet, grain, &c., for horses, thread, hides, &c., from the village of Bootea Poolai in pergunnah Oonchode; and whereas the inhabitants being now subjected to difficulties the Maharajah has prohibited the payment of these cesses, and has fixed for my maintenance a pecuniary allowance of Rupees one hundred and fifty to be paid from the said village of Bootea Poolai, I will accept this sum for my maintenance and will remain thankful to the Circar. I will excite no disturbance in the said pergunnah. I will draw the tunkha, as specified in the Sunnud, from the amil of the village by sending my kamdar to his office. If there be any disturbance on my part at any time, I will forfeit the subsistence allowance granted to me by the Circar. I have of my own accord entered into this engagement that it may become of use in case of need.

Signed by THAKOOR SOOBHAG SING JEE.

Dated 8th Boodee of Bysack 1228.

A similar engagement was given by Sheodhan Sing of Duria Kheree for his tunkha of Rupees 180, dated 6th Boodee Bysack, 1878 Sumbut.

Also by Goverdhun Sing of Dubla Ghosee for Rupees 300 on Bootea Poolai, dated 5th Boodee Bysack 1228.

Also by Oodajee of Kumalpore for his tunkha of Rupees 300 on Bootea Poolai.

Also by Rao Khoosal Sing of Ramgurh for his three tunkhas aggregating Rupees 415, *viz.*, Rupees 100 from Charawud in Jhokur, Rupees 75 from Donta, and Rupees 240 from Bootea Poolai, dated 12th Boodee Bysack, 1878 Sumbut.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CCVI. & CCVII.

Dubla Dheer.

No. CCVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by TOOKAJEE RAO and ANUND RAO PUARS to SOOBHAG SING, son of GOODUR BERGOOJUR, dated 1219 A. H.

Whereas you obtained grass dues from the villages of Kurwundee, Jebel, and Shahpoora in the pergunnah of Sarungpore; and whereas the Honourable Company has through Captain William Henley fixed Rupees one hundred as your share, which shall be paid to you from the Malwa year 1227 by the following three instalments, *viz.*—

In Kartick	...	...	...	... Rupees	33
„ Maugh	...	...	...	... „	33
„ Bysack	...	...	...	... „	34

A kamaisdar on the part of the Circar will remain in the said mehals, and you will send your kamdar to his office to obtain the money in the Bhopal currency. You will make no further demand from the people of these villages, otherwise you shall forfeit the amount assigned to you. If you continue to do your duty the Circar will respect your rights.

Dated 24th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee.

A similar Sunnud for Rupees 100 on the villages of Kurwundee, Jebel, and Shahpoora in pergunnah Sarungpore was granted to Rao Khoosal Sing of Ramgurh.

No. CCVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH regarding the Sunnud granted by JEHANGEER MAHOMMED KHAN to SOOBHAG SING.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of the mehal of Ashta.

Be it known to you that whereas Soobhag Sing Bergoojur obtained his means of subsistence for the last 40 years from the said mehal, and on the 22nd of Jemmadee-oos-Sanee 1227, in the 13th year of the reign of the late Nawab Nusseer-ood-Dowlah Nuzur Mahomed Khan, a Sunnud was issued under his seal, granting to the above-named Bergoojur Rupees six hundred in three instalments; and whereas the Bergoojur has lost

that Sunnud, and his application for a new one has arrived from Sehore, and according to orders received from that place, a search has been made in the records, and a copy of the Sunnud has been found: therefore a duplicate Sunnud is issued as usual in the commencement of the year 1245 Fuslee. It behoves you to pay to the said Bergoojur annually, as heretofore, the above fixed amount by three instalments from the said mehal. Soobhag Sing Bergoojur will receive the above sum of Bhopal Rupees six hundred per annum in three instalments from the amils of the said mehal, and considering the grant as a great favour to him will promptly execute orders of the Circar, and chastise evil-doers who may create disturbance in the pergunnah. He will on no account oppress the inhabitants of the said pergunnah by exacting chundee, bhet, &c. If he fail in his duty he will forfeit the above allowance.

The total amount is Bhopal Rupees six hundred.

Instalment in Kartick	...	...	...	Rupees	200
„ Maugh	...	...	...	„	200
„ Bysack	...	...	...	„	200

Dated 8th Ramzan 1245, corresponding with the 23rd year of the reign of the Sovereign.

No. CCVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT to SOOBHAG SING.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of pergunnah Shujawulpore in district Sarungpore.

Be it known to you that whereas Soobhag Sing, son of Goodur Grassia, represented to Government that the villages of Dubla Dheer and Ameenpore, *alias* Kankurkhera and Maworia Munia, in the abovementioned pergunnah which were in possession of his father for 18 years now belong to him, and prayed that the Honourable Company would grant him the means of subsistence; and whereas the British Government respected his possession of these villages on condition of his behaving well and committing no mischief: you will therefore, under the orders of Government, respect his possession of the above villages which are

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CCVIII. & CCIX.

Dubla Dheer & Duria Khcree.

assessed with the sum of Rupees 2,872-12 according to the following details:—

Dubla Dheer	Rupees	896 0
Ameenpore	„	909 0
Maworia Munia	„	1,067 12

1*st Article.*—The revenue from the commencement of the year 1226 Fuslee to the year 1227 has been remitted on account of impoverishment.

2*nd.*—There will be paid to Government

For 1228...			Rupees	700
For 1229...			„	876
	viz.,			
Original ...	Rupees	701		
Augmented ...	„	175		
For 1230...			Rupees	1,051
Original ...	Rupees	876		
Augmented ...	„	175		
For 1231...			Rupees	1,226
Original ...	Rupees	1,051		
Augmented ...	„	175		
For 1232...			Rupees	1,401
Original ...	Rupees	1,226		
Augmented ...	„	175		

3*rd.*—You shall pay annually into the public treasury the sum of Rupees 1,401 from the commencement of the Fuslee year 1232.

This Sunnud was granted at Sehore on 6th October 1818 by Captain William Henley, Political Agent of the Honourable Company at Bhopal, &c., under orders of the Right Honourable Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, dated Calcutta, 7th August 1818.

Signed by MAJOR HENLEY,
Political Agent at Bhopal.

No. CCIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to SHEODHAN SING, Dewan, dated 1219 A. H.

Whereas you have from of old received tunkha, &c., from pergunnah Shujawulpore and talooka Buroodeo in pergunnah Oonchode in Malwa,

and you allotted a share in them to your kamdar; and whereas the same has been prohibited by the Circar and a pecuniary allowance has been granted you instead payable from the said mehals in three instalments: therefore an annual sum of Rupees 2,900 including your kamdar's share has been settled on you from the next year, *i. e.*, 1220, by the Circar payable from the said mehals, *viz.*—

From pergunnah Shujawulpore			Rupees 2,500
At the end of Kartick ...	Rupees	833	
„ Maugh ...	„	833	
„ Bysack ...	„	834	
From talooka Buroodeo, pergunnah Oonchode...			Rupees 400
At the end of Kartick ...	Rupees	133	
„ Maugh ...	„	133	
„ Bysack ...	„	134	
		Total, Rupees	2,900

In Kartick	Rupees	966	
In Maugh	„	966	
In Bysack	„	968	

You shall receive annually in three instalments from the next year the sum of Rupees 2,900 including your kamdar's share. You will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any individual create disturbance you shall punish him. If you fail in your duty, or if it be proved that you have taken part in the disturbance, you will forfeit the above allowance.

Dated 28th Rujjub.

A precisely similar Sunnud for Rupees 4,300 on the pergunnahs of Shahjehanpore, Shujawulpore, and Nulkhera in Malwa was granted to Oodajee of Kumalpore, *viz.*—

Rupees 3,600 on Shahjehanpore.			
In Kartick	Rupees	1,200	
In Maugh	„	1,200	
In Bysack	„	1,200	
Rupees 300 on Shujawulpore, in three instalments as above.			
„ 400 on Nulkhera.			

Also to Goverdhun Sing of Dubla Ghosee for Rupees 2,300 on pergunnah Shahjehanpore, payable in three instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CCX. & CCXI.

No. CCX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by TOOKAJEE RAO and ANUND RAO PUARS to SHEODHAN SING BERGOOJUR, dated 1219 A. H.

Duria Khœree.

Whereas you received grass dues from the villages of Kuroundee, Shahpoora, and Jabel in pergunnah Sarungpore; and whereas Captain William Henley on the part of the Honourable Company has transferred the share of Dewân Salim Sing to you: in lieu of that grass due you shall draw from the Malwa year 1227 the sum of two hundred Bhopal Rupees in the following instalments by sending your kamdar to the office of the amil of the said mehal:—

In Kartick	Rupees	67
In Maugh	„	67
In Byśack	„	66
Total, Rupees		200

If you make any other demand from the said villages you will forfeit the above amount fixed for you. If you behave well the Circar will continue to pay the same to you.

Dated 24th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee.

No. CCXI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH bearing the seal and signature of NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta.

Be it known to you that whereas Salim Sing has from of old held maafee land as a means of subsistence; and whereas Sheodhan Sing Bergoojur, kamdar of Salim Sing, has enjoyed a share for about 40 years: it is therefore determined by the Circar that a provision for the said Bergoojur shall be granted from the above-named pergunnah. He will, therefore, receive from the beginning of the Fuslee year 1227 the undermentioned amount in the following three instalments from the amils of the said pergunnah. He will consider the grant of this sum

i. e., Bhopal Rupees 1,200, as a great favour. He will execute with promptitude the orders of the Circar, and chastise evil-doers who may create disturbance in the mehal. He will not oppress the tenants by exacting on any account bhet, chundee, &c. If he fail in the performance of his duty he will forfeit his means of subsistence.

Total amount of the bhet payable in the following instalments, Rupees 1,200:—

In Kartick	...	...	...	... Rupees	400
„ Maugh	...	...	...	... „	400
„ Bysack	...	...	...	... „	400

Dated 22nd Jemmadee-ul-Awul, corresponding with 13th year of the reign and Fuslee 1226.

No. CCXII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH regarding a Sunnud granted by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT to SHEODHAN SING of Duria Kheree.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of pergunnah Shujawulpore.

Be it known to you that whereas some time ago a recommendation was made to the Right Honourable the Governor General that a Sunnud should be given to Thakoor Sheodhan Sing Bergoojur conferring on him in istumraree tenure the villages of Dar Bakheree and Alnea in lieu of Lorea Chakrood in the above-named pergunnah, subject to an assessment of Rupees 925 a year; and whereas a letter has this day been received from the Resident at Gwalior, dated 18th October 1831, and another communication from the Resident at Indore, dated the 24th idem, intimating the sanction of the Governor General and of Bazia Bai of Gwalior: therefore the said villages assessed with the aforesaid amount are granted to the said Thakoor in perpetual tenure. He will hold possession of those villages under this Sunnud for his life. Let no one in contravention of the orders of the Circar disturb the possession of the said Thakoor, whose duty it shall be to keep the tenants of the said village happy and contented, and to pay to the Circar Rupees 925, being the amount of revenue, free of any costs whatever. If at

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CCXII. & CCXIII.

Duria Kheree & Dubla Ghosee.

any time pergunnah Shujawulpore be made over to the Gwalior State, then out of the sum of Rupees 925 the sum of Rupees 18-8, being two per cent., shall be deducted for the remuneration of the chowdherees, canoongoes, &c., and the balance of Rupees 906-8 shall be paid as revenue to the Gwalior State. No additional sum shall be demanded on account of any other cesses.

Dated 27th October 1831, *corresponding with 7th Boodee of Kartick* 1888 *Sumbut.*

A precisely similar Sunnud was granted to Motee Sing of Kumalpore for the village of Kumalpore in tuppa Bhyrowal, pergunnah Shujawulpore, at a quit-rent of Rupees 700, subject to a deduction of Rupees 14, or 2 per cent. in the event of the transfer of the pergunnah to Sindia.

Also to Goverdhun Sing for the village of Dubla Ghosee in Shujawulpore at a quit-rent of Rupees 1,050, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. on transfer of the pergunnah to Sindia.

Also to Lall Sing for the village of Sadunkheree in Shujawulpore at a quit-rent of Rupees 175, similarly subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. or Rupees 3-8.

No. CCXIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by GOVERDHUN SING JEE and THAKOOR KOOKJEE BERGOOJUR to the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and executed in the presence of CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENLEY.

Whereas up to the Fuslee year 1226 I have received tunkha, bhet, chundee, &c., for my maintenance from pergunnah Eastern Shujawulpore; and whereas, in consideration of the oppression caused to the inhabitants, the Honourable Company has prohibited the payment of the same, and determined to grant me Rupees 1,400, to be drawn from the office of the amil of pergunnah Eastern Shujawulpore: I dohereby agree to accept this sum which has been granted to me by

the Honourable Company. I will do no mischief in the said pergunnah, but will maintain order and peace therein. If at any time I commit any fault I will forfeit the maintenance granted me by the Government. I have of my own accord executed this deed to the Honourable Company.

Dated 14*th Boodee of Bysack* 1226 *Fuslee.*

Signed by THAKOOR GOVERDHUN SING.

A precisely similar engagement was made with Khosal Sing of Ramgurh for Rupees 1,400.

No. CCXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by TOOKAJEE RAO and ANUND RAO PUARS to GOVERDHUN SING BERGOOJUR, dated 1219 A. H.

Whereas you receive grass dues from the villages of Kuroundee, Jabel, and Shahpoora in pergunnah Sarungpore; and whereas the Honourable Company having through Captain Henley prohibited the payment of the share of Kesree Sing and transferred it to you: therefore you shall draw from the Malwa year 1227 the sum of Bhopal Rupees 100 by the hands of your kamdar from the office of the kamaisdar of the said mehal in the following three instalments:—

In Kartick	...	...	...	...	Rupees	33
„ Maugh	...	...	...	...	„	33
„ Bysack	...	...	...	...	„	34
				Total, Rupees		100

You will not oppress the inhabitants of the said villages on any account, otherwise you will forfeit the above amount. If you behave well the said amount will not be withheld from you.

Dated 24*th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee.*

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CCXV. & CCXVI.

Dubla Ghosee & Khursia.

No. CCXV.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of grant from NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN, Nawab of Bhopal, to GOVERDHUN SING, dated Jemmadee-ul-Awul Juloose, 13th Fuslee 1226.

Be it known to the present and future amils, chowdherees, and canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta, that from time immemorial Rao Kurrun Sing has obtained his subsistence from the aforesaid pergunnah, a portion therefrom having been allowed to Goverdhun Sing, his kamdar, by my good will and pleasure. I have determined that Goverdhun Sing shall receive a subsistence from the said pergunnah according to the subjoined statement. I have accordingly fixed the following provision, to commence from Fuslee 1227, and to be paid annually, when the date of the kist fall due, by the amil without dispute.

Your allowance has been fixed at Halee Rupees 900 which you are to appreciate, and be prominent in bringing evil-doers to punishment, and to refrain from extorting any bhet or chundee from the ryots or oppress them in any way; in the event of any crime being traced to you it will result in the forfeiture of your allowance.

Dates on which the allowance will be paid—

Kists to be paid in	Kartick	...	Rupees	300
„	Maugh	...	„	300
„	Bysack	...	„	300
			Rupees	900

No. CCXVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAO SURROOP SING, Rahtore, dated 1221 A. H.

Whereas you have from of old received tunkha, cash, grain, &c., from tuppa Newree and pergunnah Soonkutch; and whereas it has been resolved to assign to you in lieu of the same a pecuniary neemnoke payable from the said mehals in three instalments: therefore an annual

sum of Rupees 1,750 has been granted to you as a neemnoke by the Circar from the above year in the following manner, *viz.*—

From tuppa Newree		Rupees 1,200, *i. e.*	
In Kartick	Rupees	400	
In Maugh	„	400	
In Bysack	„	400	
From pergunnah Soonkutch		Rupees	550
In Kartick	Rupees	200	
In Maugh	„	200	
In Bysack	„	150	

You shall therefore draw from the said mehals Rupees 1,750 in three instalments. You will serve the Circar in the above pergunnah with fidelity. If any one create disturbance in the said mehals you shall punish him. If you deviate from your duty, or if it be proved that you have taken part in the disturbance, you will forfeit the above amount.

Dated 23rd Suffur.

A similar Sunnud, dated 28th Rujjub 1219 A. H., for Rupees 5,000 was granted from the year 1220 A. H. to Rao Khosal Sing Chouhan of Ramgurh from Tonk, Jhokur, Buroodeo in Oonchode, and pergunnah Shahjehanpore in Malwa. The tunkhas are payable in three instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack—

From Tonk	Rupees	1,200
„ Jhokur	„	400
„ Buroodeo	„	1,400
„ Shahjehanpore	„	2,000
	Rupees	5,000

Also to Rao Futteh Sing Rahtore of Jhalera for Rupees 1,200 from tuppa Newree and pergunnah Soonkutch, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack—

From Newree	Rupees	450
From Soonkutch	„	750
	Rupees	1,200

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by SURROOP SING RAHTORE to MÁHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR.

No. CCXVI.

Khursia.

Whereas I have received tunkha, bhet, and chundee from tuppa Newree and pergunnah Soonkutch; and whereas in consideration of the embarrassment of tenants the Maharajah has prohibited the grant of the said tunkha, &c., and assigned to me a subsistence allowance as stated below: I hereby accept the amount fixed—

From pergunnah Newree			Rupees	1,200
In Kartick	Rupees	400		
In Maugh	„	400		
In Bysack	„	400		
From pergunnah Soonkutch			Rupees	550
			Total, Rupees	1,750

I will draw the sum of Rupees 1,750 in three instalments from the cutcherry of the said pergunnah. If I commit any mischief on any account in that pergunnah I will forfeit the above allowance. I will serve the Circar in the said pergunnah. I have of my own accord executed this deed.

Signed by RAO SURROOP SING JEE.

Dated 9th Soodee of Poos 1228 *Fuslee.*

A precisely similar engagement, dated 9th Soodee, Poos 1877 Sumbut, corresponding with 1228 Fuslee, was taken from Rao Futteh Sing Rahtore of Jhalera for a tunkha of Rupees 1,200 from tuppa Newree and pergunnah Soonkutch, *viz.*—

From Newree	Rupees	450
From Soonkutch	„	750
	Rupees	1,200

No. CCXVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH bearing the seal and signature of MAHARAJAH MULHAR RAO HOLKAR BAHADOOR to NARA JUNARDUN, Kamaisdar of talooka Hurungaon, dated 1221 A. H.

Whereas Khosal Sing Grassia, Gond, has from of old received grass dues from the above talooka; and whereas it appears from a petition submitted to me that an annual sum of Rupees 84 on account of bhet and sayer has been settled on him through Captain Henley from the last year, 1219 A. H. or 1228, payable from the cutcherry in the following three instalments:—

On account of the bhet from the villages in pergunnah Hurungaon	Rupees	59		
On account of the sayer	„	25		
Total, Rupees		84		
On the full moon of 15th Kartick ...	Rupees	28		
„ „ 15th Maugh ...	„	28		
„ „ 15th Bysack ...	„	28		

Therefore this perwannah is issued directing you to pay to the said Grassia from the office in the above talooka the sum of Rupees 84 of the currency of the mehal in the said three instalments, taking receipt for the same. He shall make no demand in excess of the above amount. He will serve the Circar, and make such arrangements as may prevent the outbreak of disturbance, &c., in the mehal.

Dated 17th Zilhej.

A similar perwannah was issued to Bhugwunt Rao, kamaisdar of pergunnahs Nimawur and Rajwur, for a grant to Khosal Sing of Rupees 1,498-8, payable in three equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack, *viz.*—

From Nimawur.

On account of Grass	Rupees	575	0	
„ „ Bhet	„	108	0	
„ „ Grain	„	53	8	
„ „ Sayer	„	225	0	
„ „ Abkaree	„	25	0	
	Rupees	986	8	
Carried over, Rupees		986	8	

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CCXVII. & CCXVIII.

Hecrapore.

		Brought forward, Rupees		986	8
		From Rajwur.			
On account of	Bhet	Rupees	287		
„ „	Sayer	„	225		
			—	512	0
		Total, Rupees		1,498	8

Also to the kamaisdar of Kantapore for a grant of Rupees 1,756-8 to Khosal Sing, payable in three equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack:

On account of	Grass	...	Rupees	475	0
„ „	Bhet and Damee ...	...	„	502	8
„ „	Grain	...	„	255	0
„ „	Abkaree ...	...	„	14	0
„ „	Sayer	...	„	500	0
„ „	Kamden ...	...	„	10	0
			Rupees	1,756	8

No. CCXVIII.

Translation of a Sunnud bearing the seal and signature granted by Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia to Rao Khosal Sing, dated 1220 A. H.

Whereas you have from of old received tunkha, grass dues, grain, and cash from the mehals in the elaka of Nimar; and whereas the same being now forbidden, it has been resolved that a pecuniary allowance in lieu thereof should be fixed payable every year from the said villages in three instalments; and whereas, according to this resolution, an annual sum of Rupees 2,910 has been granted to you from the above year payable from the said mehals in the following manner, *viz.*—

From Nimar.

To be paid in	Kartick	Rupees	743		
„ „	Maugh	„	743		
„ „	Bysack	„	742		
			—	2,228	
		Carried over, Rupees		2,228	

			Brought forward, Rupees		2,228
		From Pergunnah Oonchode.			
To be paid in	Kartick	...	... Rupees	179	
„	„ Maugh	...	... „	179	
„	„ Bysack	...	... „	179	
				—	537
		From Pergunnah Newree.			
To be paid in	Kartick	...	... Rupees	48	
„	„ Maugh	...	... „	48	
„	„ Bysack	...	... „	49	
				—	145
			Total, Rupees		2,910
To be paid in	Kartick	...	... Rupees	970	
„	„ Maugh	...	... „	970	
„	„ Bysack	...	... „	970	
			Rupees	2,910	

Therefore the said amount shall be paid to you in the above three instalments from the office of the amils of those mehals. You shall serve the Circar with promptitude, and chastise the evil-doers who may create disturbance in the said pergunnahs. If it be proved that you have failed in your duty you will forfeit your subsistence allowance above referred to.

Dated 24th Zecaad Fuslee 1227.

No. CCXIX.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH regarding a Sunnud, bearing the seal and signature of NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of pergunnąh Ashta.

Be it known to you that whereas Rao Khosal Sing represented to me that he had from of old obtained a subsistence allowance from the zemindars and mookuddums of the villages in pergunnahs Ashta and Chapaneer, and prayed for maintenance; and whereas a perwannah

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CCXIX. & CCXX.

Heerapore.

under my signature has been granted to him settling on him from the commencement of the Fuslee year 1227 the sum of Bhopal Rupees 200 payable from the office at Ashta, as specified below, on condition of his executing orders of the Circar, *i. e.*, protecting the above pergunnahs and using in the true spirit of loyalty his best endeavours to put down disturbances in those pergunnahs: therefore he shall draw, without objection, the sum of Bhopal Rupees 200 from the amil of the office in Ashta. He shall be steadfast in his loyalty to the Circar, and use his endeavours to quell disturbances of evil-doers in the said pergunnahs. He shall not oppress the tenants by exacting on any account bhet, chundee, &c. If at any time he fail in his duty he will forfeit the allowance settled on him.

To be paid in	Kartick	...	...	...	Rupees	70
„ „	Maugh	...	...	...	„	70
„ „	Bysack	...	...	...	„	60
				Total, Rupees		200

Dated 10*th Ramzan,* 14*th year of the reign of the Sovereign, corresponding with Fuslee* 1226.

No. CCXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KHOSAL SING GOND, Grassia.

Whereas you represented to me at Indore that the village of Heerapore in pergunnah Kanthapore was waste and uncultivated, and that should the Circar be pleased to settle it with you, assessing it with a progressive rent, you would bring it into cultivation; and whereas in compliance with your prayer the said village was settled with you from the year 1230 or Sumbut 1877, in order that you may bring it under cultivation, on the following terms:—

1*st.*—That the said villages shall be subject to progressive rent for five years from the year 1230 or Sumbut 1877 to 1234 or Sumbut 1881

inclusive, and that within this period you shall bring the lands into such a state of cultivation that they can yield full revenue.

2nd.—That from the year 1235 or Sumbut 1882 you shall hold the village in istumraree tenure at the rent of Rupees 600 to be paid to the kamaisdar, from whom you will take a receipt.

This Sunnud, containing the above two conditions, is granted to you that you may cultivate the lands of Heerapore for five years from the Sumbut 1877 to 1881 inclusive, subject to progressive rent, and pay annually from the Sumbut 1882 the revenue of Rupees 600 to the kamaisdar of that village, taking receipt for the same. You and your sons from generation to generation shall hold that village, discharge your duties, and remain thankful to the Circar.

Dated 10*th Shabun.*

TRANSLATION of a LEASE granted by the MAHARAJAH (Holkar) to KHOSAL SING GOND, Grassia.

It appearing from the application of the above-named Grassia that Heerapore and two or three other villages in pergunnah Kanthapore are now lying uncultivated and waste, and that if they be settled with him on a progressive rent for five years he will bring them into a good state of cultivation, this lease is granted to him with a view to the improvement of those villages. It behoves him to bring them into a good state of cultivation within five years from the Mahratta 1230 or Sumbut 1877 to 1234 or Sumbut 1881 on a progressive rent, and to pay annually from the year 1235 or Sumbut 1882 the sum of Rupees 600 of the currency of the said pergunnah to the tehsildar thereof without default, taking receipt for the same. He may be assured that the said villages shall remain in his possession from generation to generation.

Dated 5*th Shabun* 1229 A. H., *or Sumbut* 1876.

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CCXXI.

No. CCXXI.

Ramgurh.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KHOSAL SING, Grassia, dated 1219 A. H.

Whereas you received tunkha on account of the two pergunnahs of Kaitha and Turana from the kamaisdars thereof; and whereas an annual sum of Rupees 1,000 of the currency of the said mehals has been assigned to you through Captain Henley, payable from the commencement of the Sumbut year 1876 on account of pergunnah Turana Rupees 800, and on account of pergunnah Kaitha Rupees 200: therefore you shall receive Rupees 1,000 from the offices in those mehals in lieu of your grass dues. You shall make no exactions in addition to the above amount from the said and other mehals such as Okhenra, &c., on account of bhet, &c. You will maintain order and peace in those mehals.

Dated 10th Jemmadee-ul-Akhir.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH issued by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to RAMCHUND BHUGWUNT, Kamaisdar of pergunnah Turana, dated 23rd Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1219 A. H., corresponding with 1234.

Whereas Khosal Sing Grassia levied an annual tunka from the villages in the above pergunnah, and the same has now been withheld; and whereas he is bound to create no disturbance, but to punish those who may do so, and to restore order and peace; and whereas Captain Henley has caused the sum of Rupees 800 to be granted to him annually from the Fuslee year 1227, corresponding with Sumbut 1876, in the following three instalments, payable from the office in the said mehal:—

In Kartick	... Rupees	267
„ Maugh	... „	267
„ Bysack	... „	266
	Total, Rupees	800

Therefore you shall pay the above sums to him from the office in the mehal, taking receipt for the same. If he create disturbance in the

said pergunnah you shall pay him nothing on account of the above allowance.

A similar perwannah was granted for the Rupees 200 on the village of Kaitha.

No. CCXXII.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of grant from NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH, Nawab of Bhopal, to RAO KHOSAL SING, dated 22nd Jemmadee-ul-Awul, Juloosee 13th, Fuslee 1226.

Be it known to the present and future amils, chowdherees, and canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta, that from time immemorial Rao Khosal Sing Chouhan obtained his subsistence from the aforesaid pergunnah. For the last 40 years I have, by my own good will and favour, decided to grant him a subsistence out of the pergunnah according to the subjoined statement. I have accordingly fixed the following provision to be paid in three kists to commence from Fuslee 1227, and to be paid annually, when the date of the kists fall due, by the amils without dispute on the condition that he appreciate this gift and render allegiance to the State, and be prominent in bringing evil-doers to punishment, and refrain from extorting bhet and chundee, &c., from the ryots, or oppressing them in any way; in the event of any crime being traced to him it will result in the forfeiture of the provision made for his subsistence :—

Particulars of instalments.

Kists to be paid in	Kartick	Rupees	233
„	Maugh	„	233
„	Bysack	„	234
		Rupees	700

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CCXXIII. & CCXXIV.

Kakurkheree & Sootalea.

No. CCXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by THAKOOR SOOBHAG SING and KOONWUR CHAEN SING to THAKOOR LAL SING and KOONWUR RUGHOONATH SING, dated Soodee of Cheyt 1233, corresponding with the Sumbut year 1883.

Thakoor Lal Sing and Koonwur Rughoonath Sing will enjoy from generation to generation, as a means of subsistence, a pecuniary allowance of Rupees 800 and the village of Kakurkhera without any opposition on the part of the Circar and on our part, and also the village of Nojada. Moreover they will obtain in three instalments cowries from the Circar.

Signed by THAKOOR SOOBHAG SING.

Witnesses:

(Signed) THAKOOR SHEODHAN SING.

„ THAKOOR GOVERDHUN SING.

„ THAKOOR JODHA JEE.

„ KOONWUR SOBHA JEE CHOORAWAT.

„ THAKOOR HINDOO SING.

No. CCXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of grant from MAHARAJAH RAWUT NEWUL SING of Rajgurh to BULWUNT SING of Sootalea, dated 29th March 1825.

Whereas the village of Sootalea, &c., have formed your hereditary possession from time immemorial, and your having represented both to the British representative and to me that the tunkha required of you being great, in conjunction with the British representative I have considered your case and have determined to confer on you Sootalea and 11 other villages in jaghire, and to receive in return a tunkha from you of Rupees 3,400. This Sunnud is given you from my Durbar.

List of Villages.

Sootalea and its adjoining village of Thorekamull.	Koolawa.
Purdanee Kandul.	Jugohpoora.
Kanotee.	Seithpoora.
Bhoredee Putparee.	Kulhanpoora.
Jatheepoora.	Imria.
	Burachota.

Burdee.

All these 12 villages are given you in jaghire; cultivate them and enjoy the revenue thereof, and continue to render your services to the State.

Amount of Tunkha	...	...	... Rupees 3,300
„ Khoteputty	...	...	... „ 25
„ Bhet	...	...	... „ 75

To be paid in three equal instalments annually.

No. CCXXV.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to RAJUN KHAN.

Be it known to the chowdherees and canoongoes of pergunnah Shujawulpore that in accordance with the orders of Government three villages in the pergunnah have been granted in jaghire and two villages on an istumrar lease to Rajun Khan during the period of his own life. He will accordingly possess the undermentioned villages without molestation. He will conciliate the inhabitants of the above five villages and maintain their prosperity, evince his attachment and obedience to the government, and pay the established rent into the government treasury.

Jaghire Villages.

Peeplianuggur. | Khajooria Alidad.

Jubria Bheel.

Istumrar villages.

Doogree and Jubree to pay for the Fuslee year				1233	...	Rupees 400
„	„	„	„	1234	...	„ 420
„	„	„	„	1235	...	„ 440
„	„	„	„	1236	...	„ 480
„	„	„	„	1237	...	„ 500

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Nos. CCXXV. & CCXXVI.

Jabria Bheel & Gagronee.

After the last mentioned period Rupees 500 will be annually taken for the two villages.

Dated 5th March 1826.

No. CCXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a provisional counterpart AGREEMENT delivered by THAKOOR RUGHOONATH SING of Gagronee, to CAPTAIN HENLEY.

Whereas in former times my ancestors received from the State of Holkar the undermentioned villages:—

Gagronee, including Bhoputpore, Ubbapoora, Tajepoora, Moondee, Raneepoora, Teetree and Binakerhee.	Shampoora.
Peepulda.	Parhlee.
Urolea.	Polakerha.
Purolea, including Chumarkerha and Sillapore.	Daheekerha.
Sumelee.	Dobra, including Dobree.
	Bahmunkerha.
	Deoree.
	Sadulpore, including Footea.
	Koondeekerha.

And whereas the commandants of the troops of Maharajah Holkar were in the habit of receiving from me, as nuzzerana from time to time, sums of money and horses; and as now, by the blessing of the Almighty power, the troubles and distractions of the country have ceased, and no leaders of troops or other persons in power make any forcible exactions in money or otherwise from me; and, owing to my reliance in the protection of Maharajah Holkar, having no longer any necessity to incur the expense of sebundee or otherwise for my defence, a great saving has thereby accrued to me, and the incursions of plunderers and troops, which prevented the cultivation of the lands, having also ceased: on these accounts, and also considering the State of Holkar as my sovereign, I have determined hereafter to make the following payments, on account of peshcush, to the Maharajah at the periods respectively detailed; and I am hopeful that in like manner

as my ancestors received a Sunnud from the late Maharajah Mulhar Rao (who is in Heaven), but which in the trouble of the times has been lost, so I shall receive from the government of Maharajah Sewai Mulhar Rao Holkar a renewed Sunnud for the above-named villages, that, under the influence of my improved circumstances, I may pray for his increasing prosperity.

Scale of payments on account of peshcush.

Fusloo year.	In Kartick.	In Maugh.	In Bysack.	Total.
1227	400	400	400	1,200
1228	433	433	434	1,300
1229	466	467	467	1,400
1230 and in all future years.	500	500	500	1,500

Dated at Sehore, the 12th of Kooar Boodee Sumbut 1876.

TRANSLATION of a letter to BULWUNT RAO APPAJEE, Kamaisdar, Pergunnah Zeerapore Machelpore, dated 17th Zilhej 1220 Hijree, bearing the seal and signature of Mulhar Rao Holkar, from a Persian version of the original Mahratta document.

It was represented to the Circar on the part of Thakoor Rughoonath Sing through Captain Henley that the villages of the Zeerapore pergunnah that were for a long time in the possession of the Thakoor had for some time past through local disturbance of the country been out of cultivation; now that all sorts of hostilities had ceased in this country, if the Circar will, as formerly, place the said villages in possession of the Thakoor he will render service to government, keep both districts from thieves and robbers, and restore them to cultivation and pay the government tunkha for the said villages. The Circar having enquired, Thakoor Rughoonath Sing was found capable of serving government, and therefore it was settled to keep the villages in his possession from

MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

No. CCXXVI.

Gagronee.

the said year commencing Sumbut 1876, corresponding with 1227 Sumbut Malwee, or 1292 Dhuknee.

Detail of the Villages.

1. Gagronee, including 7 villages—
   - Bhoputpore.
   - Ubbapoora.
   - Tajepoora.
   - Moondee.
   - Raneepoora.
   - Teetree.
   - Binakerhee.
2. Peepulda.
3. Sumelee.
4. Bumunkhera.
5. Sadulpoora.
6. Padanee.
7. Pola.
8. Shamapoora.
9. Koondeekhera.
10. Daheekerha.
11. Dobra.
12. Bararia.
13. Polakerha.
14. Deoree.

The Thakoor will keep the bundbust of the above-mentioned 14 villages, and pay for the same villages; the government tunkha, as engaged by him, is as follows:—

For the year 1227 Malwee, corresponding with 1229 Dhuknee.

Kartick Soodee Purwa	...	...	Rupees	400	
Maugh	„	...	...	„	400	
Bysack	„	...	...	„	400	
					1,200

For the year 1228 Malwee, corresponding with 1230 Dhuknee.

Kartick Soodee Purwa	...	...	Rupees	433	
Maugh	„	...	...	„	433	
Bysack	„	...	...	„	434	
					1,300

For the year 1229 Malwee, corresponding with 1231 Dhuknee.

Kartick Soodee Purwa	...	...	Rupees	466	
Maugh	„	...	...	„	467	
Bysack	„	...	...	„	467	
					1,400

For the year 1230 Malwee, corresponding with 1232 Dhuknee.

Kartick Soodee Purwa	...	...	Rupees	500	
Maugh	„	...	...	„	500	
Bysack	„	...	...	„	500	
					1,500

making a total for four years of Rupees 5,400 payable by the Thakoor, and for the future an annual sum of Rupees 1,500 from the year 1233 Dhuknee. It having been so settled, this letter is written to you that you must, as above stated, make the bundbust of the 14 said villages, as heretofore, over to the Thakoor from the said year, and realize from him the government tunkha as above stated, *viz.*, Rupees 5,400, for four years, and an annual sum of Rupees 1,500, commencing from the Dhuknee year 1232, by three instalments.

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